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THE

GENERA OF BIRDS

COMPRISING

THEIR GENERIC CHARACTERS,

A NOTICE OF THE HABITS OF EACH GENUS,

AND

AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF SPECIES

REFERRED TO THEIR SEVERAL GENERA.

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OREOPHASIS
Derbianus G.R.Gray

ACCESSIONS TESTACEA

Order V. GALLINÆ *Linn.**

contains the game birds, which have the Tarsi lengthened, robust, and sometimes armed with a spur or spurs; the Toes more or less lengthened, but always connected at their base by a membrane; the hind toe more or less developed, and when present more or less elevated from the ground.

The first Family,

CRACIDÆ, or Curassows,

have the Bill moderate, of various forms, with the culmen more or less arched to the tip; the nostrils basal, lateral, and exposed; the Wings short and much rounded; the Tail lengthened and very broad; the Tarsi lengthened and robust; with the Toes lengthened, and more or less slender, and the hind toe long and placed on the same plane with the others.

The first Subfamily,

PENELOPINÆ, or Guans,

have the Bill moderate, weak, slender, longer than high, with the culmen at the base straight, and then vaulted to the tip; the nostrils large, covered with a membrane, and the opening large, anterior, and ovate; the sides of the head and throat more or less naked.

Ortalida *Merr.*†

Bill shorter than the head, broad at the base, and laterally compressed to the tip, with the culmen nearly straight to the front of the nostrils, and then arched to the tip; the nostrils lateral, placed in a large groove, which is covered for two thirds with a thin membrane, with the opening large, anterior, and ovate. *Wings* short and much rounded, with the fourth to the sixth quills the longest, the first series of quills having the webs broad to the ends. *Tail* lengthened, very broad and rounded at its end. *Tarsi* about the length of the middle toe, rather slender. *Toes* lengthened and slender, the lateral ones equal; the hind toe long, on the same plane with the others; and the claws short and curved. The head and throat plumed, or with the cheeks and two narrow streaks below the lower mandible naked.

The birds of this and of the following division are only found in the warmer parts of South America. They mostly reside upon the trees of the vast forests of the interior, near the tops of which they perch during the heat of the day;

* Or the *Rasores* of Illiger.

† This genus was established (1786) by Merrem, in *Av. rar. Icones et Descr.* fas. 2. p. 40.; and it embraces *Chamæpetes* of Wagler (1832).

and in the cool of the morning and evening they are actively engaged in searching from tree to tree or on the ground for their food, which consists of fruits and various kinds of insects. Their flight is heavy and performed with difficulty, from the shortness of their wings. It is on the summits of the trees that the female forms her nest, in which she deposits from two to five eggs.

1. O. *katraca* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 146. — Phasianus motmot *Gmel.*; Phasianus parragua *Lath.*
2. O. *albiventer* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1111.
3. O. *ruficollis*.—Penelope albiventer *Less.* Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 174.
4. O. *leucogaster*.—Penelope leucogaster *Gould*, Voy. Sulph. Birds, pl. .
5. O. *ruficeps* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1111.
6. O. *garrula* (Humb.) Wagl., Humb. Obs. de Zool. et Anat. Comp. 1. p. 4.
7. O. *vetula* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1112.
8. O. *poliocephala* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1112.
9. O. *canicollis* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1112.
10. O. *guttata* (Spix), Wagl., Spix Av. Bras. i. 73.
11. O. *araucuan* (Spix), Wagl., Spix Av. Bras. t. 74.
12. O. *squamata* (Less.) Wagl., Dict. des Sci. Nat. 59. p. 195.
13. O. *caracco* (Poepp.) Fror. Notiz. 1831. p. 8.
14. O. *Goudotii* Less. Man. d'Orn. ii. 217.—Type of Chamæpetes *Wagler* (1832).

PENELOPE *Merr.**

The general characters like those of Ortalida, but the first series of quills are arched, and more or less narrowed at their ends. The sides of the head and the front of the throat naked and wattled.

1. P. *pipile* (Jacq.) Gmel., Jacq. Gesch. der Vögel. t. 11. — Penelope leucolophus *Merr.* Avium Icones, &c. t. 12.; Penelope jacutinga *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 70.
2. P. *cumanensis* (Jacq.) Gmel., Jacq. Geschichte der Vögel. t. 10.
3. P. *aburri* Goud. Dict. des Sci. Nat. 59. p. 191.
4. P. *pileata* Licht. Isis, 1830. 1109.
5. P. *purpurascens* Wagl. Isis, 1830. 1110.
6. P. *cristata* (Linn.) Lath. Edwards's Birds, pl. 13. — Penelope jacuacu *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 63.; P. jacupema *Mer.* Avium Icones, &c. t. 11.?
7. P. *jacucaca* Spix, Av. Bras. t. 69. — P. jacu-pemba *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 71.?
8. P. *superciliaris* Illig. — P. jaca-pemba *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 72.
9. P. *marail* Gmel. Pl. enl. 338. — Type of Salpiza *Wagler* (1832).
10. P. *obscura* Illig. Temm. Pig. & Gall. 111. p. 68. et 693., Azara No. 335.

OREOPHASIS.

Bill lengthened, compressed on the sides; the base of both mandibles covered with soft velvety down, forming a short but lengthened crest along the basal portion of the culmen to the front of the nostrils; the anterior part of the culmen vaulted and arched to the tip; nostrils concealed by the velvety down, except the opening, which is rather ovate. *Wings* rather short, and much rounded, with the sixth and seventh quills the longest. *Tail* lengthened, very broad, and much rounded at its end. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, robust. *Toes* long, and the lateral ones equal; the claws moderate, compressed, and slightly curved. The space above the eye naked; with a broad, rounded, and elevated knob, truncated at its end. Two longitudinal stripes below the under mandible, and a semicircular space on the throat, denuded of feathers.

This fine bird was brought from Guatemala; but its habits and manners are at present unknown.

O. *Derbianus* G. R. Gray.

* It was in 1786 that this genus was published by Merrem (*Av. rar. Icones et Descr.* fasc. 2. p. 40.); *Salpiza* (1832) of Wagler may be considered as synonymous with it.

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PAUXI
galeata (Lath) Temm.

Bullmandel & Walton Lithographers

1. CRAX alector. 2. PAUXI-mina.

The second Subfamily,

CRACINÆ, or CURASSOWS,

have the Bill more or less long, and generally elevated at the base, the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the Nostrils lateral and large, with the opening partly closed by a membrane, crescent-shaped or rounded.

CRAX *Linn.**

Bill moderate, with the culmen and lateral margins much curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the base of both mandibles covered by a naked cere, in which are placed the nostrils, with the opening large, crescent-shaped, and exposed. *Wings* rather short and rounded, with the sixth to the eighth quills equal and longest. *Tail* long and rounded. *Tarsi* robust, longer than the middle toe, and covered in front by broad scales. *Toes* long, strong and prominently scutellated, the lateral toes equal; the claws moderate, compressed, and curved.

The species of this genus are found in the woods of Tropical America. They are generally observed together in numerous flocks, searching for worms, insects, fruits, and seeds of plants on which they subsist. The nests are built on trees, and are formed externally of branches interlaced with the stalks of herbaceous plants and lined with leaves. The eggs are five or six in number.

1. C. *alector* Linn. Briss. Orn. 1. t. 29. — Crax fasciolata *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 62. *a*.
2. C. *globicera* Linn. Albin, Birds, ii. pl. 81. — Crax Albini *Less.* Pl. enl. 86.? Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 117.?
3. C. *globulosa* Spix, Av. Bras. t. 65, 66., Edwards' Birds, pl. 295. f. 1. — Crax globicera var. *Lath.*
4. C. *caruncula'a* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. t. 4. f. 3. — Crax Yarrellii *Benn.* Proc. Z. S. 1830, p. 33.; Gard. & Menag. Zool. Soc. ii. p. 227. fig. Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. n. 3. pl. 6.; C. rubrirostris *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 67.
5. C. *rubra* Linn. Albin, Birds, iii. pl. 40., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 63. — Crax peruviana *Briss.*; C. Temminckii *Tschudi*, Pl. enl. 125.; Dict. Univ. d'Hist. Nat. Ois. t. 7. f. 1.; Gard. & Menag. Zool. Soc. ii. p. 225.; C. Blumenbachii *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 64.
6. C. *urumutum* Spix, Av. Bras. t. 62.

* It was in 1744 that Linnæus established the above name (*Systema Naturæ*).

PAUXI *Temm.**

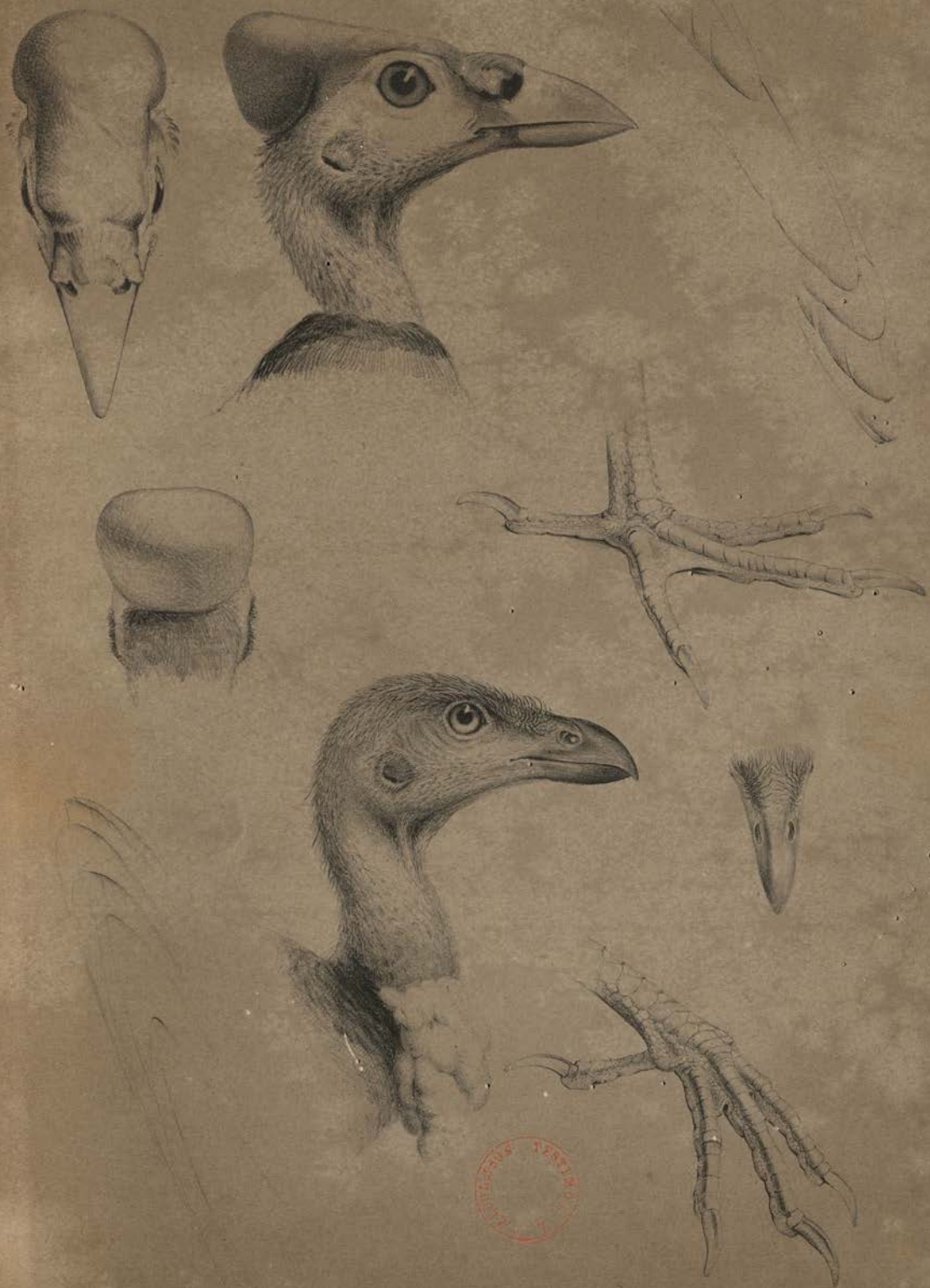
Bill short, with the culmen elevated, much curved, and the sides much compressed to the tip which is obtuse; the lateral margins slightly curved; the gonys long and straight; the nostrils lateral, rounded, and placed anteriorly in the groove, which and the base of both mandibles are covered with small plumes. *Wings* rather short, with the sixth and seventh quills equal and longest. *Tail*, *Tarsi*, and *Toes* like those of the preceding genus.

It is in the warmer parts of America that the species of this genus are found. They frequent the woody districts in large troops, and are occasionally seen perched on the trees, though they usually obtain their food on the ground; it consists of worms, insects, and various kinds of seeds, fruits, &c. The nests are formed on the ground, and the young are carefully protected and fed by the parent till they are sufficiently strong to provide for themselves.

1. P. *galeata* (Lath.) Temm. Pl. enl. 78. — Crax pauxi *Linn.*; Edwards' Birds, pl. 295. f. 2.; C. mexicanus *Briss.*
2. P. *mitu* (Linn.) Pl. col. 153. — Crax brasiliensis *Briss.*; C. tuberosa *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 67. *a.*; Ourax erythrorhynchus *Swains.* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. t. 4. f. 2.
3. P. *tomentosa* (Spix) Av. Bras. t. 63.

* Established by M. Temminck in 1815 (*Hist. Nat. Pig. et Gall.* iii. p. 683.). Cuvier in 1817 used *Ourax* for the same type, and *Lophocrus* of Mr. Swainson (1837), and *Mitu* of M. Lesson (1841), are coequal; this latter name Mr. Strickland changed to *Mitua* (1841).

MEGACEPHALON
rufipes. (Quoy et Gaim.)



Wolf del. et lith.

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1 MEGACEPHALON rubripes 2 TALEGALLA Lathami

Order V. GALLINÆ.

The second Family,

MEGAPODIDÆ, or Megapodes,

have the Bill more or less robust, with the apical portion vaulted, and the tip rather obtuse; the Wings moderate and much rounded; the Tarsi long, robust, and usually covered with large scales; the Toes lengthened, strong, and covered above with strong scales; the hind toe long, and entirely resting on the ground; the claws long, robust, and slightly curved.

The first Subfamily,

TALEGALLINÆ, or Talegalles,

have the Bill moderate and robust, with the culmen elevated at the base, and curved towards the tip, which is obtuse; the sides compressed; the lateral margins curved; and the gonys moderate, and slightly ascending.

Talegallus *Less.**

Bill robust, with the culmen elevated at the base, much curved, and the sides compressed to the tip; the lateral margins curved, and the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils basal and lateral, with the opening large, exposed, and pierced in the membranous groove. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fifth and sixth quills equal and longest. *Tail* lengthened, vaulted, emarginated in the middle, and rounded on the sides. *Tarsi* very robust, rather longer than the middle toe, feathered below the knee, the front covered with large divided scales. *Toes* long and robust, with the lateral ones nearly equal; and the outer one united by a membrane at the base; claws long, robust, slightly curved, and slightly acute at the ends. The head and neck almost denuded of plumes.

These birds are found in the dense brushes, scrubby gullies, and primeval forests of Australia and New Guinea. They are observed in small flocks on the ground, but they are shy and fearful, which causes them, when disturbed, to endeavour to escape by running among the thick brush, or by flying on to the lower branches of the trees, and then ascending to the top, which they attain by leaping from branch to branch; and, having ascended, they then sometimes fly off to a fresh locality of the brush. During the midday sun, they usually seek the shady branches of the trees for shelter from the heat, often uttering a loud clucking noise. They also dust themselves on the ground in the manner of other gallinaceous birds, and like them their food consists of seeds, berries, and insects. The Australian species forms a remarkable heap of decayed vegetable matter in a retired and shady place. The vegetables which compose this

* Established by M. Lesson in 1826 (*Voy. de la Coqu. Zool.* p. 715.), which in 1828 he altered to *Talegalla*. *Catheturus* of Mr. Swainson (1837) is coequal.

mound are collected by the birds by means of one of their feet, in which they carry the quantity that they collect, until they have formed a heap of sufficient size, completely destroying the plants, &c., growing in the neighbourhood of the mound. After a certain time has been allowed for the vegetables thus accumulated to engender some degree of heat, several female birds deposit their eggs at a little distance from each other, and cover them to the depth of two or three feet. They are placed perfectly straight, with the large end upwards, and are thus left until they are hatched by the artificial heat of the mound. The young birds force their way out of the heap of themselves, and are clothed with feathers.

1. T. *Cuvieri* Less. Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 38.

2. T. *Lathami* (Gray), G. R. Gray, Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 4., Lath. Hist. of B. x. pl. 6., Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

MEGACEPHALON *Temm.**

Bill moderate, robust, with the culmen elevated at the base, curved, and compressed on the sides towards the tip; the lateral margins slightly curved; the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils basal and lateral. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fifth and sixth quills equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, (vaulted?), emarginated in the middle, and rounded on the sides. *Tarsi* robust, rather longer than the middle toe; the knee denuded of feathers, and the front covered with small scales, which enlarge and are transverse near the base of the toes. *Toes* long and robust, with the lateral ones nearly equal, and both much united at their base to the middle toe by a prominent membrane; the hind toe long, even with the other toes, and all strongly scaled above; the claws strong, compressed, and slightly curved.

The bird that constitutes this division has hitherto been found only in the jungles of the Island of Celebes.

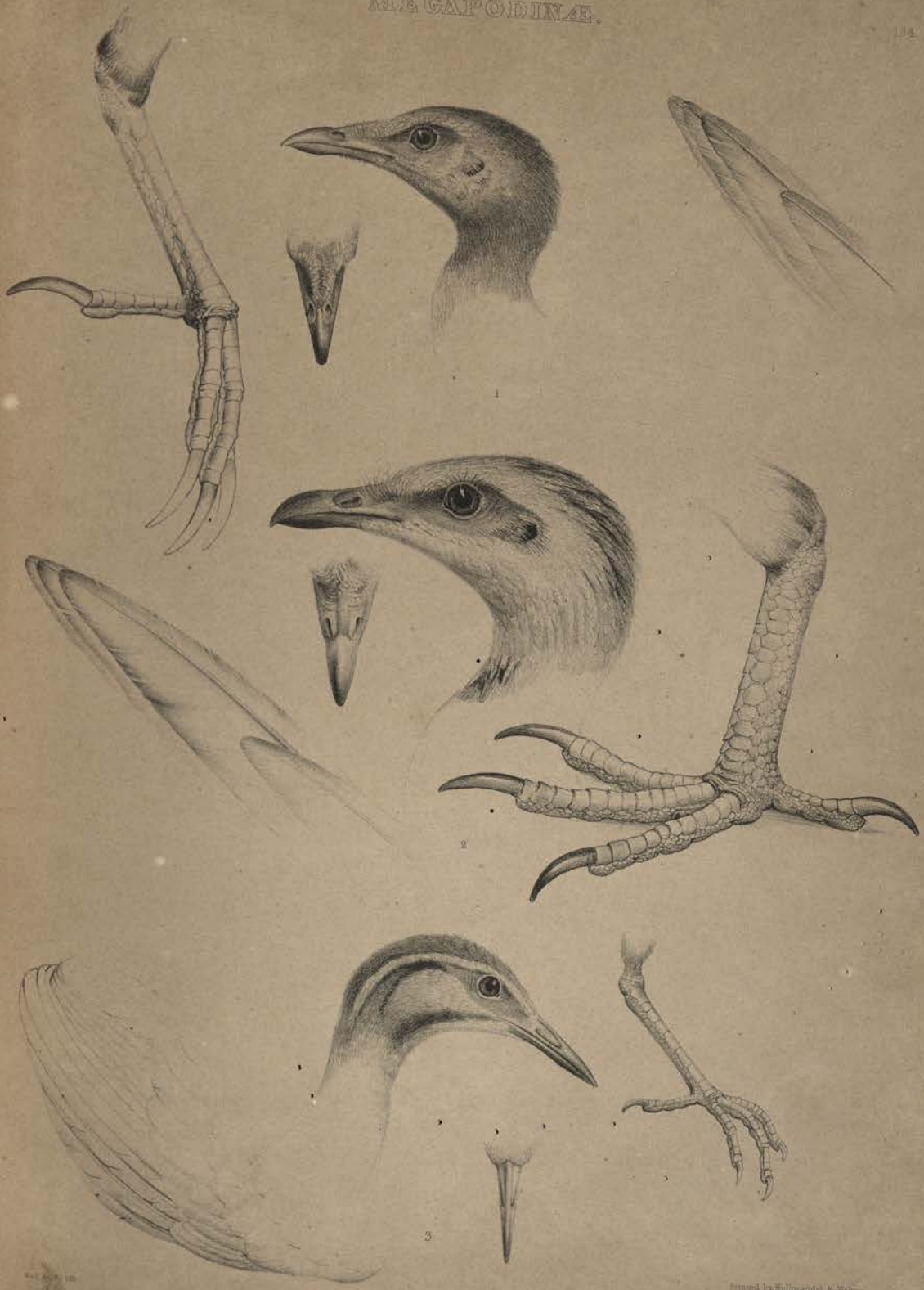
M. *rubripes* (Quoy & Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 25. (juv.) — Megacephalon maleo *Temm.*

* The above name has been proposed by M. Temminck; but, I believe, he has not yet published the generic characters.

August, 1846.

Executed in Hollmandtel & Walton's new Process

MEGAPODIUS
Forstenii. Temm.



1. MEGAPODIUS tumulus *Gould*. 2. LEIPOA ocellata *Gould*. 3. MESITES variegata *I. Geoffr.*

The second Subfamily,

MEGAPODINÆ, or MOUND BIRDS,

have the Bill moderate, and rather weakened, with the basal portion of the culmen depressed, and the apical part rather strong and slightly vaulted; the sides compressed; and the gonys curved upwards or slightly ascending.

MEGAPODIUS *Quoy & Gaim.**

Bill moderate, rather weak, straight, and broad at the base, with the basal part of the culmen depressed and weak, the apical portion strong and vaulted; the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse, and overlaps that of the lower mandible; the gonys moderate and curved upwards; the nostrils lateral, with the opening oval, exposed, and placed in the fore part of the membranous groove. *Wings* ample and rounded, with the third to the fifth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* rather short, and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, very strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* strong, lengthened; the lateral ones nearly equal; the inner toe united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe long, and entirely resting on the ground; the claws very long, strong, rather dilated, and slightly curved.

The species of this singular genus are found in all the islands of the eastern archipelagoes of Asia and the North-Western parts of Australia. They are exclusively met with in pairs in the thick woods of the immediate neighbourhood of the sea, and if disturbed very quickly hide amongst the brushwood. They seek their food, which consists of fibrous roots, seeds, berries, and insects, on the ground. Their flight is heavy, and when disturbed while feeding they usually fly to a tree; and are said, on alighting, to stretch out their head and neck in a straight line with the body, remaining in this position as stationary and motionless as the branch upon which they are perched. Some species deposit their eggs to the number of a hundred or more in the night in holes on the sea shore, which they excavate to the depth of two or three feet. Others deposit their eggs in immense conical mounds, composed of sand and shells, with a large mixture of black soil and vegetable matter, the base generally resting on the sandy beach, within a few feet of high-water mark; some of these mounds measure from twenty to sixty feet in circumference, and from five to fifteen feet in height. After

* Established by MM. Quoy and Gaimard in 1824 (*Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool.*). It embraces *Alecthelia* of M. Lesson (1826).

the female has deposited an egg, which is effected in the night at intervals of several days, and is placed perpendicularly in a hole near the middle of the mound to the depth of several feet, she scatters a quantity of sand in the hole until the cavity is filled up. The young are supposed by some to effect their escape from the mound unaided; while on the other hand, it has been considered that the parent birds, knowing when the young are ready to emerge from their confinement, scratch down and release them.

1. M. *Reinwardtii* Wagl. Syst. Av. — Megapodius Duperryii *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 36., Tr. d'Orn. t. 87. f. 1., Less. Compl. Buff. Ois. t. 42. f. 1.
2. M. *Freycineti* Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois t. 32., Pl. col. 220., Less. Compl. Buff. Ois. t. 42. f. 2.
3. M. *rubripes* Temm. Pl. col. 411., Less. Compl. Buff. Ois. t. 43. f. . — Alecthelia d'Urvillei *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 37., Less. Compl. Buff. Ois. t. 44. f. .
4. M. *La Perousii* Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois. t. 33., Less. Compl. Buff. Ois. t. 43. f. .
5. M. *tumulus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 20., B. of Austr. pl.
6. M. *nicobariensis* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1846. p.
7. M. *Forsteni* Temm.

Leipoa *Gould.**

Bill moderate, weak, and straight, with the culmen depressed at the base, and vaulted at the apical half, with the tip overlapping that of the lower mandible; the sides compressed; the gonys moderate and curved upwards; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a short membranous groove, with the opening oblique and exposed. *Wings* ample and rounded. *Tail* long, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* strong, as long as the middle toe, and covered in front with broad, transverse, divided scales. *Toes* strong, moderate; the lateral toes equal; the inner united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe short, and on the same plane with the others; the claws lengthened, strong, flattened, and rather acute.

The type of this genus is found in the South-Western portions of Australia. It seems to prefer the sandy plains, though it is sometimes seen in the valleys on the border of rivers, and in open glades of the shrubby woods. It is generally observed hunting the ground for the seeds and berries which constitute its chief food, and is rarely seen on trees except when alarmed. It is said to utter a mournful note very like that of a pigeon. When the two sexes have selected a place for incubation, they commence collecting the dried leaves, grasses, and boughs, among which the female deposits twelve or more eggs perfectly separated from each other by the vegetable matter or earth, and covers them up as soon as laid. When the proper number is placed, the whole heap is entirely concealed by both birds scratching up the sand that lies around it, thus forming a mound of about nine feet in diameter, and three feet in height; the eggs arrive at their maturity by the heat produced by the decayed vegetable matter and the sun.

L. *ocellata* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 126., B. of Austr. pl.

Mesites *I. Geoffr.*†

Bill moderate, nearly straight, with the sides compressed, and the tip entire; the gonys angulated; and the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, with the opening linear. *Wings* very short, and rounded; with the fifth, sixth, and seventh quills equal and longest. *Tail* long and broad; with the outer feathers

* Mr. Gould established this genus in 1840 (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1840, p. 126.).
† Established by M. Isidore Geoffroy in 1839.

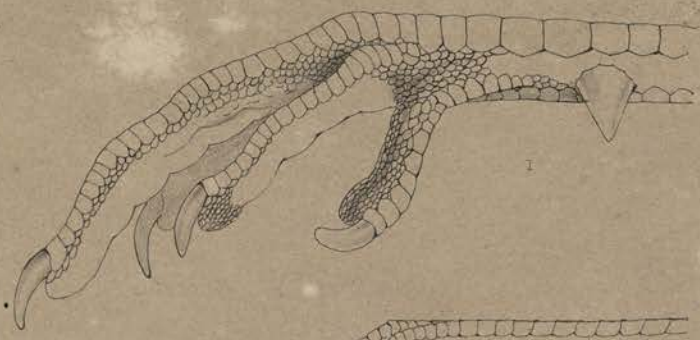
rounded, and the tail-coverts much developed. *Tarsi* strong, longer than the middle toe, and covered in front with broad transverse scales. *Toes* long, and moderately strong; with the inner lateral toe rather longer than the outer and free, while the latter is slightly united by a small membrane; the hind toe nearly as long as the inner lateral toe; the claws rather small, compressed, and slightly curved.

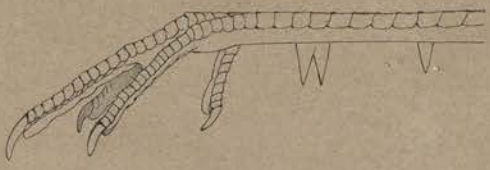
The species of this genus are peculiar to the Island of Madagascar.

1. M. *variegata* I. Geoffr. Mag. de Zool. 1839, Ois. t. 5, 6. | 2. M. *unicolor* O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 176.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

CROSSOPTILON
auritum. (*Pall.*) *Hodgs.*





1. PAVO cristatus. 2. P. muticus. 3. POLYPLECTRON Hardwickii. 4. CROSSOPTILON auritum.

Order V. GALLINÆ.

The third Family,

PHASIANIDÆ, or Pheasants,

have the Bill moderate, with the culmen arched to the tip, which overhangs that of the lower mandible, and the sides compressed; the Wings moderate and much rounded; the Tail more or less lengthened and broad; the Tarsi moderate, usually armed with a spur or spurs; the Toes moderate, the anterior ones united at their base by a membrane; the hind toe short and elevated.

The first Subfamily,

PAVONINÆ, or Peacocks,

have the Tail and its coverts much developed and depressed.

Pavo *Linn.**

Bill moderate, with the base of the culmen elevated, the apical half vaulted and arched to the tip, and the sides compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, with the opening longitudinal. *Wings* short and rounded, with the sixth quill the longest. *Tail* long and rounded, with the coverts much lengthened, and extending beyond the end of the tail. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, covered in front with transverse scales, and armed with a conical spur. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united at their base by a membrane, and the lateral ones unequal.

These splendid birds inhabit various parts of India, Thibet, and some of the islands of the Indian Ocean. They abound most in the woody districts, in the low jungles and even in the gardens, in which they seek their food. The severe cold of the mountainous parts of Northern India does not hurt them, but only causes them to ascend to higher branches than those which they occupy in warmer regions when they retire to rest. The male is three years old before it attains the full developement of the caudal coverts. Towards the end of the monsoon, the nest is formed among the thickest shrubs, or on high garden walls or roofs. When the young are bred in an elevated nest, they are said to be placed sitting on the back by the parent, and so carried to the ground.

1. P. *cristatus* Linn. Pl. enl. 433, 434.
2. P. *muticus* (Linn.) Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 641. — Pavo spiciferus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 202.; P. Aldrovandi *Wils.* Ill. Zool. pl. 14, 15.; P. javanicus *Horsf.*; P. japonensis *Briss.*
3. ? P. *assamensis* M'Clell. Ind. Rev. 1838. 513.

* Established by Linnæus in 1735.

Polyplectron *Temm.**

Bill slender, straight, with the apical half vaulted and curved to the tip, and the sides compressed; the nostrils lateral and basal, with the opening longitudinal, and partly concealed by a membrane. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fifth and sixth quills the longest. *Tail* lengthened, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* long and slender, armed in the male with two or three spurs, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* long, slender; the anterior ones united by a membrane at their base; the hind one moderate and elevated.

The mountainous districts of various parts of India and its archipelago are the localities of these showy birds.

1. P. *bicalcaratum* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 492, 493.—Phasianus malaccensis *Scop.* Voy. Ind. t. 99.; Ph. iris *Bonn.*
2. P. *thibetanum* (Linn.) — Polyplectron chinquis *Temm.* Pl. col. 539.; Pol. albo-ocellatum *Cuv.*
3. P. *Hardwickii* Gray, Illustr. Ind. Zool. v. i. pl. 37. v. ii. pl. 42. f. 1. — Polyplectron iris *Temm.*
4. P. *lineatum* Gray, Illustr. Ind. Zool. pl. 38.
5. P. *chalcurum* Temm. Pl. col. 519. — Polyplectron inocellatum *Cuv.*
6. P. *Napoleonis* Pr. Mass. Less. Tr. d'Ornith. p. 487. 650. — Polyplectron emphanum *Temm.* Pl. col. 540.

Crossoptilon *Hodgs.*†

Bill moderate, broader at the base than high, the sides slightly compressed and sloping, with the lateral margins curved, and spreading over the lower mandible, and the culmen arched to the tip, which is lengthened, and hangs much over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils basal, lateral, with the opening large, suboval, and partly hidden. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* lengthened, composed of very broad feathers, and much rounded at the end, the coverts lengthened and covering its base. *Tarsi* strong, rather longer than the middle toe, covered in front with transverse divided scales, and armed with a spur. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united at their base by a membrane, the lateral toes nearly equal, and the hind toe short and elevated; the claws long, curved, and strong. The sides of the head covered only with a papillose skin, and the whole of the feathers decomposed.

This remarkable bird is peculiar to the mountains of Thibet, and, from its extreme rarity, its habits and manners have not yet been recorded.

C. *auritum* (Pall.) Hodgs. Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 86. — Phasianus (Crossoptilon) thibetanus *Hodgs.* Jour. As. Soc. Ben. vii. 864. t. 46.

* M. Temminck established this genus, in his *Hist. Nat. Pig. et Gall.*, in 1815. In 1816 Vieillot used *Diplectron* for this division.
† It was in 1838 that Mr. Hodgson established this genus (*Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* vii. p. 864.).

ICOLASON TESTIMO

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithogr.

THAUMALEA
Amherstiæ (Leadb.)

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1 ARGUS giganteus. 2 THAUMALEA picta. 3 PHASIANUS torquatus.

The second Subfamily,

PHASIANINÆ, or PHEASANTS,

have the Tail more or less lengthened, greatly cuneated, and composed of narrow and cuneated feathers.

ARGUS *Temm.**

Bill as long as the head, much compressed on the sides, with the base straight, and the tip vaulted and curved; the nostrils lateral, placed in a large nasal groove, and the opening partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* short and rounded, with the seventh and eighth quills the longest; the secondaries much longer than the quills, especially those of the male. *Tail* long and compressed, with the two middle feathers much lengthened and attenuated. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, slender, and without spurs, the front covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long, the anterior ones united at the base by a membrane, the outer toe longer than the inner, and the hind toe short and elevated; the claws short, compressed, and slightly curved. The head and neck partly naked, and covered only with scattered hairs.

The magnificent type of this genus is found in the dense forests of the Indian Archipelago, where it lives in pairs.

A. *giganteus* Temm. — Phasianus argus *Linn.*; Argus pavonicus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 203.

PHASIANUS *Linn.*†

Bill moderate, strong, elevated and straight at the base, vaulted and slightly arched at the tip, which conceals that of the lower mandible; the nostrils basal, lateral, placed in a nasal groove, and the opening partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* short and rounded, with the first quills equally narrowed towards their tips, and the fourth and fifth the longest. *Tail* more or less lengthened, and much cuneated, and the end of each feather attenuated. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, robust, and covered in front with broad scales which are divided in the middle; the male armed with a strong spur. *Toes* moderate, strong; the base united by a membrane, and the outer toe longer than the inner; the hind toe short and elevated; the claws short, strong, and slightly curved.

The mountainous districts of Asia extending even to Japan are the native countries of these birds, but some of the species have become naturalised in the temperate parts of Europe. They are found lying concealed during the day in the jungles, thick covers, or long grass, living in divided societies of each sex. Towards the spring they separate into families consisting of a male and several females, and the party generally takes possession of a certain locality, from

* Established by M. Temminck in 1815 (*Hist. Nat. Pig. & Gall.* iii. 678.).

† Established by Linnæus in 1748 (*Systema Naturæ*). It includes *Syrmaticus* of Wagler (1832).

which the commander is very particular in driving away all male intruders. When suddenly disturbed they endeavour to escape by rapid running, rather than by flight, which is however quick, sustained only for a short distance, and noisy when first started. Various kinds of grains and insects form their principal food; these are usually sought for at sunset. They also seek for bulbous roots, which are obtained by means of their bill and feet, however deeply they may be buried in the earth. The eggs, which are generally ten in number, are usually deposited amongst the long grass or other herbage, without any kind of nest.

1. P. *colchicus* Linn. Pl. enl. 121, 122.
2. P. *torquatus* Gmel. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. — Phasianus albo-torquatus *Bonn.*
3. P. *versicolor* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 205. — Phasianus Diardi *Temm.* Pl. col.
4. P. *Wallichii* (Hardw.) Linn. Trans. xv. pl.— Phasianus Stacei *Vigors,* Gould's Cent. of Birds, pl.
5. P. *Sœmmeringii* Temm. Pl. col. 487.
6. P. *Reevesii* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. — Phasianus veneratus *Temm.* Pl. col. 458.; Type of Syrmaticus *Wagl.* (1832).

THAUMALEA *Wagl.**

The various characters like those of Phasianus, except that the head is furnished with a crest of long slender feathers, and from the occiput springs a series of lengthened feathers which form a tippet round the back part of the neck.

These splendid birds inhabit the mountainous districts of China and Thibet.

1. T. *picta* (Linn.) Wagl. Pl. enl. 217.
2. T. *Amherstiæ* (Leadb.) Wagl. Linn. Trans. xvi. pl. 15.

* It was in 1832 that Wagler established this genus (*Isis,* 1832). *Chrysolophus* of Mr. Gray (1833 or 1834) and *Epomis* of Mr Hodgson (1844) are synonymous.

October, 1845.

EUPLOCOMUS
Horsfieldii. G.R.Gray.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1. GALLOPHASIS ignitus. 2. GALLUS bankiva. 3. CERIORNIS melanocephalus.

The third Subfamily,

GALLINÆ, or JUNGLE FOWLS,

have the Bill moderate, with the apical half vaulted and arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the Nostrils placed in a large membranous groove, with the opening large, nearly semicircular, and protected by a scale; the Wings moderate, concave, much rounded, with the secondaries the length of the quills, ample and broad; the Tail compressed, and generally arched; the Tarsi longer than, or as long as, the middle toe, robust, and armed with a spur; the Toes long, and the front ones united at their base by a membrane.

GALLOPHASIS *Hodgs.**

Bill moderate, strong, elevated at the base, with the culmen sloping, and the apical half vaulted and arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the sides compressed, and the lateral margins arched; the nostrils placed in a large membranous groove, with the opening large and covered by a scale. *Wings* moderate, concave, and much rounded; with the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh quills nearly equal, and longest; the secondaries ample and broad. *Tail* and coverts ample; the sides compressed, and arched towards the end, or straight and even. *Tarsi* lengthened, much longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered before and behind with broad divided scales; the inner side, near the hind toe, furnished with a strong lengthened spur. *Toes* moderate, the middle one long, and the lateral ones unequal; all the anterior ones united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe short, and slightly elevated; the claws short and curved. The sides of the head covered by a bare skin, which ends in round wattles at the base of the lower mandible.

These birds are found in the immense primeval forests of the continent of India and its archipelago. They are usually seen in the close brushwoods that cover the precipitous and rugged gorges of the elevated mountains; but some species prefer the more level ground. It is generally in coveys of four to eight individuals that they are noticed; when alarmed, they do not take wing, but endeavour to hide among the covers, where they run with great rapidity. The note uttered by these birds is a subdued melancholy cluck. Their food consists chiefly of seeds, wild berries, roots, insects, &c.

1. G. *ignitus* (Shaw), Macartn. Emb. China, pl. 13., Shaw's Nat. Misc. pl. 321. — Gallus Macartneyi *Temm.*; Phasianus rufus *Raffl.*

2. G. *Vieilloti* G. R. Gray. — Gallus ignitus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 207., Ency. Méth. Ois. t. 237. f. 2.; Euplocamus ignitus *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 89.

3. G. *Nycthemerus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 123, 124. — Nycthemerus argentatus *Swains.*; Phasianus lineatus *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. n. 5. pl. 12.

4. G. *lineatus* (Lath. MS.) Proc. Z. S. 1831. 24. — Phasianus Reynaudi *Less.* Bélang. Voy. Ind. Orien. Zool. t. 8, 9.

5. G. *leucomelanos* (Lath.) — Phasianus Hamiltoni *Gray*, in Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 26. 27., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 41.; Phasianus albocristatus *Vigors*, Gould's Cent. of Birds, pl. 66. & 67., *Kirkpatr.* Nepaul. pl. p. 132.

6. G. *Horsfieldii* G. R. Gray. — Phasianus Lathami *Gray*, in Griff. An. Kingd. iii. 26.?

7. G. *erythrophthalmos* (Raffl.) Linn. Trans. xiii. 321.

8. G. *pyronotus* G. R. Gray. — Euplocamus erythrophthalmos *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 38.

9. G. *purpureus* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 42. — Phasianus erythrophthalmos ♀ *Raffl.*

10. G. *muthura* (Gray), Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 27.

11. G. *Crawfurdii* (Gray), Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 27.

12. G. *fasciatus* (M'Clell.) Calc. Journ. of Nat. Hist. i. 144. pl. 3.

13. G. *Cuvieri* (Temm.) Pl. col. 1. — Monaulus melanion *Vieill.* Ency. Méth. Ois. t. 237. f. 1.; Type of Alectrophasis *G. R. Gray* (1841).

* Originally established by M. Temminck under the name of *Euplocamus*, for which, in 1822, Dr. Fleming substituted *Lophura*. Both these names having been previously employed, it becomes necessary to adopt Mr. Hodgson's name of *Gallophasis* (1827). In 1831, M. Lesson used *Macartneya*; in 1832, Wagler *Gennæus*; in 1834, Mr. Swainson *Nycthemerus*; and in 1836, M. Kaup *Spicifer*. All these are coequal with the name employed. It embraces *Alectrophasis*, which was proposed by me in 1841.

GALLUS *Linn.**

Bill moderate, strong, with the culmen arched to the tip; the sides compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, placed in a membranous groove, and exposed. *Wings* short and rounded, with the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh quills nearly equal, and longest. *Tail* moderate, much compressed on the sides, and wedge-shaped; it is covered by the lengthened coverts, which are gracefully curved. *Tarsi* long, robust, armed with a long curved spur, and covered in front with broad divided scales. *Toes* long, with the base of the anterior ones united by a membrane; the lateral ones unequal, the outer one the longest; the hind toe short, and scarcely elevated. Head surmounted by a fleshy crest; the cheeks naked, and a lengthened round wattle from the base on each side of the lower mandible.

The type of the game fowls is a native of the large jungles of the continent of India and its isles. Some are peculiar to the woods of the lower or level districts, while others are mostly seen in the woods on the sides of the mountains. During the day they are generally observed on the borders, and on the least alarm conceal themselves within the wood or jungle. Various seeds, fruits of the forest trees, larvæ, &c., are their chief food. The nidification is performed on the ground in a large nest, composed of fine herbs and grasses.

1. G. *Bankiva* Temm.— Phasianus Gallus *Gmel.*; Tetrao ferrugineus *Gmel.* Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 66., Jard. & Selby Ill. Orn. pl. 139.; Gallus Gallorum *Less.* Gray Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 43. f. 3.; Type of the domestic varieties.
2. G. *æneus* Cuv. Temm. Pl. col. 374.
3. G. *Anstrutheri* Gray, Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 21.
4. G. *varius* (Shaw), Shaw's Nat. Misc. pl. 359. — Gallus javanicus *Horsf.*; G. furcatus *Temm.* Pl. col. 433., Gray Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 43. f. 1.
5. G. *Sonneratii* Temm. Pl. col. 232, 233. — Phasianus Gallus *Scop.* Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 94, 95.; Gallus Stanleyi *Gray,* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 43. f. 2.; Phasianus indicus *Leach,* Zool. Misc. pl. 61.
6. G. *Lafayettii* Less.
7. ? G. *ecaudatus* (Linn.) Temm. Rees's Encycl. Orn. pl. 5. f. 3.
8. G. *giganteus* Temm. Gray's Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 44, 45.
9. G. *morio* (Linn.) Temm.
10. G. *lanatus* (Linn.) Temm. Pl. enl. 28. ? Rees's Encycl. Orn. pl. 5. f. 4.
11. G. *crispus* (Linn.) Temm. Rees's Encycl. Orn. pl. 6. f. 15. 16.

CERIORNIS *Swains.*†

Bill short and thick, with the culmen much arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the sides compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, oval, and naked. *Wings* ample, and very concave, with the fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh quills the longest. *Tail* ample and rounded. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, robust, and covered in front by broad divided scales. *Toes* long, the lateral ones unequal; the front ones united at the base by a membrane, the hind toe moderate and slightly elevated; the claws long and curved. Head furnished with a long horn over each eye; and beneath the throat two short naked spaces, which are capable of expansion into wattles.

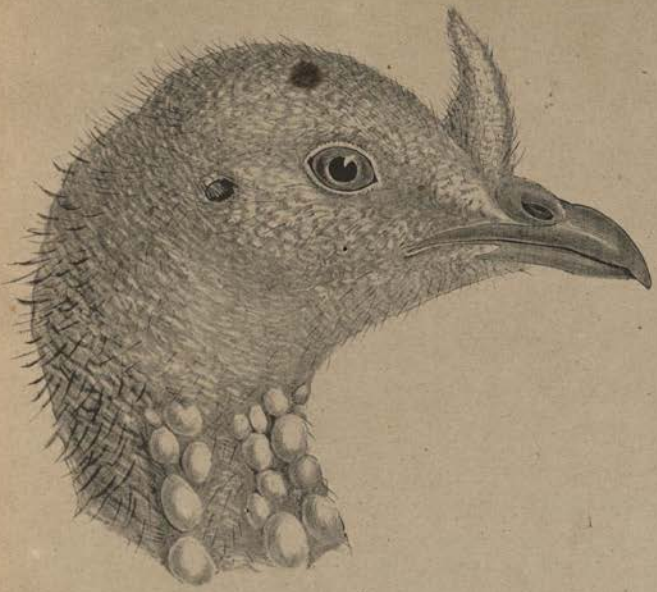
These birds are peculiar to the deep and gloomy pine forests of the elevated mountains of the central parts of the Asiatic continent. They are solitary and very difficult to be approached, and are only discovered by their shrill whistle. It requires three years for the male birds to obtain their full plumage; the very young birds are like the female parent. The first change takes place in the neck; the second moult produces a further alteration, and extends on the breast, which will point out the males of the coveys; the horns and throat-appendage are not attained till the third year. These appendages are most prominent during the spring season, and at other times so much diminished in size as to be quite invisible. When expanded, they are of a most brilliant scarlet varied with vivid purple, sky blue, and green. Grains, roots, and larvæ of ants and other insects, form the principal food of these birds.

1. C. *Lathami* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 51. — Meleagris Satyra *Linn.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 116., Pl. col. 543, 544.; Satyra Pennantii *Gray,* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 49., Gould's Cent. of B. pl. 62., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 206.
2. C. *melanocephala* (Gray), Griff. An. Kingd. iii. 29., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 46, 47, 48. — Tragopan Hastingsii *Vigors,* Gould's Cent. of B. pl. 63, 64, & 65.; Satyra nipalensis *Gray,* in Griff. An Kingd. iii. p. 29., Illustrations of Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 40.; P. castaneus *Gray.* ?
3. C. *Temminckii* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 50.

* Established by Linnæus in 1744.

† Established by M. Lesson (*Dict. Sc. Nat.* lix. p. 196.), in 1828, under the name of *Satyra;* and, in the same year, Cuvier proposed *Tragopan.* In 1837, Mr. Swainson substituted in their place *Ceriornis;* both the former names having been previously used.

NUMIDA
ptilorhyncha. Licht.



2

LCOLMSON TESTIMONIAL

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1 MELEAGRIS gallopavo 2 NUMIDA meleagris

The fourth Subfamily,

MELEAGRINÆ, or TURKEYS,

have the Tail more or less short and pendent. The head and neck denuded of plumes, or only covered with scattered hairs, or carunculated; the base of the lower mandible sometimes wattled.

MELEAGRIS *Linn.**

Bill moderate, strong; the sides compressed, and the culmen arched to the tip, which overlaps that of the lower mandible; the nostrils lateral, basal, pierced in the membrane of the nasal groove. *Wings* short, rounded, with the first four quills graduated, and the fifth and sixth the longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* robust, much longer than the middle toe, covered in front with broad divided scales, and armed with a short obtuse spur. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united at their base by a membrane, the inner toe rather shorter than the outer, the hind toe moderate and elevated: the claws short and slightly curved.

The wandering habits of the birds that compose this genus occasion them to be found in the forests, open tracts, or prairies of various parts of the northern continent of America. The males live in small societies of ten to a hundred, and seek their food apart from the females, who are occupied in watching and feeding their young, and concealing them from the attacks of the males; but should the separate parties after a time meet on some ground where their favourite food is very abundant, they all intermix and partake of the repast. Their movements from place to place in quest of food are entirely performed on foot; even when suddenly surprised they more usually trust to their legs than their wings, running with very great velocity. Should their progress be impeded by rivers, while quietly seeking their food, after considerable delay they ascend to the tops of the neighbouring trees, and, at the cluck of the leader, they launch into the air for the opposite shore. They then scatter themselves over the newly acquired ground, seeking the various kinds of food which serve for their subsistence. These consist of maize, all sorts of berries, buds, fruits, insects, tadpoles, young frogs, and lizards, but the acorn is their favourite food. The nest is placed in a dry spot, under the side of a log, or beneath the shelter of a thicket; it consists of a slight hollow scratched in the ground, and lined with a few withered leaves. The eggs are usually from fourteen to fifteen in number. While laying, the female always approaches the nest with great caution, varying her course at almost every visit, and often concealing the eggs entirely by covering them with leaves. As soon as the young have emerged from the shell and have begun to run about, the parent by her cluck, calls them around her, and watches with redoubled suspicion the approach of their enemies.

1. M. *gallopavo* Linn. Pl. enl. 97., Pr. Bonap. Am. Orn. pl. 9.— Meleagris sylvestris *Vieill.*; Gallopavo sylvestris *Catesby*, Gal. des Ois. t. 201., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 1. 6.

2. M. *ocellata* Temm. Pl. col. 112. — Meleagris aurea *Vieill.*

* Established by Linnæus in 1735 (*Systema Naturæ*); while, in 1752, Moehring gave the name of *Cenchramus* to this genus.

NUMIDA *Linn.**

Bill moderate; the sides compressed, and the culmen arched to the tip, which hangs over that of the lower mandible, and the lateral margins smooth and curved; the nostrils large, oval, and partly covered by a membrane. *Wings* moderate, with the first four quills graduated, and shorter than the fifth, which is the longest. *Tail* short and pendent. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, covered in front with broad divided scales. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united by a membrane at their base, the inner toe shorter than the outer, and the hind toe rather short and elevated: the claws short and very slightly curved.

The birds that compose this genus are peculiar to the continent of Africa, where they frequent the woods that border the rivers, in large flocks of two or three hundred individuals, scattering themselves in search of their food, which consists of small grains, grasshoppers, ants, and other kinds of insects. When alarmed, they usually seek to escape by quick running, rather than by flight. The eggs are numerous, and are deposited in a slightly formed nest, which is usually concealed in a thicket or bush.

1. N. *meleagris* Linn. Pl. enl. 108. — Numida galeata *Pall.*; N. Rendallii *Ogilby*; N. maculipennis *Swains.*
2. N. *mitrata* Pall. Spic. Zool. iv. t. 3. f. 1.
3. N. *ptilorhyncha* Licht. Less. Ornith. p. 498.
4. N. *vulturina* Hardw. Proc. Z. S. 1834. 52., Gould, Icones, pl. — Type of Acryllium *G. R. Gray* (1840).
5. N. *cristata* Pall. Spicil. Zool. t. 2., Gal. des Ois. t. 209. — Type of Guttera *Wagl.* (1832).

* Established by Linnæus in 1766 (*Systema Naturæ*). It includes *Guttera* of Wagler (1832), and *Acryllium* proposed by me (1840).

November, 1845.

TETRAOGALLUS
Caucasicus (Pall.)

C. Hullmandel Patent Lithotint

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

1. LOPHOPHORUS Impeyanus. 2. PUCRASIA macrolopha. 3. TETRACEPHALON [illegible]

The fifth Subfamily,

LOPHOPHORINÆ, or MONAULS,

have the Bill moderate, broad at the base, and the tip of the upper mandible projecting over the lower; the Nostrils partly exposed, and partly covered with feathers and a membranous shield; the Wings moderate; the Tail ample; the Tarsi short, strong, and covered with divided shields; the Toes lengthened, and the lateral ones united with the middle one; the Claws short and curved. Lores clothed with small feathers.

LOPHOPHORUS *Temm.**

Bill strong, long, broad at the base, and somewhat depressed, the upper mandible much curved over the lower, with the culmen and lateral margins arched; the nostrils basal, lateral, and partly hidden by a plumed membrane and a membranous covering. *Wings* with the first three quills equally graduated, and shorter than the fourth and fifth, which are the longest. *Tail* ample and rounded. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, strong and scutellated in front, with divided broad scales; the males armed with a short spur. *Toes* lengthened, the lateral ones equal and united at the base with the middle toe; the hind toe elevated and short; the claws moderate and curved.

The single species of this genus is a most abundant bird in the inner ranges of the Himalayah Mountains. These birds are said to take wing rapidly down the *Khad*, uttering a loud and musical whistle, which they quickly repeat during their descent, until they again alight. They are very fond of perching themselves on the top of some bare rock or stone, and from thence survey the ground around them. In the morning and evening, while feeding, it is difficult to get near them, as they are very wary; but the best time to shoot them is during the heat of the day, when they are lazily reposing among the brushwood covers and are unwilling to rise, thus allowing the sportsmen to come near enough to make pretty certain of bringing these splendid birds down. It is generally readily known whether they are in any particular localities, by noticing the holes that they have made in the ground in search of their food, which consists of bulbous roots and insects. The males are three years in attaining their showy plumage, being, when first fledged, scarcely to be distinguished from the female.

L. *Impeyanus* (Lath.) Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 201. — Phasianus curvirostris *Shaw*, Lev. Mus. pl. p. 103.; Lophophorus refulgens *Temm.* Pl. col. 507. 513., Gould's Cent. of Birds, pl. 60, 61.

TETRAOGALLUS *Gray.*†

Bill moderate, broad at the base, with the culmen arched to the tip, which overlaps that of the lower mandible, the sides compressed, and the lateral margins straight, but curved close to the tip; the nostrils

* Established in 1815 (*Pig. et Gall.* iii. p. 673.) by M. Temminck. In 1816, Vieillot proposed *Monaulus;* in 1822, Dr. Flemming *Lophofera;* and, in 1831, M. Lesson *Impeyanus.* These were all founded on the same species.

† Established by Mr. J. E. Gray in (1833–1834) the *Illustrations of Indian Zoology.* *Megaloperdix* of M. Gebler and *Chourtha* of M. Motschoulsky (1839) are coequal with the one employed.

large, and covered by a membrane, with the opening semicircular. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* ample and rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, and covered in front with broad divided scales. *Toes* long, the lateral ones united to the middle one and nearly equal, the hind toe very short and hardly elevated; and the claws moderate and curved.

These birds are peculiar to the Himalayah, Altai, and the mountains of Persia, and are only found on, or in close proximity to, the snowy range, where they are extremely difficult to procure. They are said, on the sight of a man, to warn the goats, &c., feeding on the mountains, of their danger, by a curious whistling note. I have been further informed that they feed only on grass, on which they become very fat.

T. *caucasicus* (Pall.) Zoogr. 1. 76. t.* — Lophophorus Nigellii *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. t. 76. & 141.; Tetraogallus Nigellii *Gray*, Ind. Zool. pl.; T. himalayensis *G. R. Gray;* Megaloperdix altaica *Gebler;* Chourtha alpina *Motsch.* Bull. de la Soc. Imp. Moscou, 1839. t. 8.

Pucrasia.†

Bill short, broader at the base than high, the culmen much arched to the tip, which curves over the lower mandible; the sides compressed towards the tip, the lateral margins arched; the nostrils small and mostly concealed by the projecting plumes and a membranous covering. *Wings* moderate, with the fourth quill longest, and the third and fifth equal. *Tail* long, and much wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, somewhat slender, and covered in front with large divided scales. *Toes* lengthened, the lateral ones united at the base to the middle one and unequal, the hind toes short and elevated; and the claws moderate and curved.

This species is peculiar to the Himalayah Mountains, but its habits and manners have not been observed, except that it is the swiftest in flight, and the most delicious in taste, of the Himalayah pheasants.

P. *macrolopha* (Less.) G. R. Gray, Dict. Sc. Nat. 1818. 59. p. 196. — Phasianus Pucrasia *Gray*, An. Kingd. vii. 610., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl., Gould's Cent. of Birds, pl. 69, 70.; Tragopan Duvaucelii *Temm.* Pl. col. 545.

† This division was originally established under the generic name of *Eulophus*, by M. Lesson (*Compl. Buff.* viii. 354.), in 1837; but, that word having been previously employed in Zoology, I changed it to the above in 1841.

November, 1844.

H. C. Richter del.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

FRANCOLINUS
Clappertoni. Gray.

J.Wolf del.

1 COTURNIX communis 2 FRANCOLINUS vulgaris 3 CACCABIS rufa 4 PERDIX cinerea

Collmann & Weber Lithographers

5. PHILOPACHUS ventralis. 6. PTHAGINIS cirrhosus. 7. LERWA nivicola. 8. ROLLULUS rouloul.

MALCOLMSON TESTIMONIAL

The fourth Family,

TETRAONIDÆ, or Grouse,

have the Bill more or less long, broad at the base, and the sides compressed, with the culmen arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the nostrils basal, lateral, sometimes covered with feathers, or protected with a naked hard scale; the Wings short and rounded; the Tail more or less lengthened and rounded; the Tarsi strong, sometimes clothed with plumes, or naked and scutellated; the hind toe moderate and elevated.

The first Subfamily,

PERDICINÆ, or Partridges,

have the margins of the Bill entire, and the Nostrils protected by a naked hard scale; the Tarsi long, naked, covered in front with divided scales, and sometimes armed with spurs or blunt tubercles.

Ithaginis *Wagl.**

Bill short, more or less slender, broad at the base, and compressed on the sides towards the tip, which is obtuse, the apical half of the upper mandible vaulted and curved; the nostrils basal, lateral, and covered by a large hard membranous scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills the longest. *Tail* lengthened, broad, and much rounded. *Tarsi* long, armed with two, or sometimes three spurs. *Toes* long, united at the base, with the outer toe longer than the inner, and transversely scaled above; the hind toe long; the claws long and slightly curved.

It is on the Himalayah mountains of Northern India, that the species are found, living among the thick brushwood of the Ghauts, and rarely seen on the wing, or perched on trees.

1. I. *cruentus* (Hardw.) Linn. Trans. xiii. 237., Temm. Pl. col. 332. — Phasianus Gardneri *Hardw.* Linn. Trans. xv. 166.
2. I. *lunulatus* (Valenc.) — Perdix Hardwickii *Gray*, in Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 48., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 52.; Francolinus nivosus *De Less.* Mag. de Zool. 1840. Ois. t. 18.
3. I. *madagascariensis* (Scop.) — Tetrao spadiceus *Gmel.* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 42. f. 2.; Plectrophora (Polyplectron) Northiæ *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 43. f. 1.

Ptilopachus *Swains.*†

Bill small, slender, elevated, and broad at the base; the sides much compressed to the tip; the apical half of the culmen arched; the nostrils lateral, basal, and covered by a hard membranous scale.

* Wagler established this genus in 1832 (*Isis*, p. 1228.). It is coequal with *Plectrophora* of Mr. Gray (1833-1834.).
† Established by Mr. Swainson in 1837 (*Class. of Birds*, ii. p. 344.).

Wings moderate and rounded, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills equal and longest. *Tail* long, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, not spurred, covered in front with large divided scales, and not armed with spurs. *Toes* moderate, with the anterior ones united at their base; the lateral toes nearly equal; the hind toe short; the claws moderate, and slightly curved.

This type is peculiar to Western Africa.

P. *ventralis* (Valenc.) Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 16. — Perdix fusca *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 212. — Ptilopachus erythrorhynchus *Swains.*; Petrogallus fuscus *Gray.*

Francolinus *Steph.**

Bill more or less long, with the culmen at the base dividing the frontal plumes, and the apical half arched to the tip, which is obtuse, and sometimes advancing much over that of the lower mandible; the sides compressed; the nostrils lateral, basal, the opening placed in a nasal groove, and covered by a hard rounded scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the third, fourth, and fifth quills the longest. *Tail* short, sometimes nearly concealed by the coverts. *Tarsi* strong, as long as, or shorter than, the middle toe, armed in the males with a spur or tubercle on each leg. *Toes* more or less long, the fore toes united at their base by a membrane, with the lateral ones nearly equal, the outer rather the longest; the hind toe short; the claws moderate, and slightly curved.

The species are found in the warmer parts of the Old World, especially the continent of Africa. Some prefer the open plains covered with tufts of rank grass and low bushes; these do not usually roost in trees. Others more generally seek the woody localities, where they are observed perched on the branches among the foliage, or on the decayed branches of trees near the margins of rivers. When alarmed, they seek concealment in the low bushes or brushwood, in the densest parts of the jungles, where they remain till the cause of their fright has disappeared. Should such hiding-places not be near, then they endeavour to escape by running, which they perform with considerable speed, and only take wing when hard pressed. Bulbous roots, grain, and insects, form their principal food, with which they mix a quantity of gravel. Their feeding time is early in the morning, and again in the evening.

1. Fr. *vulgaris* Steph. — Tetrao francolinus *Linn.* Pl. enl. 147, 148. — Perdix Hepburnii *Gray,* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 55.
2. Fr. *pictus* (Jard. & Selby) Ill. Orn. pl. 50.
3. Fr. *perlatus* (Gmel.) Steph. Gal. des Ois. t. 213. — Perdix maculata *Gray,* Zool. Misc.; P. sinensis *Spalowsk,* Vog. t. 31.
4. Fr. *ponticerianus* (Gmel.) Temm. Pl. col. 213. — Perdix orientalis *Gray,* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 56. f. 2.
5. Fr. *thoracicus* (Temm.) Pig. et Gal. iii. 535.
6. Fr. *gularis* (Temm.) Pig. et Gal. iii. 401., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 56. f. 1. — Perdix monogrammica *Valenc.* ?
7. Fr. *Charltonii* (Eyton) Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845. p. 230.
8. Fr. *bicalcaratus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 137. — Perdix senegalensis *Briss.*; P. Adansoni *Temm.*
9. Fr. *Erkelii* (Rüpp.) Faun. Abyss. t. 6.
10. Fr. *Le Vaillantii* (Valenc.) Pl. col. 477.
11. Fr. *Clappertoni* (Childr.) Denh. & Clapp. Nar. N. & C. Afr. App.
12. Fr. *Ruppellii* G. R. Gray. — Perdix Clappertoni, Atlas Zool. t. 9.
13. Fr. *gariepensis* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 83, 84.
14. Fr. *gutturalis* Rüpp. Faun. Abyss. p. 13., Ornith. Faun. von Nord-Ost. Afr. t. 40.
15. Fr. *natalensis* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 13. — Francolinus Lechoho *A. Smith.*
16. Fr. *afer* (Lath.) Temm.
17. Fr. *capensis* (Gmel.) Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 400., Icon. ined. 135., Less. Tr. d'Orn. t. 87. f. 2.
18. Fr. *adspersus* Waterh. Alex. App. Exp. of Disc. ii. 267.
19. Fr. *subtorquatus* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 15. — Perdix Coqui *A. Smith,* Rep. S. Afr. Exp.

* It was in 1819, that Mr. *Stephens* established this genus (*General Zoology,* ix. p. 303.). *Chætopus* (1837) of Mr. Swainson, and *Attagen* (1840) of Count Keyserling and Dr. Blasius are synonymous. It embraces *Pternistis* (1832) of Wagler, and *Rhizothera* (1841) of G. R. Gray.

20. Fr. *pileatus* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 14. — Perdix sephæna *A. Smith*, Rep. S. Afr. Exp.
21. Fr. *concentricus* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 53.
22. Fr. *sphenurus* (Gray) Zool. Misc. p. 2.
23. Fr. *nudicollis* (Gmel.) — Type of Pternistis *Wagl.* (1832).
24. Fr. *rubricollis* (Rüpp.) Pl. enl. 180., Rüpp. Zool. Atlas, t. 30.
25. Fr. *Swainsoni* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 12.
26. Fr. *Cranchii* (Leach), Tuck. Voy. Congo, App. p. 408. — Perdix punctulata *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 43. f. 2.
27. Fr. *longirostris* Temm. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 45. f. 2. — Tetrao curvirostris *Raffl.*; Type of Rhizothera *G. R. Gray* (1841).

PERDIX *Briss.**

Bill short, broad at the base, with the sides compressed, and the apical half curved and vaulted; the nostrils basal, lateral, and covered by a hard rounded scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the third, fourth, and fifth quills longest, *Tail* short, and greatly concealed by the coverts. *Tarsi* moderate, and covered in front with divided scales, without spurs or tubercles. *Toes* long, with the inner toe shorter than the outer; the hind toe short and slender; the claws moderate and slightly curved.

The species of this genus are peculiar to the temperate parts of the Old World, remaining sedentary in some places, and in others migrating regularly according to the season. Some species frequent the cultivated lands, while others are found in the forests, and are occasionally seen perched on the branches of the trees. They search the ground for their food during the early portion of the morning, and again before the sun disappears. It consists of grain, seeds, bulbous roots, and insects. They generally form for their nest a slight hollow on the ground, beneath a tuft of grass or brushwood, and sometimes in cultivated fields. The eggs are usually twelve to twenty in number.

1. P. *cinerea* (Linn.) Lath. Pl. enl. 27. 136. — Perdix damascena *Briss.*; Tetrao montana *Gmel.*
2. P. *gingica* (Gmel.) Lath.
3. P. *oculea* Temm. Pig. & Gal. iii. 408.
4. P. *madagascariensis* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 97. — Tetrao pintadeanus *Scop.* Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 98.; T. striatus *Gmel.* Pl. col. 82.
5. P. *torqueola* (Valenc.) — Perdix olivacea *Gray*, Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 54., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 57.; P. megapodia *Temm.* Pl. col. 462, 463.; Type of Arborophila *Hodgs.* (1837).
6. P. *javanica* (Gmel.) Pl. col. 148., Brown. Ill. Zool. pl. 17.
7. P. *personata* (Horsf.) Res. Zool. — Perdix orientalis *Horsf.* Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 184.
8. P. ? *æruginosus* Eyton, Proc. Z. S. 1839. 106.
9. P. ? *Realtenii* (Mull. & Schl.) Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. p. 158.
10. P. *scutata* Gray, Griff. An. Kihgd. iii. p. 54.

COTURNIX *Mœhr.*†

Bill short, more or less elevated at the base and arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the sides compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, and covered by a hard scale. *Wings* moderate, with the second, third, and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* very short, mostly hidden by the coverts, and pendant. *Tarsi* short, covered in front with divided scales and unarmed. *Toes* moderate, united at their base, with the inner toe shorter than the outer; the hind toe short; the claws short, and slightly curved.

* Brisson established this genus in 1760 (*Ornithologie*, i. p. 219.). It is synonymous with *Starna* of the Prince of Canino, and embraces *Arborophila* of Mr. Hodgson (1837), which name he changed to *Arborocola* in 1844.

† It was in 1752, that Mœhring established this genus (*Avium Genera*, p. 54.). *Ortygion* (1840) of Count Keyserling and Blasius is synonymous. It includes *Perdicula* (1837) of Mr. Hodgson, and *Synoicus* (1843) of Mr. Gould.

These small birds are scattered in the warmer and temperate parts of the Old World and Australia. They migrate in large flocks from the temperate countries to the warmer localities on the approach of the cold season. It is in well-cultivated districts that they are more generally found in pairs, amongst the tufts of grass, near water-courses and ponds. Some species prefer only rocky places amidst low bushes, others the elevated table lands and slopes of the mountains, among the tufts of reeds and grass. Their food consists of grain, various kinds of seeds, insects, and worms. The nest is scratched on the ground in the form of a slight hollow, wherein the female deposits from six to fourteen eggs.

1. C. *communis* Bonn. Pl. enl. 170. — Tetrao coturnix *Linn.*; Coturnix dactylisonans *Meyer*; C. europæa *Swains.*; C. vulgaris *Jard.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 263.

2. C. *flavipes* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xi. p. 808.

3. C. *coromandelica* (Gmel.) Bonn. Pl. col. 35. — Coturnix textilis *Temm.*

4. C. *torquata* Maud. Ency. Méth. p. 218.

5. C. *grisea* (Gmel.) Temm.

6. C. *cambaiensis* (Lath.) — Cryptonix rufus *Temm.* Pl. enl. 447.; Type of Perdicula *Hodgs.* (1837).

7. C. *Asiatica* (Lath.).

8. C. *Argoondah* Sykes, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 153., Trans. Zool. Soc. ii. pl. 2.

9. C. *rubiginosa* (Valenc.) — Coturnix pentah *Sykes*, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 153., Trans. Zool. Soc. ii. pl. 3., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 45. f. 3.

10. C. *erythrorhyncha* Sykes, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1832. p. 153., Trans. Zool. Soc. ii. pl. 1., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 44. f. 2.

11. C. *australis* (Lath.) Temm. Lamb. Icon. ined. i. 60., Ency. Méth. t. 237. f. 3., Gould, Syn. of Austr. B. pl. (head) B. of Austr. pl.; Type of Synoicus *Gould* (1843).

12. C. *pectoralis* Gould, Syn. Austr. B. p. . pl. (head).

13. C. *novæ zealandiæ* Quoy. et Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 14. f. 1., Gould, Syn. Austr. B. pl. (head) Voy. of Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 8.

14. C. *chinensis* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 247. — Tetrao manillensis *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 24., Pl. enl. 126. f. 2.; Coturnix excalfactoria *Temm.*; C. sinensis *Bonn.*

15. C. *novæ guineæ* (Gmel.) Sonn. Voy. Ind. ii. t. 105. — Oriolus coturnix *Scop.*

Rollulus *Bonn.**

Bill short, more or less strong, broad at the base, and the sides compressed towards the tip, with the apical half of the bill arched and vaulted; the nostrils basal, lateral, and covered with a membrane, with a longitudinal slit. *Wings* short and rounded, with the third and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* short, mostly concealed by the coverts, and pendant. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, not armed with a spur or tubercle, and covered with broad scales divided on the inner side. *Toes* moderate, and united at their base, and the lateral toe nearly equal; the claws moderate and slightly curved; that of the hind toe wanting.

The species are found only in the Indian Archipelago.

1. R. *roulroul* (Scop.) Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub. — Columba cristata *Gmel.*; Tetrao porphyrio *Shaw*; T. viridis *Gmel.*; Perdix coronata *Lath.* Pl. col. 350, 351., Gal. des Ois. t. 210.

2. R. *niger* (Vigors) Zool. Journ. iv. 349. — Cryptonix ferrugineus *Vigors*, Zool. Journ. iv. 349.; C. Dussumieri *Less.* Belang. Voy. Ind. Or. t. 7., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 45. f. 1.

3. R. *ocellatus* (Raffl.) Linn. Trans. xiii. 322., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 58.

Caccabis *Kaup.*†

Bill short, with the culmen arched and vaulted to the tip; the sides compressed, and the lateral margins slightly curved; the nostrils basal, lateral, and the nasal groove covered with small plumes,

* This genus was published in the *Encyclopédie Méthodique* by Bonnaterre in 1790. *Cryptonyx* (1815) of M. Temminck, and *Liponyx* (1816) of Vieillot are synonymous.

† M. Kaup established this genus in 1829 (*Naturl. Syst.* p. 183.). *Chacura* (1837) of Mr. Hodgson is synonymous; this he changed in 1844 to *Pyctes*. It embraces *Alectoris* of Mr. Kaup (1829).

leaving the large rounded hard scale naked. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the second, third, fourth, and fifth quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, covered in front with divided scales, and armed with a blunt tubercle. *Toes* long, united at the base, with the outer one longer than the inner ; the claws moderate and slightly curved.

It is equally in the cultivated, as well as the uncultivated lands, in the plains and in the high mountainous parts of Europe, Northern Africa, and Asia, that the various species of this genus are found. Some frequent during the summer the elevated portions of the mountains, and descend towards the valleys on the approach of winter, during which they become very tame, and enter the villages without fear. Other species prefer the level lands, where they live throughout the year, migrating from place to place, in search of food ; when alarmed, they usually run for a great distance before they take to flight, and thereby generally escape the sportsman's aim. Their food consists of grains, vegetables, and insects. The female usually deposits her eggs in a tuft of rank grass, or beneath a low bush in barren places. Others place them on the moss or slender herbage, which covers the rocks or large stones. The eggs are generally fifteen to eighteen in number.

1. C. *rufa* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 150. — Perdix rubra *Briss.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 260.
2. C. *græca* (Briss.) Pl. enl. 231. — Perdix saxatilis *Bechst.*; P. rufa *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 261. f. 2.
3. C. *chukar* (Gray) Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 54., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 54., Gould, Cent. of B. t. 71. — Chacura pugnax *Hodgs.* Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sci. 1837. p. 305.
4. C. *melanocephala* (Rüpp.) Faun. Abyss. t. 5.
5. C. *petrosa* (Lath.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 70., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 261. f. 1. — Type of Alectoris *Kaup* (1829).
6. C. *Heyii* (Temm.) Pl. cl. 328, 329.
7. C. *Bonhami* G. R. Gray, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1843. p. 372., Fras. Zool. Typ. pt. 3. pl. — Perdix griseogularis *Brandt*, Bull. des Sci. Petersb. x. p. 27.

Lerwa *Hodgs.**

Bill shorter than the head, with the culmen much arched to the tip; the sides dilated, and greatly covering the lower mandible; the nostrils lateral, basal, small, and covered by a tumid hard scale. *Wings* long, with the first four quills nearly equal, and the second and third the longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded. *Tarsi* short, plumed below the knee, and armed with a blunt small spur, and the remaining part scutellated with divided scales. *Toes* long, with the lateral one nearly equal, and the hind toe rather long ; the claws long, robust and slightly curved.

The type of this genus is only found in flocks among rocks and low brushwood, close to the permanent snowy range of the high northern mountains of India. It sustains itself upon the buds and leaves of aromatic plants, and it also feeds on insects. It is considered the most game-like of all the sporting birds of that region, even when eaten fresh.

L. *nivicola* Hodgs. — Perdix Lerwa *Hodgs.* Proc. Z. S. 1833. p. 107. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 44. f. 1.

* Established by Mr. Hodgson in 1837 (*Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sci.* 1837, p. 301.). He also used *Tetraoperdix* for the same type.

Hulmandel & Walton Lithographers.

TURNIX
foudera Hodgs:

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers

1. TURNIX luzoniensis 2. ORTYXELOS Meiffreni 3. PEDIONOMUS torquatus

The second Subfamily,

TURNICINÆ, or BUSH QUAILS,

have the Bill moderate, straight, and the sides compressed to the tip, which slightly overhangs that of the lower mandible; the Nostrils lateral, and placed in a nasal groove that reaches beyond half the length of the bill, with the opening linear, and protected by a long scale: the Wings rather short, and rounded: the Tail short, and almost concealed by the dorsal feathers: the Tarsi moderate and strong: the Toes usually three in number, long, and free at their base, the outer toe longer than the inner.

TURNIX *Bonn.**

Bill moderate and straight, with the culmen more or less elevated at the base, but always curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which hangs over that of the lower mandible; the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a long groove, with the opening linear and closed by a scale. *Wings* rather short; with the first, second, and third quills equal and longest; the tertials rather shorter than the primaries. *Tail* short and graduated. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* long and rather slender; with the outer toe longer than the inner; the hind toe wanting; the claws short, slender, and slightly curved.

These birds are found in the South of Europe, in India and its archipelago, Africa, Madagascar, and Australia; frequenting in small parties or in pairs the open places near rivers, or those that are thinly covered with different kinds of grasses. They usually lie so close to the ground that it is difficult to discover them, but when flushed they make off with a rapid flight, which is generally only prolonged for a short distance within two or three feet of the surface, and then they suddenly pitch to the ground and hide among the herbage, or run along with great swiftness until they consider themselves safe from pursuit. The nest is composed of grasses, placed in a shallow depression of the ground, under the shelter of a small tuft of grass. The female generally lays four eggs.

1. T. *africanus* Desfont. Mém. de l'Acad. des Sci. 1789. p. 500. — Tetrao andalusicus *Gmel.*; Hemipodius tachydromus *Temm.*

2. T. *gibraltaricus* (Gmel.) Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 264. — Hemipodius lunatus *Temm.*

3. T. *nigrifrons* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxiv. t. G. 36. f. 2., Gal. des Ois. t. 217.

4. T. *Dussumierii* (Temm.) Pl. col. 454. f. 2., Beng. Sport. Mag. 1836. pl. 1. f. 5. — Hemipodius variabilis *Hodgs.*

5. T. *maculosus* (Temm.) Pig. et Gall. iii. 757. — Turnix maculatus *Vieill.*; Hemipodius melanotus *Gould*, Syn. B. of Austr. pl., Gal. des Ois. t. 217.

6. T. *joudera* Hodgs. — Turnix tanki *Bl.* Journ. A. S. B. xii. p. 180*? Hemipodius maculosus *Temm.*? Beng. Sport. Mag. 1838. pl. 1. f. 2.

7. T. *lepurana* (A. Smith), Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Birds, pl.

8. T. *pugnax* (Temm.) Pig. et Gall. iii. p. 612., Pl. col. 60. f. 2.

* Bonnaterre established this genus in 1790 (*Encyl. Méthod.* p. 5.). *Tridactylus* of Lacépède (1800—1801), *Ortygis* Illiger (1811), *Hemipodius* of M. Reinwardt (1815), and *Ortygodes* of Vieillot (1816) are synonymous.

9. T. *Taigour* (Sykes), Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 155., Beng. Sport. Mag. 1836. pl. 1. f. 6., Trans. Zool. Soc. ii. pl. 4. — Hemipodius plumbipes *Hodgs.*

10. T. *rufus* Vieill. Encyc. Méth. i. p. 331.

11. T. *atrogularis* (Eyton), Proc. Z. S. 1839. p. 107.

12. T. *nigricollis* (Gmel.) Bonn. Briss. Orn. i. t. 24. f. 2., Pl. enl. 171.

13. T. *hottentottus* (Temm.) Vieill. Pig. et Gall. iii. p. 557.

14. T. *fasciatus* (Temm.) Vieill. Pig. et Gall. iii. p. 757.

15. T. *ocellatus* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 23. — Tetrao luzoniensis *Gmel.*; Hemipodius thoracicus *Temm.*

16. T. *varius* (Lath.) Pl. col. 454. f. 1., Gould, Syn. B. of Austr. pl. f. 1.

17. T. *melanogaster* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 7., Syn. B. of Austr. pl. f. 2.

18. T. *velox* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 158., B. of Austr. pl.

19. T. *pyrrhothorax* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 150.

20. T. *castanotus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1839. p. 145., B. of Austr. pl.

21. T. *scintillans* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. ., B. of Austr. pl.

22. T. *variegatus* Vieill. Encyc. Méth. i. 330. t. 232. f. 4.

Pedionomus *Gould.**

Bill moderate, straight, and slender, with the apical half rather vaulted, the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which overhangs that of the lower mandible; the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils basal, placed in a nasal groove that reaches more than half the length of the bill, with the opening linear and covered by a long scale, which is partly covered by small plumes. *Wings* moderate; with the first and second quills equal and longest; the tertials longer than the quills. *Tail* very short, and generally concealed by the dorsal plumes. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales; the tibia naked of feathers above the knee. *Toes* long; with the outer toe longer than the inner, rather slender; the hind toe elevated, very slender, slightly resting on the ground; the claws short and curved.

The typical species of this division is found in the interior of South Australia, inhabiting the extensive and arid plains.

P. *torquatus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 114. — Pedionomus microurus *Gould*, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 20., B. of Austr. pl.

Ortyxelos *Vieill.*†

Bill moderate, straight, and very slender, with the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which slightly overhangs that of the lower mandible; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a long nasal groove, with the opening linear and closed by a membrane. *Wings* moderate; with the third quill the longest, and the first and second graduated and pointed at the ends. *Tail* moderate and rounded; with the ends of the feathers rather acute. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate; with the outer toe longer than the inner, and the hind toe wanting; the claws short and curved.

The type of this genus is found in Western Africa.

O. *Meiffrenii* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxix. p. 49., Ency. Méth. t. 239. f. 1., Gal. des Ois. t. 300., Pl. col. 60. f. 1. — Hemipodius nivosus *Swains.* Zool. Ill. pl. 163.

* Mr. Gould established this genus in 1840 (*Proc. Z. S.* 1840, p. 114.). M. O. Desmurs changed this name to *Turnicigralla* in 1845.
† Established by Vieillot in 1825 (*Galerie des Oiseaux*).

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

ORTYX
nigrogularis. Gould.

Wolf del et lith. Printed by Bullmandel & Moses

1. ODONTOPHORUS guianensis. 2. CYRTONYX maisonæ. 3. ORTYX virginianus. 4. CALLIPEPLA squamata.

The third Subfamily,

ODONTOPHORINÆ, or AMERICAN PARTRIDGES,

have the Bill short, more or less compressed on the sides, and the culmen generally elevated at the base, and arched to the tip, which is obtuse, and prolonged over that of the lower mandible; the latter is bidentated on each side; the nostrils basal, and placed in a short and rounded groove, with the opening covered by a membranous scale; the Wings moderate, concave, and rounded; the Tail more or less long, broad, and rounded; the Tarsi generally slender, long, and covered by divided scales; the Toes long, and the inner shorter than the outer toe; the Claws moderate, slightly curved, and acute.

ODONTOPHORUS *Vieill.**

Bill short, with the culmen much arched, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which overhangs that of the lower mandible, and is obtuse; the lateral margins festooned, those of the lower mandible bidentated on each side near the tip, and the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils basal, placed in a short rounded space, and covered by a membranous scale. *Wings* covering the base of the tail, and rounded, with the fifth and sixth quills the longest. *Tail* rather short, or lengthened and rounded. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, and covered in front with divided scales. *Toes* long and slender, with the inner toe shorter than the outer, both united to the middle toe by short membranes; the hind toe moderate and elevated; the claws long, compressed, slightly curved and acute; that of the hind toe short and thick.

These birds are found in the tropical parts of the new continent; they frequent the forests or thick woods, especially those that border the rivers. It is among the dry leaves on the ground that they seek their food, which consists of fruits, berries, and insects; and these are usually swallowed accompanied with small stones or fine sand. In the morning and evening twilight, they perch themselves on a low branch, very near to each other, and the males frequently give utterance to their cries, which sometimes reverberate through the forests to a great distance. If they become alarmed while on the ground, they usually resort to a low branch, on which they run quickly and crouch down, or conceal themselves among the foliage and remain quiet. The nest is formed on the ground, in a thicket, or beneath a log, and in it the female lays from eight to fifteen eggs.

* Established by Vieillot in 1816 (*Anal.* p. 51.). It embraces *Dendrortyx* of Mr. Gould (1845).

1. O. *guianensis* (Gmel.) G. R. Gray. — Perdix rufina *Spix*, Av. t. 76.[b]; Odontophorus rufus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 211., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.

2. O. *dentatus* (Temm.) — Perdix capueira *Spix*, Av. t. 76.[b]; Ortyx capistratus *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. pl. 38., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.

3. O. *stellatus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 183. — Ortyx leucosticta *Natt.* MSS., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.

4. O. *guttatus* (Gould), G. R. Gray, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 79., Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.

5. O. *strophium* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 134., Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.

6. O. *marmoratus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 107.

7. O. *lineolatus* (Licht.) Gould.

8. O. *speciosus* Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. 1843. p. 387.

9. O. *pachyrhynchus* Tschudi, Faun. Peru. p. 46.

10. O. *macrourus* (Jard. & Selby), Ill. Orn. pl. 49., Nat. Libr. Orn. iv. p. 12., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl. — Tetrao nævius *Gmel.* ?; Type of Dendrortyx *Gould* (1845).

11. O. *barbatus* (Licht.) Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.

12. O. *leucophrys* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 132., Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.

Cyrtonyx *Gould.**

Bill short and broad, with the culmen elevated at the base and much arched, and the sides gradually compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the lateral margins curved, those of the lower mandible slightly bidentated on each side, and the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils basal, and placed in a short broad groove, with the opening covered by a membranous scale. *Wings* short and round, with the tertiaries longer than the primaries and pendent. *Tail* very short, and hidden by the coverts. *Tarsi* strong, shorter than the middle toe, and covered in front with divided transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, strong, and strongly scutellated; the inner shorter than the outer toe; the lateral toes slightly united at their base; the hind toe elevated and strong; the claws long, very strong, slightly curved, and obtuse.

The species of this division are peculiar to Mexico; and their habits and manners are unknown.

1. C. *Mexsena* (Less.) Gould, Ill. de Zool. t. 52. — Ortyx Montezumæ *Vigors*, Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 126.; Odontophorus meleagris *Wagl.*; Perdix perspicillata *Licht.* Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.

2. C. *ocellatus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1836. p. 75., Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.

Ortyx *Steph.*†

Bill short, broad at the base, the sides gradually compressed forwards, and the culmen elevated at the base and arched to the tip, which is obtuse; the lateral margins slightly festooned and curved, that of the lower mandible bidentated near the tip on each side; the nostrils basal, and placed in a short rounded groove, with the opening covered by a membranous scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the third quill nearly as long as the fourth, fifth, and sixth, which are the longest. *Tail* short, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, with the front part covered by narrow divided scales. *Toes* long, rather slender, and the outer longer than the inner toe, the base of both slightly united by a short membrane; the hind toe slightly elevated and moderate; the claws moderate, curved, and acute.

* Established by Mr. Gould in (1845).

† Established by Mr. Stephens in 1819 (*General Zool.* xi. pt. 2. p. 376.). It embraces *Eupsychortyx* and *Philortyx* of Mr. Gould (1845).

It is in North and Central America, as well as in Jamaica and other West Indian Islands, that the species of this division are found. Their habits and modes of life are entirely similar to those given in the first genus.

1. O. *virginianus* (Linn.) G. R. Gray, Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 47. f. 2. — Perdix borealis *Temm.*; Tetrao Marilandus *Linn.*; T. mexicanus *Linn.* Pl. enl. 149., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 214., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.
2. O. *cubanensis* Gould. — Ortyx virginianus *D'Orb.* Sagra's Hist. Nat. de Cuba, p. 182.
3. O. *coyolcos* (Gmel.).
4. O. *castaneus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 182.
5. O. *nigrogularis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 181., Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.
6. O. *pectoralis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 182.
7. O. *cristatus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 126. f. 1. — Ortyx Temminckii *Steph.*; O. neoxenus *Vigors*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 423. f. 3., Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt ii. pl.; Type of Eupsychortyx *Gould* (1846).
8. O. *Sonninii* (Temm.) Journ. de Phys. 1772. t. 2., Ency. Méth. t. 237. f. 4., Pl. col. 75.
9. O. *affinis* Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1830. p. 3.
10. O. *parvicristatus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 106., Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.
11. O. *leucotis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 133.
12. O. *leucopogon* Less. Rev. de Zool. 1842. p. 175.
13. O. *fasciatus* (Natt.) Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 133., Monogr. Odont. pt. ii. pl.; Type of Philortyx *Gould* (1846).

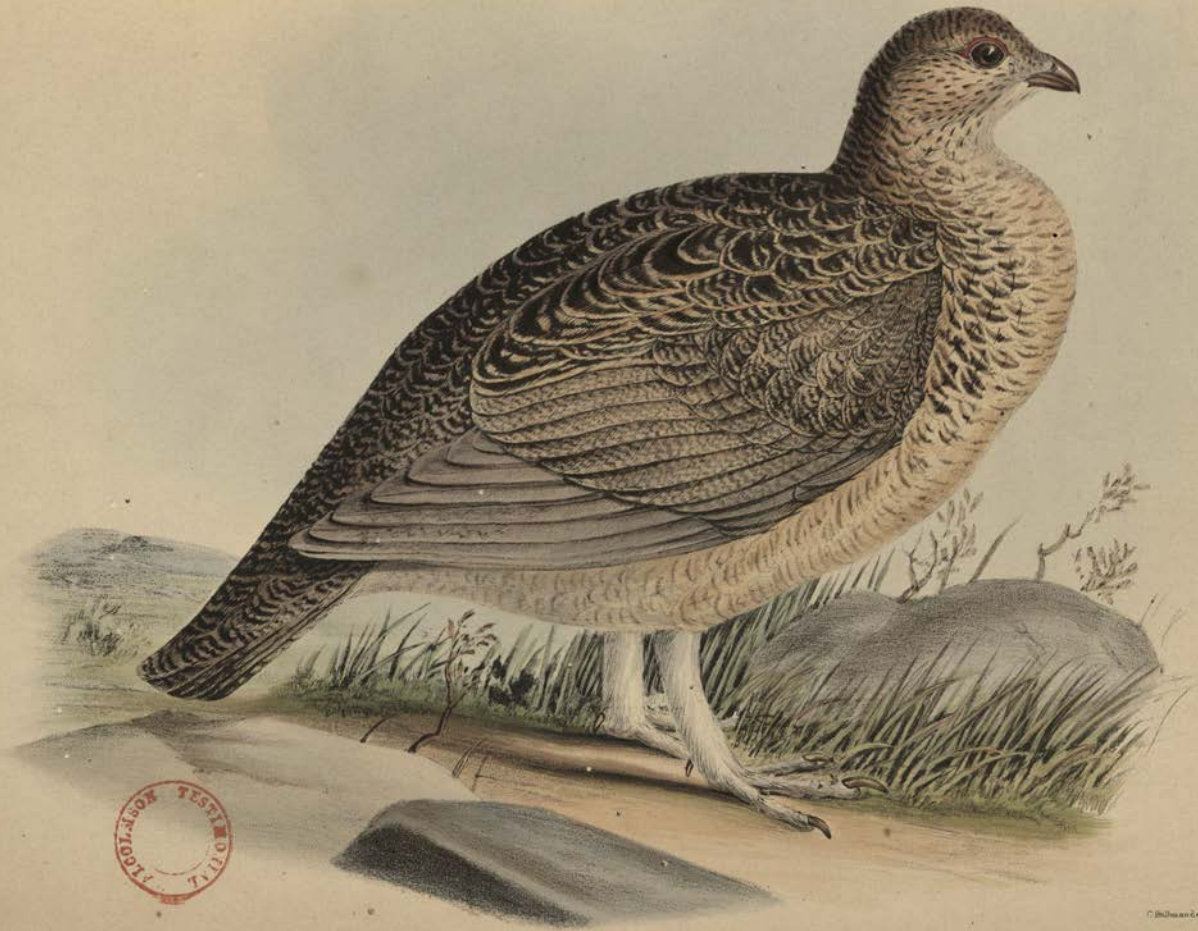
Callipepla *Wagl.*†

Bill short and rather weak, with the culmen slightly elevated at its base, and gradually curved, and the sides slightly compressed to the tip, which is obtuse, and overhangs that of the lower mandible; the lateral margins curved, those of the lower mandible slightly bidentated near the tip; the nostrils basal, placed in a short broad groove, with the opening closed by a membranous scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the quills narrowed, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth equal and longest. *Tail* long, broad, and more or less rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, moderately strong, and covered in front with divided transverse scales. *Toes* long, and rather slender, with the inner shorter than the outer toe, the base of the anterior ones united by a short membrane; the hind toe moderate, and slightly elevated; the claws long, rather slender, and slightly curved.

These elegant birds are found in California and Mexico, where they seem to prefer the dry gravelly or sandy plains or similar places in open woods. They generally live in bands of two to three hundred individuals, and seek their food on the ground, which consists of seeds, catkins, and the leaves of certain plants, as well as various kinds of insects. On the approach of winter, they leave the interior, and migrate in large flocks to the immediate vicinity of the coast. They are extremely quarrelsome and fight with great determination. The nest is formed on the ground in the midst of a close thicket, and is made of grass and dry leaves. The female usually lays from eleven to fifteen eggs.

1. C. *squamata* (Vigors), G. R. Gray, Journ. Zool. v. p. 275. — Callipepla strenua *Wagl.* Gould, Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.
2. C. *californica* (Lath.) Gould, Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 345., Less. Cent. de Zool. t. 60., Gould. Monogr. Odont. pt. i. pl.; Type of Lophortyx *Pr. Bonap.* (1838).
3. C. *elegans* (Less.) Gould, Less. Cent. de Zool. t. 61. — Ortyx spilogaster *Vigors.*
4. C. *picta* (Dougl.) Gould, Linn. Trans. xvi. p. 167. — Ortyx plumifera *Gould*, Icon. Av. pl., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 422. f. 1, 2., Gould, Monogr. Odont pt. i. pl.
5. C. *Douglasii* (Vigors), Zool. Journ. iv. p. 354., Zool. Beechey's Voyage, Birds, pl. 11.

* Established by Wagler in 1832 (*Isis*, p. 277.). It is coequal with *Lophortyx* of the Prince of Canino (1838).



ALCOLMSON TESTIMONIAL

C. Ballmandel's Patent Lithotint.

LAGOPUS
persicus. G.R.Gray

The fourth Subfamily,

TETRAONINÆ, or GROUSE,

have the Bill short, broader than elevated at the base; the sides gradually compressed to the tip; the Nostrils entirely clothed with small feathers; the Wings moderate and rounded; the Tail ample, and of various forms; the Tarsi moderate, more or less clothed with feathers; the Toes long, and sometimes covered with feathers.

TETRAO *Linn.**

Bill short, strong, broader than elevated at the base, with the culmen curved from the base to the tip; and the sides gradually compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, and the nasal membrane entirely clothed with small closely set feathers. *Wings* short, concave, and rounded, with the third and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* moderate, of various forms. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, and feathered to the base of the toes. *Toes* long, covered and pectinated on the sides with rough scales; the hind toe short and slightly elevated; the claws short and curved. The eyebrows naked, with a red, papillose, and fringed skin.

These birds are residents of the northern parts of Europe and America, inhabiting the large pine and spruce forests, especially of the higher mountains, barren and bushy plains, and cedar swamps. During the autumn and winter the male birds congregate, and live harmoniously together until the return of spring, when the males separate, and each chooses some particular spot, to which he entices a female, who attends entirely to the hatching of the young. They reside principally on the ground during the summer, but in the winter they seek the trees, whereon they chiefly find their food, which consists of seeds and berries of alpine plants and trees, and the tender shoots of pines, firs, and birch, &c. They often visit arable lands in the vicinity of their retreats, and even approach the habitations of man during winter, mixing with the poultry in their repast. The nest is composed of a few stalks of grass placed on the ground, especially in marshy places, concealed by a tuft of tall grass or a low bush; the female deposits from six to ten eggs.

1. T. *Urogallus* Linn. Pl. enl. 73, 74. — Urogallus major *Briss.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 248.

2. T. *hybridus* Linn. Sparr. Mus. Carls. t. 15. — Tetrao medius *Leisler*, Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 249.; T. intermedius *Langsd.* Mém. l'Acad. Petersb. iii. t. 14.; T. urogalloïdes *Nils.*

3. T. *canadensis* Linn. Pl. enl. 131.— Tetrao Canace *Linn.* Pl. enl. 132., Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 20. 21. f. 2.; T. Franklini *Dougl.* Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 61, 62., Audubon's Birds of Amer. pl. 176.

4. T. *obscurus* Say, Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 18., Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 59, 60. — Tetrao Franklini *Sabine*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 361.

5. T. *Cupido* Linn. Catesb. Carol. App. pl. 1., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 27. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 186.

6. T. *Urophasianus* Pr. Bonap. Zool. Journ. iii. 212., Amer. Orn. pl. 21., Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 58., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 371.; Type of Centrocercus *Swains.* (1831).

7. T. *Phasianellus* Linn. Edwards's Birds, pl. 117., Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 19. — Tetrao Urophasianellus *Dougl.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 382.

8. T. *Tetrix* Linn. Pl. enl. 172, 173., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 250., Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 53. 47., Pall. Zoogr. ii. t. 52. — Type of Lyrurus *Swains.* (1831).

9. T. *Derbianus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 132.

BONASA *Steph.*†

Distinguished from the former by the *Tarsi* having the basal half clothed with long hair-like feathers, and the apical part naked, and covered with scales. *Toes* like those of Tetrao.

* Established by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1735. In 1777, Scopoli employed *Urogallus*; in 1829, M. Kaup proposed two divisions under the names of *Oreias* and *Attagen*; while, in 1831, Mr. Swainson also made two other divisions, *Lyrurus* and *Centrocercus*: these are all coequal with the one given above.

† Established by Mr. Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xi. p. 298.) in 1819. In 1828, the Prince of Canino used *Bonasia*; and, in 1840, Count Keyserling and Prof. Blasius employed *Tetrastes* for the same type.

The birds which compose this division are inhabitants of the northern parts of Europe and America, where they prefer the woody mountains and the shrubby barren country. They are usually found in small coveys of more than four or five together, but sometimes in pairs or singly. They leave their sequestered haunts in the woods early in the morning, and seek the paths and roads to obtain their food. These birds generally spring, when alarmed, with a loud whirring noise; and fly with great vigour through the woods, beyond the reach of view, before they alight. In the spring they are discovered by a sonorous crepitating sound, strongly resembling a low peal of distant thunder; which is produced by the male, by means of beating his sides with his wings, with such an accelerated motion, after the first few strokes, as to cause a drumming which may be heard reverberating, in a still morning, to the distance of from a quarter to half a mile. This curious signal is repeated at intervals of about six or eight minutes. During the winter they congregate in small flocks on the trees, and, when suddenly alarmed, they frequently dive into the snow, particularly when it has newly fallen, and, coming out at a considerable distance, again take wing. Their food consists chiefly of buds of various trees, and also berries and leaves, but much depends on the season of the year. The female usually selects some thicket or side of a fallen log, in a dense part of the woods, for the situation of her nest. This is composed merely of a few withered leaves, collected from the surrounding ground; and in it the female deposits from ten to fifteen eggs.

1. B. *umbellus* (Linn.) Steph. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 49. — Tetrao togatus *Linn.* Pl. enl. 104.; T. umbelloïdes et T. Sabinii *Dougl.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 41.

2. B. *sylvestris* Brehm. — Tetrao Bonasia *Linn.* Pl. enl. 474, 475.; T. canus *Gmel.* ?; Bonasa rupestris *Brehm.*; B. betulina *Strickl.*; B. europæa *Gould*, B. of Eur. pl. 251.

Lagopus *Briss.**

Differs from the preceding by the *Tarsi* and *Toes* being completely clothed with hair-like feathers, but the latter somewhat less so in the summer months; and the claws long and nearly straight.

It is on the lofty mountains of the northern parts of Europe and America that these birds are found, as well as in very high latitudes within the arctic circle, from which in winter they tardily retire, but are capable of braving the severe climate of the 67th degree of latitude They are usually seen on the barren grounds, and wild wastes, or among the thickets of willows and dwarf birches on the banks of marshes and lakes, or in the open woods. They live during the autumn and winter in separate flocks of each sex, composed of numerous individuals, until the return of spring, when they separate and pair. Some species prefer in winter sandy places during the day; but the night is passed in holes in the snow, in which they find a warm and secure retreat. When in danger, these birds cast themselves headlong into the loose snow, and force their way beneath the surface with remarkable quickness. The plumage of most of the species varies with the season: in the spring, they begin to lose their pure white winter feathers; the change commences on the head and neck, these parts becoming of a dark colour, which gradually extends over the entire body of the bird, as the summer advances. While feeding, they usually call on one another at intervals, in a loud tone; and sometimes utter a sort of cackling cry, almost like a coarse and mocking laugh. Their food consists of the tender tops of heaths, and berries of various alpine plants, which they are capable of finding at some depth below the surface of the snow. Their nests are slightly formed of a few stalks of heaths and grasses, sometimes on the bare earth, concealed behind stones. The female usually lays from eight to fourteen eggs. The male leaves the care of incubation to the female; but assists her in the rearing and feeding of the young.

1. L. *scoticus* (Lath.) Steph. Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 252.

2. L. *albus* (Gmel.) Steph. Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 255. — Tetrao lapponicus *Gmel.*; T. Lagopus *Retz.*; T. subalpinus *Nils.*; T. saliceti *Temm.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 191., Edwards's Birds pl. 72., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 191.

3. L. *mutus* Leach. — Tetrao Lagopus *Linn.* Pl. enl. 129. 494.; Lagopus alpinus *Nils.*; L. vulgaris *Vieill.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 253.; T. rupestris, pl. 254. ?; L. americanus *Audub.*

4. L. *rupestris* (Lath. ?) Steph. Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 64., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 368. 418. f. 1.

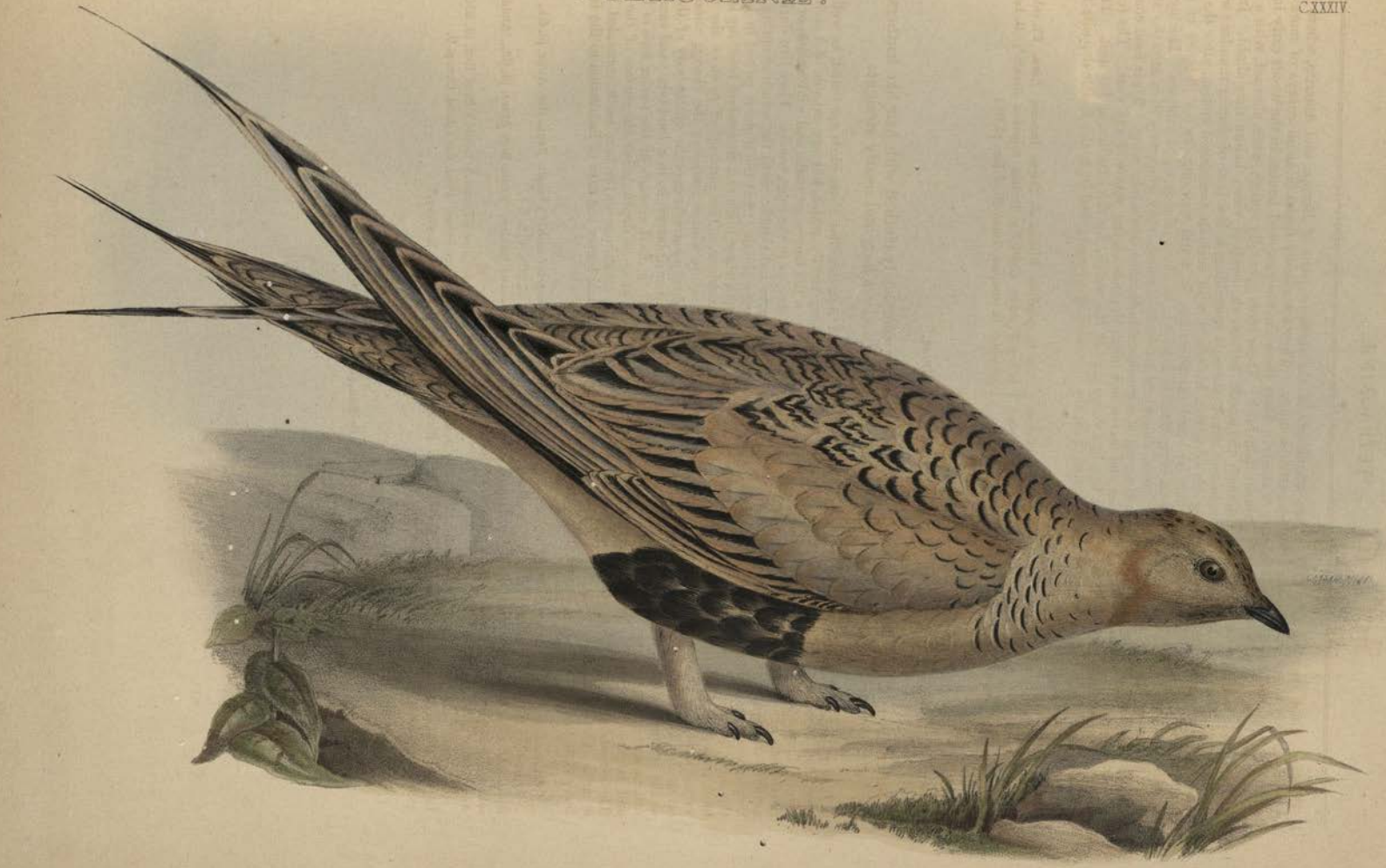
5. L. *leucurus* Swains. Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 63., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 418.

6. L. *brachydactylus* (Temm.) Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 256.

7. L. *islandorum* Faber, Prod. der Isländ. Orn. p. 6.

8. L. *persicus* G. R. Gray.

* Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760.



SYRRHAPTES
paradoxus. (*Pall.*)

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

1. TETRAOurogallus. 2. LAGOPUS scoticus. 3. BONASA umbellus.
4. SYRRHAPTES paradoxus. 5. PTEROCLESalchata.

The fifth Subfamily,

*PTEROCLINÆ, or SAND GROUSE,

have the Bill short, with the culmen curved to the tip, and the sides compressed; the Wings and Tail lengthened and pointed; the Tarsi longer than the middle toe, robust, and more or less covered with feathers; the Toes moderate and robust, the lateral toes more or less united to the middle one, and the hind toe rudimental.

PTEROCLES *Temm.**

Bill small, the culmen rounded and curved to the tip, the sides compressed, and the lateral margins arched and entire; the nostrils basal, lateral, with the opening partly closed by a membrane, which is nearly hidden by the frontal plumes. *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* moderate and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* robust, longer than the middle toe, with the front and inner sides clothed with feathers. *Toes* short, thick, much united at their bases by a prominent membrane, which extends along the sides of each toe, the upper surface covered with transverse scales, and the under surface with granulated scales; the hind toe rudimental; the claws short, curved, and robust.

These singular-looking birds inhabit Southern Europe, Africa, and Asia, in the dry sandy deserts, the bare and rocky plains, or the bushy and woody grounds, especially in the neighbourhood of low hills. They are usually found singly or in pairs, except when those of the desert resort to water, which is performed in flocks in common with other species. Some of these birds, when flushed, rise with a low chuckling call, take a short flight and alight; then, if followed, run along the ground for a short distance, and with difficulty rise again. Others, however, "fly," according to Dr. Smith, "at a great height, and suddenly descend, when they approach the water or their feeding-grounds; and even on some occasions the descent is not commenced before they are directly over the spot where it is their object to alight. On such occasions they require to form a semicircular or circular movement before they can reach the desired spot." Their food consists of hard seeds, bulbs, and insects, mixed with fine gravel. The female deposits on the bare ground from two to four eggs.

1. P. *alchata* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 105, 106. — Tetrao caudacutus *Gmel.*; T. chata *Pall.*; Pterocles setarius *Temm.*; Pt. caspius *Ménétr.*; Œnas cata *Vieill*

2. P. *arenarius* (Pall.) Temm. Pl. col. 52, 53. — Perdix aragonica *Lath.*; Bonasa pyrenaica *Briss.*; Tetrao subtridactylus *Hass.*

3. P. *namaqua* (Gmel.) — Pterocles tachypetes *Temm.*

4. P. *Lichtensteinii* Temm. Pl. col. 355. 361. — P. bicinctus *Licht.*

5. P. *bicinctus* Temm. Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 220. — Pterocles tricinctus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl.

6. P. *fasciatus* (Scop.) Del. Flor. et Faun. Insub., Sonn. Voy. t.

* Established by M. Temminck (*Man. d'Ornith.*) in 1809; and, in 1816, Vieillot gave this genus the name of *Œnas*.

96. — Tetrao indicus *Gmel.*; Pterocles quadricinctus *Temm.* Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. t. 10.

7. P. *exustus* Temm. Pl. col. 354. 360. — Pterocles senegalensis *Licht.*

8. P. *variegatus* Burch. Trav. S. Afr. ii. 345., Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Birds, pl. 10.

9. P. *senegalus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 130. — Pterocles guttatus *Licht.* Pl. col. 345.; P. simplex *Less.*

10. P. *personatus* Gould, Voy. Sulph. Zool. pl. 30.

11. P. *gutturalis* Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl. 3. 31.

12. P. *coronatus* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 65. No. 677., Temm. Pl. col. 339, 340.

Syrrhaptes *Illig.**

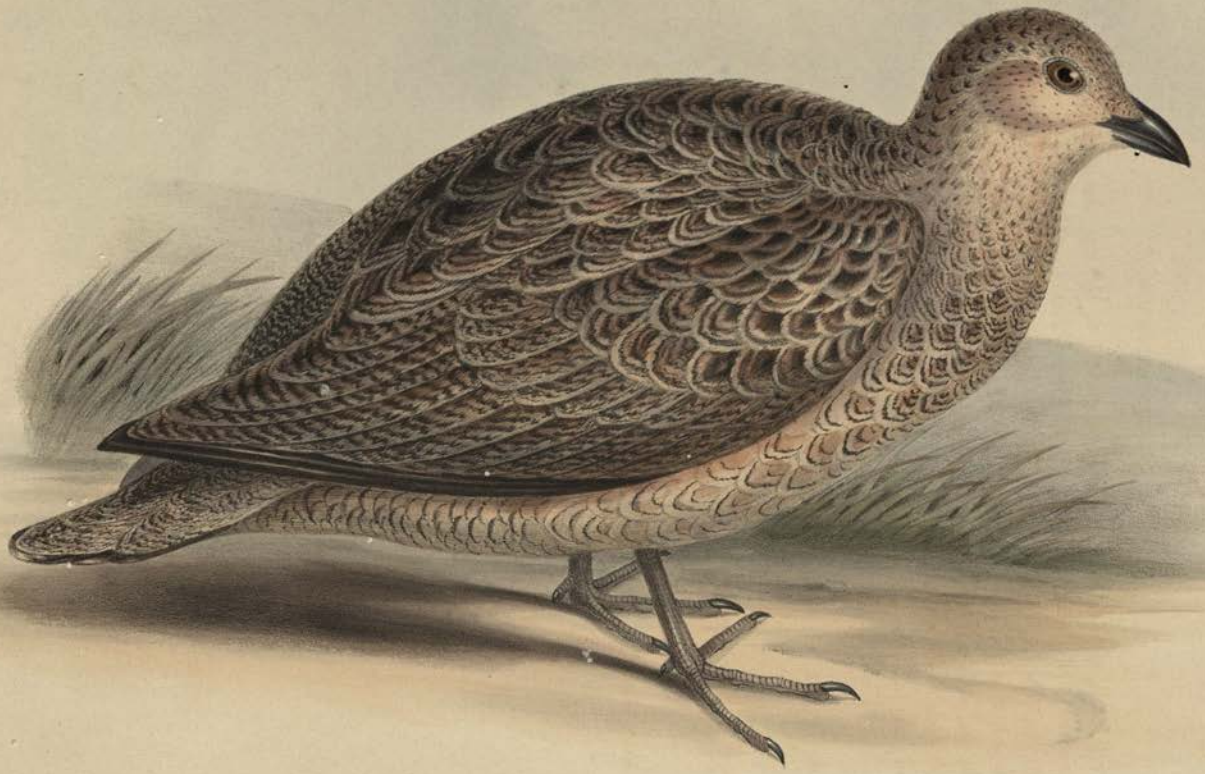
Bill very small, slender, with the culmen curved to the tip, the sides compressed, and the lateral margins curved and entire; the nostrils basal, lateral, and covered by the frontal plumes. *Wings* very long, with the first quill the longest, and the second ending in a lengthened thread. *Tail* long and wedge-shaped, with the two middle feathers ending in lengthened threads. *Tarsi* robust, longer than the middle toe, and entirely covered with feathers. *Toes* moderate, robust, the lateral ones united as far as their ends to the middle toe, entirely clothed above with plumes, and the under surface strongly granulated; the hind toe wanting; the claws long, robust, and curved.

This singular bird inhabits the sandy deserts of Northern Asia.

S. *paradoxus* (Pall.) Ill. Pall. Itin. ii. t. 1. — Syrrhaptes Pallasii *Temm.* Pl. col. 95.; Heteroclita tatarica, or Syrrhaptes heteroclita *Vieill.*

* Established by Illiger (*Prodr. Syst.* p. 243.) in 1811. In 1813, M. Fischer proposed *Nematura*; and Vieillot, in 1816, used *Heteroclitus* for the same bird.

March, 1845.



C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

ATTAGIS
Latreillii Less.

Order V. GALLINÆ.

The fifth Family,

CHIONIDIDÆ, or Sheathbills,

have the Bill moderate, the culmen much arched to the tip, the sides much compressed; the nostrils basal, lateral, and protected by a bony covering, or only partly closed by a horny membrane; the Wings long and pointed; the Tail moderate; the Tarsi short and strong; the Toes long, and the anterior ones united at their base; the hind toe short and elevated.

The first Subfamily,

THINOCORINÆ, or Shore-Larks,

have the Bill short, rather slender, broad at the base, and compressed on the sides; the nostrils basal, lateral, and exposed, with the opening lunate, and mostly closed by a horny membrane, which is covered by short feathers.

Attagis *I. Geoffr. et Less.**

Bill short, robust, broad at the base, and gradually compressed on the sides; culmen slightly curved to the tip, which is obtuse; the nostrils placed in an ample nasal channel with the opening semilunar, and covered by a strong membrane, which is clothed with small feathers. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* short, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* very short, robust, and entirely covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, and covered above with transverse scales; the hind toe small and elevated; the claws lengthened and curved.

These birds are found in the Falkland Islands, and on the lofty mountains of the southern portion of South America, within the boundary of alpine plants, or even in places that appear entirely destitute of vegetation. They are usually seen in pairs or small coveys, and when flushed utter loud cries. Their flight is like that of the grouse; they are very wild in their habits, and, if suddenly surprised, they lie close to the ground for concealment.

1. A. *Gayii* I. Geoffr. et Less. Cent. Zool. t. 47.
2. A. *Latreillii* Less. Ill. de Zool. t. 41.
3. A. *malouinus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 222. — Tetrao falklandicus *Gmel.*

* Established by MM. Isidore Geoffroy and Lesson in 1830 (*Centurie Zoologie*).

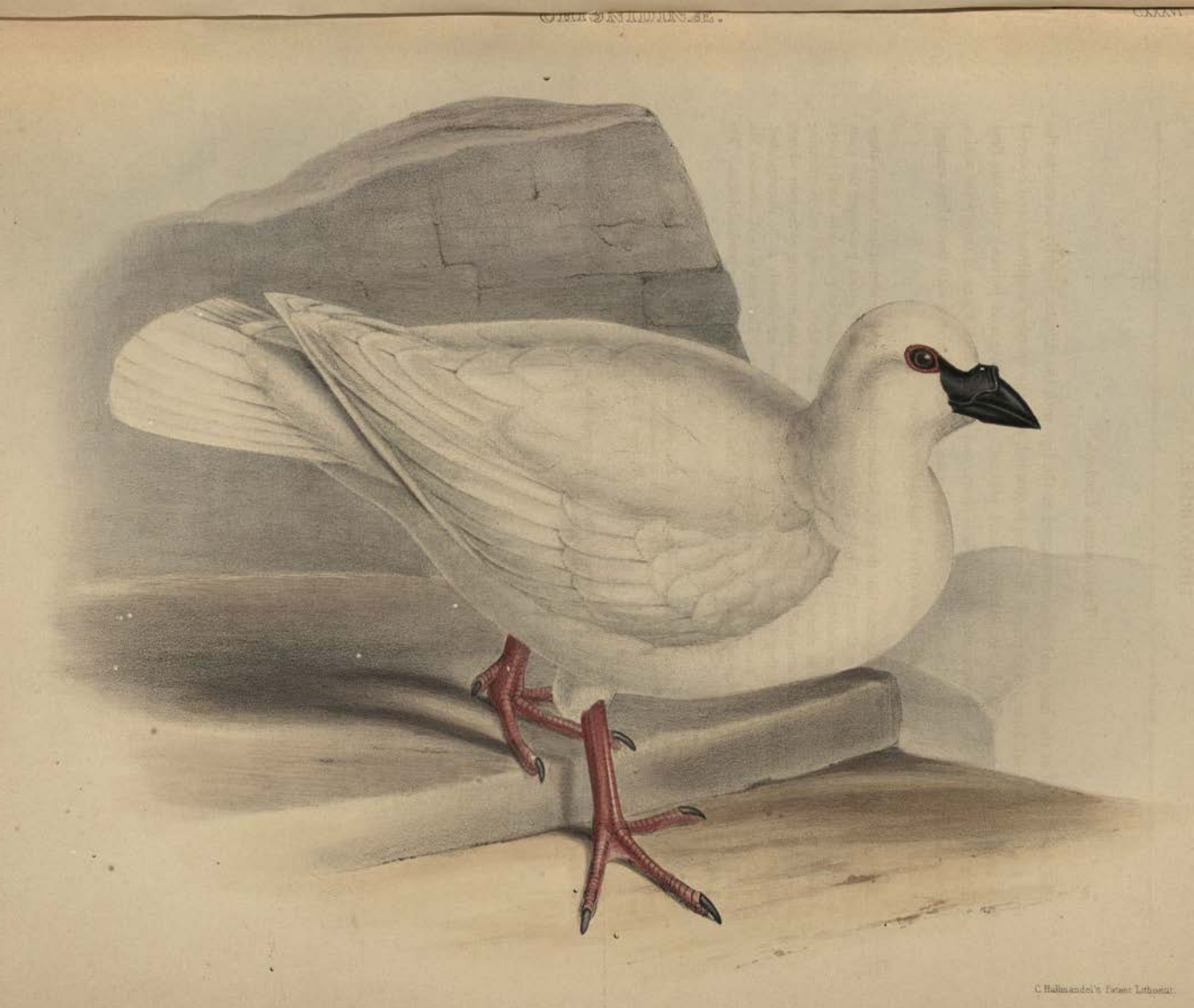
THINOCORUS *Eschsch.**

Bill short, broad at the base, suddenly compressed at the tip, with the culmen slightly curved to the tip; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in an ample channel, with the opening semilunar, and covered by a strong membrane, which is clothed with short plumes. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* short, and covered with a row of transverse scales in front, and the rest with reticulated scales. *Toes* moderate, and covered above with transverse scales; the hind toe short and elevated; the claws curved and rather obtuse.

It is in the southern parts of South America that these singular birds are found, spreading over at least twenty-three degrees of latitude. They inhabit the elevated valleys of the mountains and the inland plains, preferring the most desolate places which could scarcely be inhabited by other animals. They are seen either in pairs or in small coveys of five or six, and sometimes during the winter in flocks of many individuals. These birds are very local, frequenting the same place for a long time; when flushed, they take a rapid and circular flight, often returning to the spot whence they rose, but if suddenly alarmed they lie close to the ground, from which they are scarcely to be distinguished. Their food consists of grass, leaves, and seeds of plants, and occasionally of insects. The nest is said, observes Mr. Darwin, to be placed on the borders of lakes, although the bird itself is an inhabitant of the parched desert. The female lays from five to six eggs.

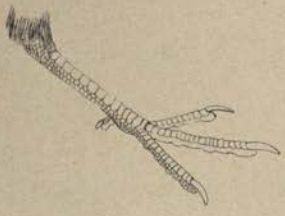
1. T. *rumicivorus* Eschsch. Zool. Atlas, t. 2. — Thinocorus Eschscholtzii *I. Geoffr. et Less.* Cent. Zool. t. 50.; Ocypetes torquatus *Wagl.*
2. T. *Orbignyianus* I. Geoffr. et Less. Cent. Zool. t. 48, 49.
3. T. *Swainsoni* Less. Illustr. de Zool. t. 16.
4. T. *Ingæ* Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. 1843. p. 387.

* This genus was established by Eschscholtz in his *Zoological Atlas*, which was published in 1829. In the same year, Wagler proposed *Ocypetes* for the same bird, and in 1830 he changed the name to *Ithys*.

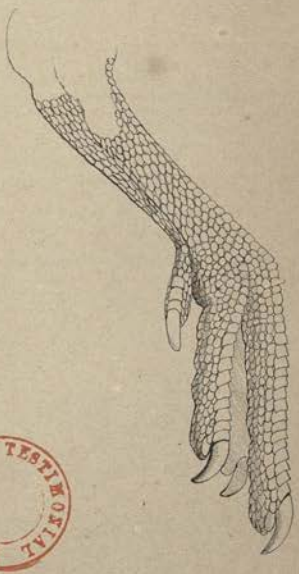


C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithogrst.

CHIONIS
minor Hartl



CHIONIDINÆ.



NATIONAL MUSEUM TESTIMONIAL

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithactint

1. ATTAGIS malouina. 2. THINOCORUS orbignianus. 3. CHIONIS alba.

The second Subfamily,

CHIONIDINÆ, or SHEATHBILLS,

have the Bill short, strong, compressed on the sides, and the basal half coated by a horny covering, which conceals the Nostrils.

CHIONIS *Forst.**

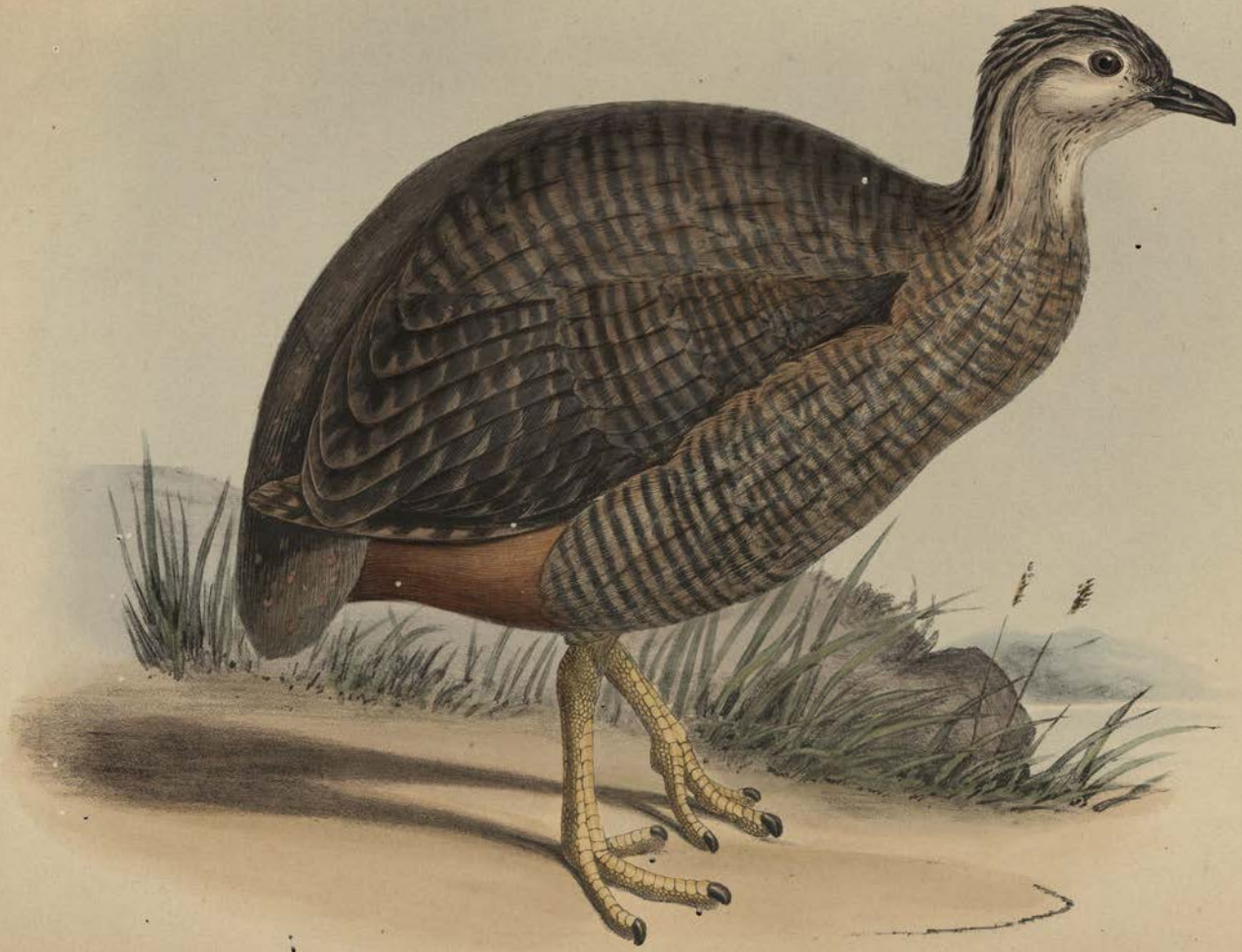
Bill short, strong, base broad, compressed towards the tip, the culmen gradually curved to the tip, the base covered by a horny substance, with the anterior margin dentated and furrowed above; the base of the upper and that of the lower mandible, and cheeks, covered by a naked skin; the nostrils oval, and more or less concealed by the horny covering. *Wings* moderate, with the second quill the longest, and the bend of the wing tuberculated. *Tail* moderate and even. *Tarsi* short, strong, and covered with small rough scales. *Toes* moderate and strong, covered above with transverse scales; the outer toe united to the middle one by a membrane at the base; the hind toe small, elevated, and placed on one side; the claws short and obtuse.

These singular birds are found on the islands of the Antarctic Ocean, and at the southern extremity of South America. Their flight resembles that of the pigeons. They frequent the shores, searching for their food, which consists of shells, chiefly *Patellæ*, sea weeds, and the remains of animals cast on the coast by the action of the sea; these are usually mixed with a few small stones. These birds have been observed, by southern voyagers, in the open ocean at a great distance from the land, where they are supposed to rest and to feed on the sea weeds and other refuse that are cast on the icebergs.

1. C. *alba* Forst. Lath. Syn. v. pl. 89. — Chionis lactea *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 330. et Icon. ined. 125.; C. necrophaga *Vieill.*; C. Novæ Hollandiæ *Temm.*; Coleorhamphus nivalis *Dum.* Voy. de la Bonite, Ois. t. 9. (heads of adult and young) Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois. t. 35.

2. C. *minor* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1841. p. 5. 1842. t. 2. f. 2. (head).

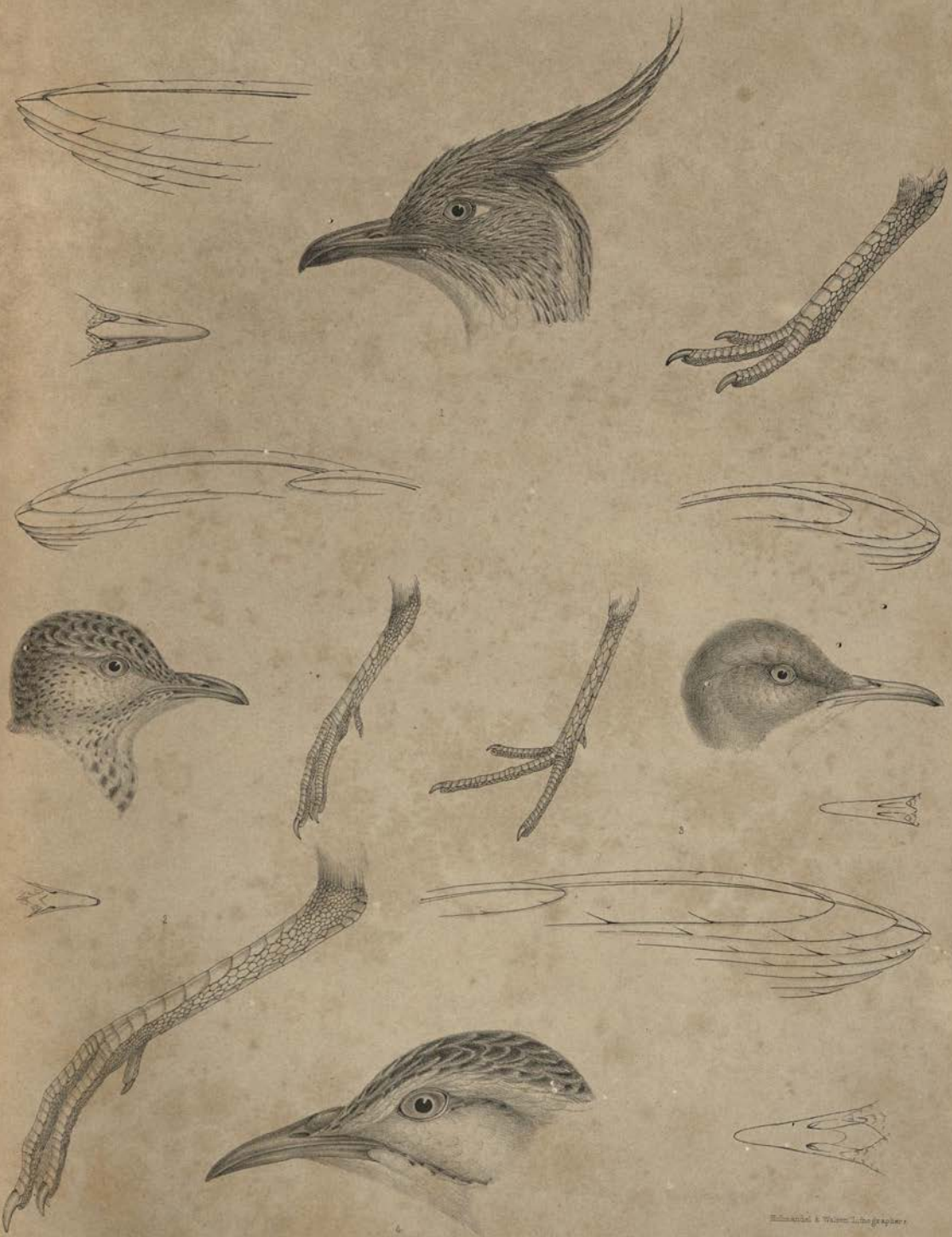
* Established in 1788 by J. R. Forster (*Enchiridion Hist. Nat. Ins.* p. 37.). *Vaginalis* of Gmelin (1788) and *Coleorhamphus* of Dumeril (1806) are coequal with the name employed.



Hollmandel's Patent Lithotint.

TINAMOTIS

Pentlandii, Vigors.



1 TINAMOTIS elegans. 2 NOTHURA major. 3 TINAMUS tanapa. 4 RHYNCOTUS rufescens.

Order V. GALLINÆ.

The sixth Family,

TINAMIDÆ, or Tinamous,

have the Bill as long as, or shorter than, the head; the culmen more or less straight, flattened, and covered at the base with a membrane, which also envelopes the nasal grooves; the tip generally suddenly hooked, and overlapping that of the lower mandible; the Nostrils large, and more or less basal; the Wings short, concave, and rounded; the Tarsi moderate, and shielded in front; and the Toes usually long, mostly four, but sometimes only three.

The first and only Subfamily,

TINAMINÆ, or Tinamous,

have the characters as given above.

Tinamus *Lath.**

Bill shorter than the head, with the culmen broad, and flattened at the base, straight and suddenly hooked at the tip, which overlaps the lower mandible; the sides compressed, and the lateral margins slightly curved; the nostrils large, membranous, with the opening placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* short, rounded, with the fourth and fifth quills the longest. *Tail* very short and rounded. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, and broadly scutellated in front. *Toes* moderate, the lateral ones unequal, and the hind toe very short and elevated.

These birds frequent the immense forests of South America. They are said to roost on the lower branches of the trees, about two or three feet from the ground. Their note is a shrill whistle, which is uttered more especially, at sunset and at break of day. Their food consists of fruits and grains, as well as worms and insects. The nest is composed of dry herbage, and placed on the ground near the stump of a large tree. The female lays from twelve to sixteen eggs; and, if disturbed, she is said to roll the eggs to another place for safety. The young follow the parent as soon as hatched, and hide themselves on the least approach of danger.

1. T. *Tao* (Temm.) Pig. & Gall. iii. 569. — Cryptura solitaria *Vieill.*
2. T. *canus* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. 746.
3. T. *major* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 476. — Tinamus brasiliensis *Lath.*; Cryptura Magoua *Vieill.*; Pezus serratus *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 76.
4. T. *adspersus* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. 585. — Pezus Yapura *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 78.
5. T. *vermiculatus* Temm. Pl. col. 369. — Crypturus adspersus *Licht.*
6. T. *cinereus* (Gmel.) Lath.
7. T. *noctivagus* Pr. Max. Reise, 1. 160. — Pezus Zabele *Spix*, Av. Bras. t 77.
8. T. *variegatus* (Gmel.) Lath. Pl. enl. 828.
9. T. *undulatus* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. 582. — Cryptura sylvicola *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 216.
10. T. *strigulosus* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii 594. & 752.
11. T. *Sovi* (Gmel.) Lath. Pl. enl. 829.
12. T. *obsoletus* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. 588., Pl. col. 196. — Cryptura cærulescens *Vieill.*, Azara No. 330.
13. T. *Tatuapa* Temm. Pig. & Gall. iii. 590., Pl. col. 415., Azara No. 329., Swains. Zool. Ill. t. 19. — Pezus Niambu *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 78. a.
14. T. *parvirostris* Wagl. Syst. Av. sp. 13.
15. T. *atro-capillus* (Tschudi), Faun. Peruv. p. 47.
16. T. *Kleesi* (Tschudi), Wiegm. Arch. 1843. 1. 387.

Nothura *Wagl.*†

Bill very small, and like that of the species of the preceding genus, except that the nostrils are placed about one third of the length from the base, large and membranous. *Wings* short and rounded, with

* Established by Latham (*Index Ornithologicus* 633.) in 1790. Illiger, in 1811, proposed in its place *Crypturus*, which, in 1816, Vieillot changed to *Cryptura*; and, in 1825, Spix used *Pezus* for the same type.

† Established in 1827 by Wagler (*Syst. Av.*).

the third and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* apparently totally wanting. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe. The lateral Toes unequal, at the base covered with small scales, and towards the tip with transverse scales; and the hind toe very small and elevated.

These timid birds frequent the open grassy plains on the borders of the large rivers, or the barren plains of the warmer parts of South America. They conceal themselves among the bushes or by lying close to the ground, and they do not readily take wing when disturbed. Small fruits and insects form their principal food.

1. N. *Boraquira* (Spix), Wagl. Av. Bras. t. 79., Isis, 1829. p. 747.
2. N. *major* (Spix), Wagl. Av. Bras. t. 80.
3. N. *maculosa* (Temm.) Pig. & Gall. iii. p. 557. & 748. — Cryptura fasciata *Vieill.*; Tinamus medius *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 81., Azara No. 327.
4. N. *minor* (Spix), Wagl. Av. Bras. t. 82.
5. N. *nana* (Temm.) Pig. & Gall. iii. 600. & 753., Pl. col. 316., Azara No. 328.

Rhynchotus *Spix.**

Bill a little longer than the head, with the culmen and lateral margins slightly arched to the tip, which does not overlap that of the lower mandible, as in the species of the two preceding divisions; the nostrils basal, lateral, large, and rather rounded. *Wings* short and concave, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* not visible, but with numerous soft long coverts in its place.

It is in the barren districts or swampy thickets, on the borders of the lakes of South America, that these species are observed. They generally live in small troops, and when disturbed do not all rise together, as is usual with partridges, &c., when on the ground, on which they sit very close, and utter a shrill whistle. The nest is hidden under a tuft of grass; and the female lays seven eggs.

1. R. *rufescens* (Temm.) Wagl. Pl. col. 412., Azara No. 316. — Cryptura Guazu *Vieill.*; Rhynchotus fasciatus *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 76.
2. R. *Perdix* (Mol.) — Crypturus perdicarius *Kittl.* Vög. von Chili, t. 12.

Tinamotis *Vigors.*†

Bill shorter than the head, the culmen broad at the base and flattened, and much arched at the tip, where it overlaps the lower mandible; the nostrils rather basal, with the opening in the form of an irregular ovoid. *Wings* short and rounded, with the third and fourth quills the longest, and the tips ending in a lateral curved point. *Tail* concealed by the coverts which are lengthened and pendulous. *Tarsi* short, robust, scutellated in front, with the sides and posterior part covered with small scales. *Toes* rather short and thick; the inner one shorter than the outer, with the sides margined by a membrane, and the hind toe wanting; the claws broad and very convex above.

The birds of this division frequent the most elevated, dry, and desert places of South America, almost destitute of vegetation, and generally at some distance from fresh water. They run with extreme swiftness; their flight on the contrary is rather heavy, never very far, and but little elevated above the ground. These timid birds utter when alarmed, running or flying, a shrill whistle. Their food consists of small fruits, and especially of seeds. The nest is constructed, in a tuft of grass or at the foot of a shrub, of grass stalks; and the female lays generally twelve eggs.

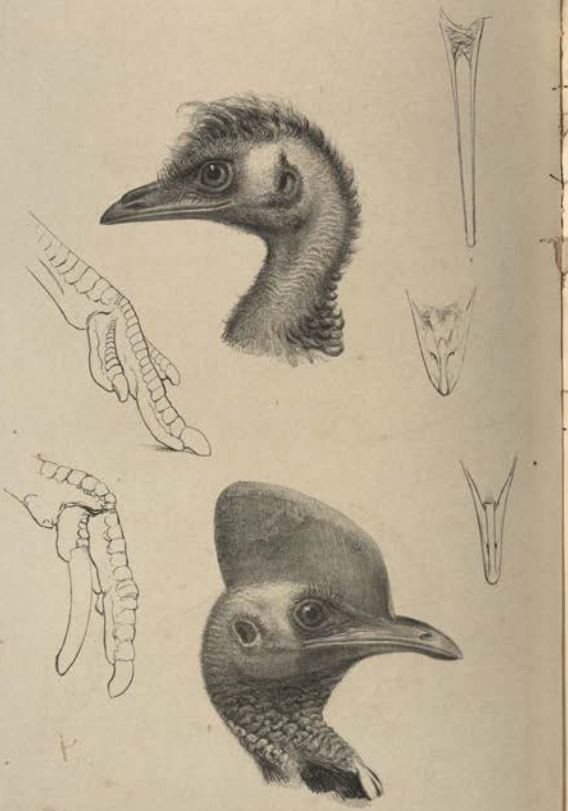
1. T. *Pentlandii* Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1836. p. 79.
2. T. *elegans* (D'Orb. & Geoffr.) Mag. de Zool. 1832. Ois. t. 1.
3. ? T. *ocellata* (Meyen), Mém. Acad. Nat. Curios. 1833. p. 110. t. 17.

* Established by Spix (*Av. Bras.* ii. p. 60.) in 1825.

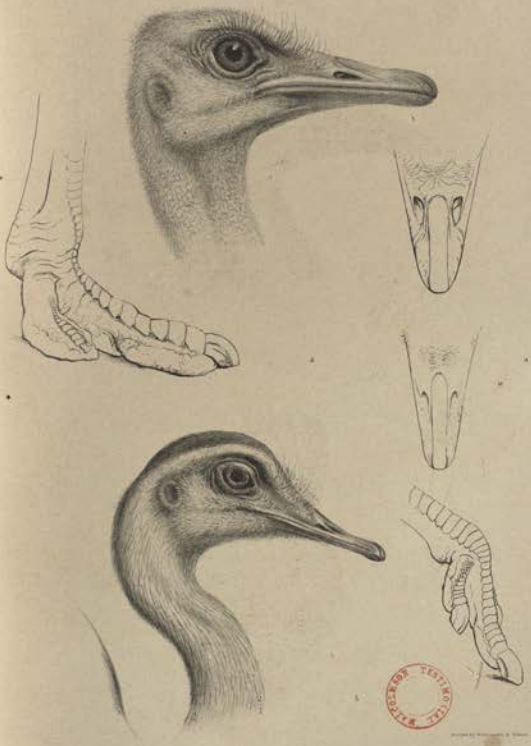
† The above name was given by Vigors (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* p. 79.) in 1836. This division was originally proposed under the name of *Eudromia*, by MM. D'Orbigny and I. Geoffroy, in 1832; but this had been previously used in the form of *Eudromias*.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

RHEA
Darwinii Gould.



1. DROMAIUS novæ hollandiæ. 2. CASUARIUS emu. 3. APTERYX australis.



4. STRUTHIO camelus. 5. RHEA americana.

Order VI. STRUTHIONES *Lath.**

embraces a series of birds, which are mostly of large size, with the Wings much abbreviated, and generally incapable of affording the means of flight.

The first Family,

STRUTHIONIDÆ, or Ostriches,

have the Bill of various forms; the Wings very short, or imperfect; and the Toes short, broad, unequal, and varying from two to four in number.

The first Subfamily,

STRUTHIONINÆ, or Ostriches,

have the Bill broad, depressed, and rounded in front; the Toes two or three in number, and all placed anteriorly.

Struthio *Linn.*†

Bill broad and depressed, with the culmen flattened, and the tip strong, rounded, and overlapping that of the under mandible; the nostrils placed in a broad membranous groove, near the middle of the bill, and the opening oval. *Wings* short, imperfect, and furnished with long, bending, and soft plumes. *Tail* moderate, and composed of curved pendent feathers. *Tarsi* very long, robust, and covered with hexagonal scales, except in the front near the toes, where the scales are transverse. *Toes* short and robust, the outer short and much padded, the inner one not apparent; the claws short, broad, and flattened.

This type, the largest of all known birds, inhabits the open plains of Africa, where it is sometimes observed in large flocks, especially if the herbage and vegetation are abundant and fresh, as these form their chief food. The great height of this bird enables it to perceive at a considerable distance, over the tall herbage, all objects that may be approaching it. When alarmed, it usually escapes with a stately gait, and is soon out of sight, though its pace appears

* *Cursores* of Lacépède, and *Brevipennes* of Cuvier.
† Established by Linnæus in 1735 (*Systema Naturæ*).

to be but little more than that of walking; and, when hard pressed, it runs with great rapidity by the assistance of the wings. The nest is a slight hollow scratched in the sand, six feet in diameter, bordered by a shallow ring. In this nest are laid, generally by two females, about twenty eggs, while in the outer trench are scattered several more. These are considered by the Hottentots as intended for the first food of the young. The male bird sits on the eggs, and attends to the feeding and care of the young, till they are able to provide for themselves.

S. *camelus* Linn. Pl. enl. 457.

Rhea *Mœhr.**

Bill moderate, depressed, and broad, with the culmen flattened, and curved at the tip, which overlaps that of the under mandible; the nostrils large, oval, and placed in the middle of the bill in a large membranous groove; the membrane extends over the base of the culmen. *Wings* short, imperfect, and furnished with long soft feathers. *Tail* not apparent. *Tarsi* very long, strong, and covered in front with broad transverse scales. *Toes* short, the lateral ones shorter than the middle one, and unequal, the inner the shortest; the claws moderate, strong, and compressed.

The birds of this genus are found on the plains of South America. They are, says Mr. Darwin, shy, wary, and solitary, and, although so fleet in their pace, they fall a prey without much difficulty. They generally prefer running against the wind, yet on the first start they expand their wings to assist them in their progress. During the heat of the day they sometimes enter a bed of tall rushes, where they squat concealed till quite closely approached. These birds will cross rivers, or pass from island to island, by swimming, which is performed rather slowly, very little of their bodies appearing above the water, and their necks extended a little forwards. They feed on vegetable matter, such as roots and grass; but Mr. Darwin has repeatedly seen three or four come down at low water to the extensive mud banks, which are then dry, for the sake of catching small fish. The nest is a shallow excavation, wherein are placed as many as twenty-two to seventy, or even eighty, eggs; these are deposited by several females: many eggs are, however, scattered singly over the plains, and thereby become useless. The male bird alone collects them, and hatches the eggs, and for some time afterwards accompanies the young; at which time the males are occasionally fierce, and even dangerous.

1. R. *americana* Lath. Pl. enl. 224. — Struthio Rhea *Linn.* | — Rhea n. sp. *Darwin*, Letters (1834) p. 16.; Rhea pennata *D'Orb.*
2. R. *Darwini* Gould, Voy. of the Beagle, Birds, p. 123. pl. 47.

Dromaius *Vieill.**

Bill moderate and broad, with the culmen at the base elevated, and sloping to the tip, which overlaps that of the under mandible; the nostrils placed in a large membranous groove, with the opening anteriorly, and of an oblong oval. *Wings* and *Tail* not apparent. *Tarsi* very long, strong, and mostly covered in front with reticulated scales, except near the toes, where there are a few transverse ones, and posteriorly with a series of rough scales. *Toes* moderate, the lateral ones unequal, the inner one the shortest; the claws moderate, strong, and obtuse.

* Established by Mœhring in 1752. *Tougou* of Cuvier (1797—1798) is synonymous.
† Established by Vieillot in 1825. This author had first proposed the name of *Dromiceius* in 1816. *Tachea* of Dr. Fleming is synonymous.

This bird is spread over the greatest part of New Holland and the adjacent islands, preferring the open shrubby places and sandy plains. It is extremely shy, and possesses great power of speed, which causes it to be taken with difficulty. It readily takes to the water, and swims with the body mostly submerged beneath the surface. It feeds chiefly on fruits, roots, and various kinds of herbage. The eggs, six or seven in number, are probably laid in a slight hollow scratched in the earth. The male bird hatches the eggs, and carefully brings up the young, until they are able to provide for themselves.

D. *novæ hollandiæ* (Lath.) White's Journ. pl. 1. — Dromaius ater *Vieill.*; D. emu *Steph.*; D. australis *Swains.*

Casuarius *Linn.**

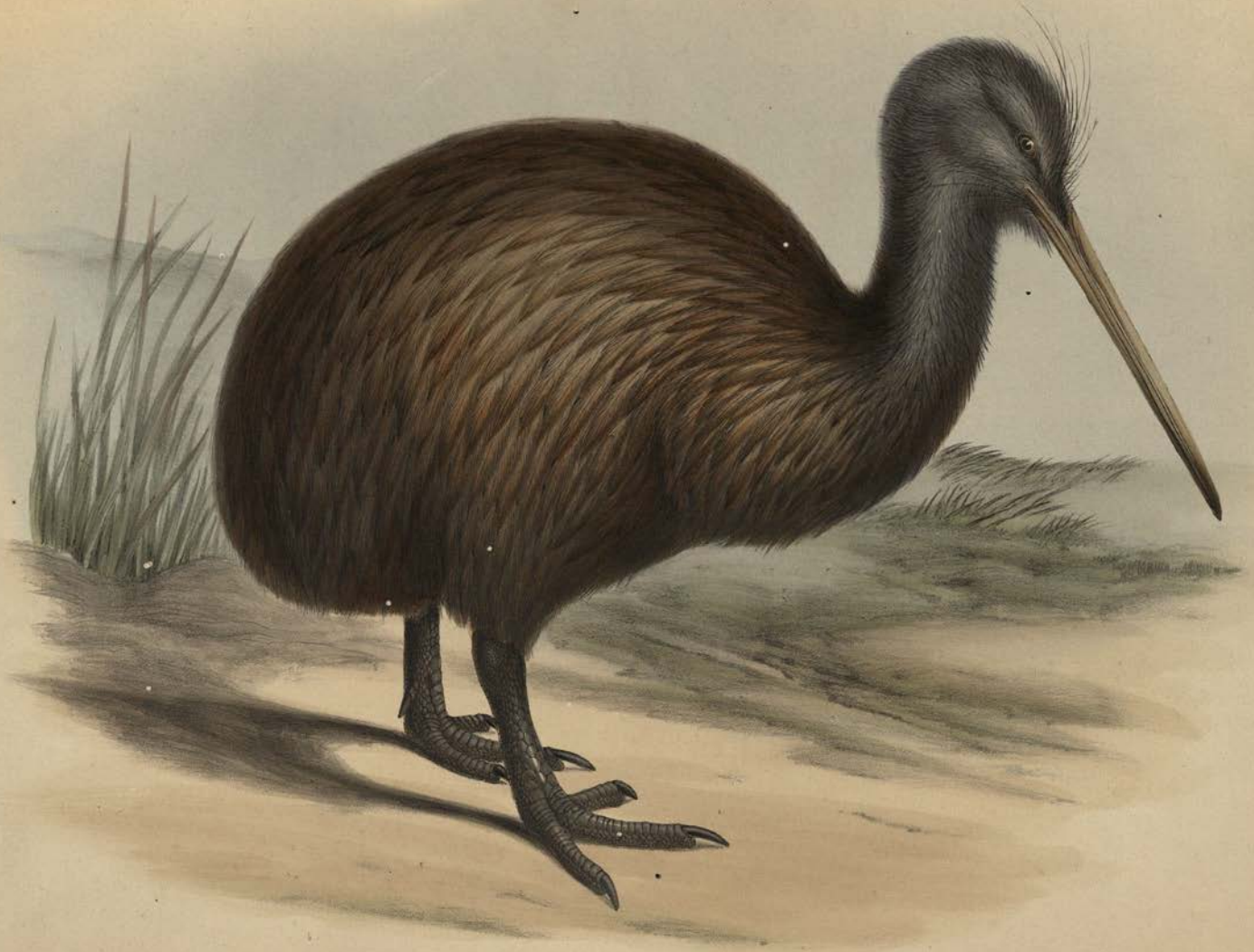
Bill long, compressed, with the culmen curved to the tip, which overlaps that of the under mandible; the nostrils placed in the middle of the bill, and in a broad membranous groove, with the opening anteriorly and suboval. *Wings* consisting of five strong rounded shafts without webs. *Tail* not apparent. *Tarsi* long, robust, and covered with large hexagonal scales, except near the toes, where the scales are transverse. *Toes* long, the lateral ones shorter than the middle one, the outer the longest, and the inner armed with a very long powerful claw; the other claws moderate, curved, and obtuse. The head and base of culmen ornamented with an elevated compressed helmet; the head and neck denuded of feathers, and with two wattles in front of the latter.

It is in the vast forests of the Molucca Islands and New Guinea that this singular bird is found. It lives in pairs, feeding on fruits, herbs, and occasionally on small animals. It runs with rapidity, and defends itself from the attacks of its enemies by means of its feet. The female deposits three eggs on the bare ground.

C. *emu* Lath. Pl. enl. 313. — Casuarius galeatus *Vieill.*; Struthio casuarius *Linn.*

* Established by Linnæus in 1735. *Cela* of Mœhring (1752) and *Rhea* of Lacépède (1800—1801) are synonymous.

March, 1844.



C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

APTERYX
australis. Shaw.

The second Subfamily,

APTERYGINÆ, or KIVIS,

have the Bill lengthened, very slender; the base covered by a bony cere, broad, and rather depressed; with the tip hanging over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils placed at the tip, small, and sublinear.

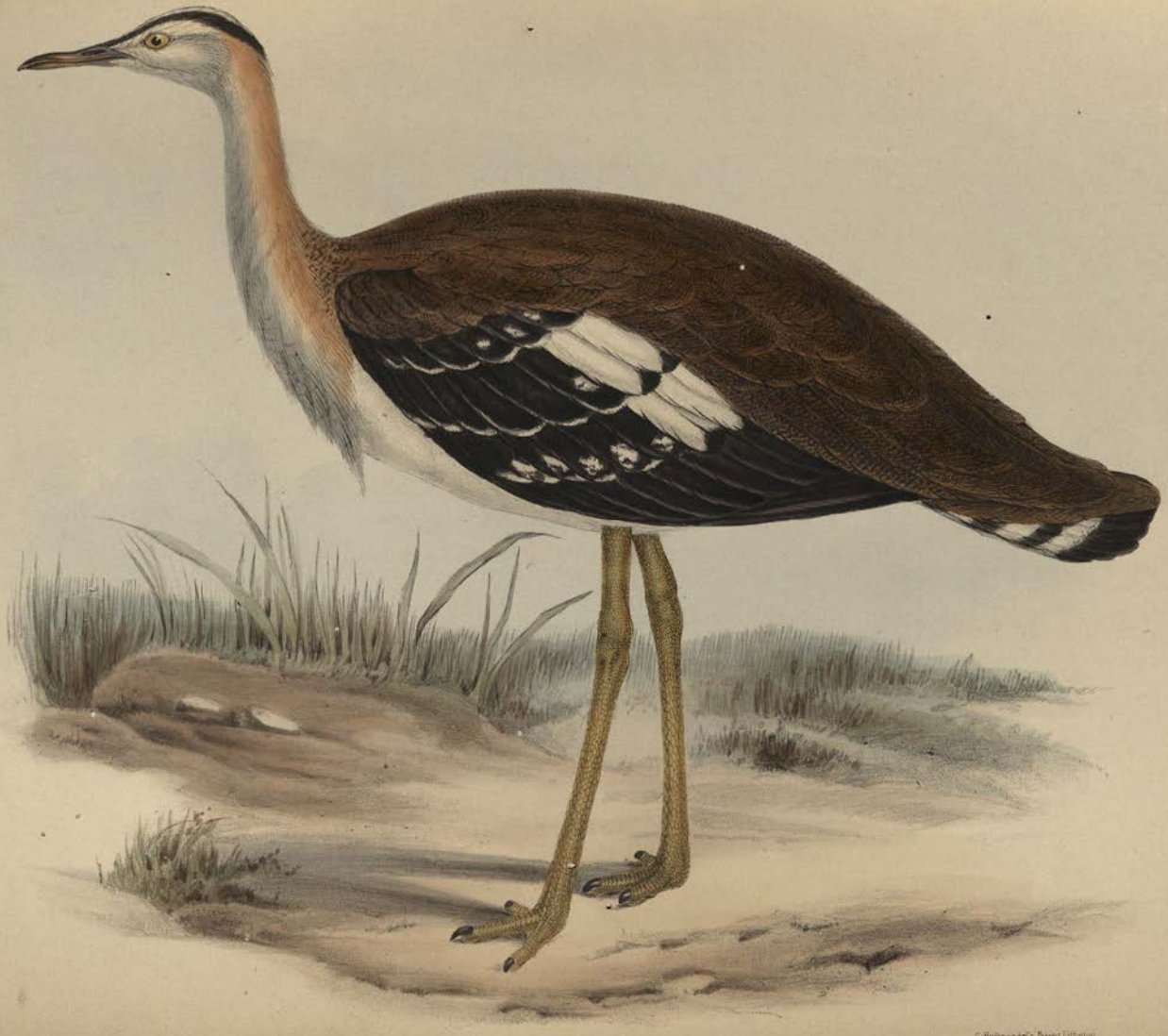
APTERYX *Shaw.**

Bill more or less lengthened, very slender; with the base covered by a bony cere, broad, and rather depressed; the culmen rounded, straight to near the tip, which projects over that of the lower mandible, and rather obtuse; the sides gradually compressed, and grooved towards the end; the gonys very long and slightly curved; the nostrils placed on each side at the tip, very small, and sublinear; the base of the bill furnished with lengthened hairs. *Wings* abbreviated, and covered with feathers. *Tail* not apparent. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, very robust, and covered with variously sized scales, those of the inner and outer sides the smallest. *Toes* three before, with the lateral ones equal, and all covered above with broad scales; the hind toe very short, united to the tarsus, and armed with a long, strong, and rather acute claw.

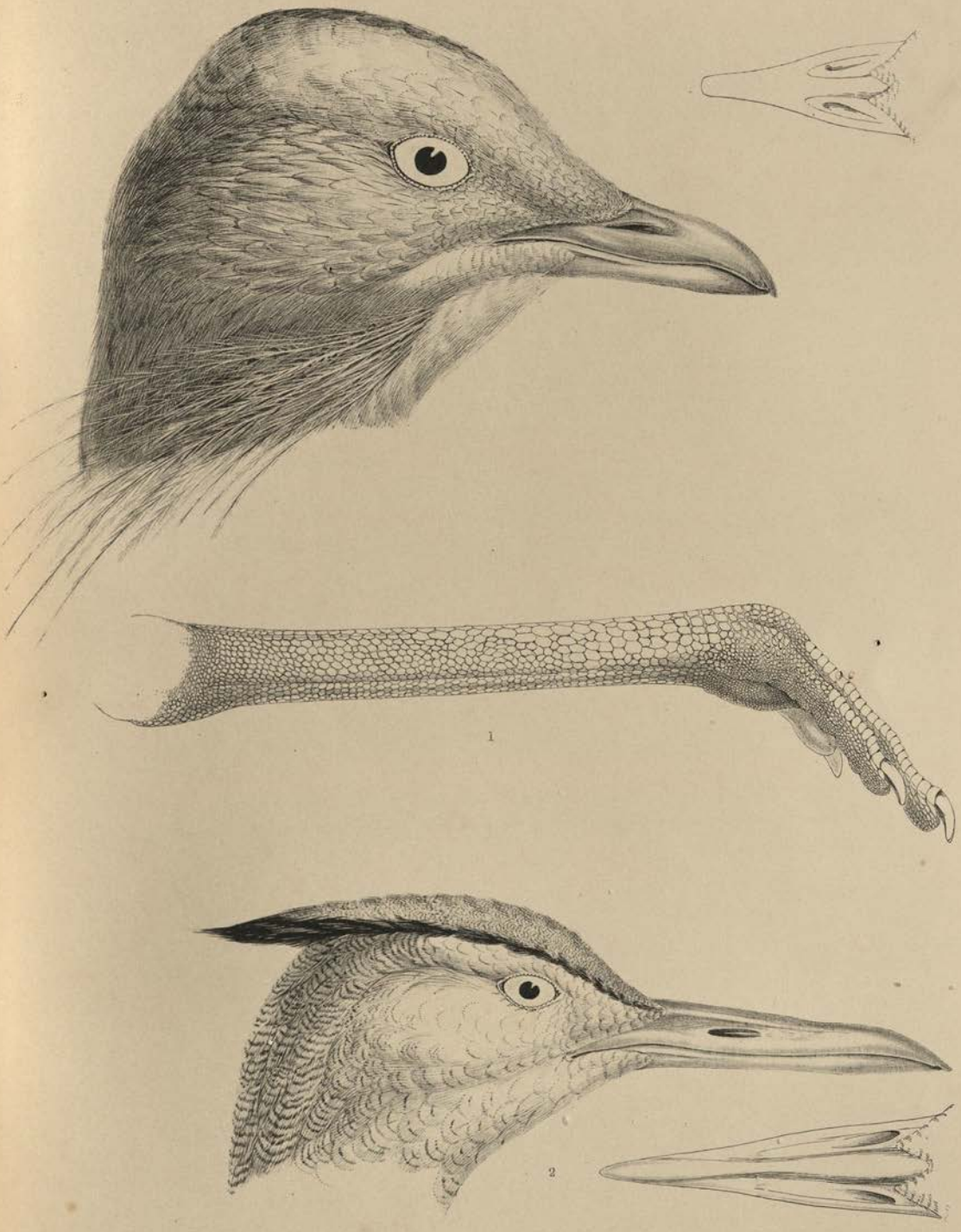
This singular bird is scattered over various parts of New Zealand, especially those covered with extensive and dense beds of ferns, which afford it a place of concealment when alarmed. It runs with swiftness, and sometimes hides itself in holes of rocks or hollow trees. Its food is supposed to consist of snails, insects, and worms, which it is said to seek for during the night; the latter are obtained by beating the earth with its foot, and it seizes them with its bill the instant they appear above the ground. The nest is usually placed at the base of a hollow tree, or in deep holes excavated in the ground.

A. *australis* Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 1057, 1058. — Dromiceius novæ zealandiæ *Less.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl., Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t 24., Trans. of Zool. Soc. 1. pl. 10.

* Established by Shaw (*Naturalist's Miscellany*, pl. 1057, 1058.).



EUPODOTIS
Denhami. Children.



C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1. OTIS tarda. 2. EUPODOTIS arabs.

The fourth Subfamily,

OTIDINÆ, or BUSTARDS,

have the Bill more or less lengthened and compressed on the sides, with the culmen straight above the nasal groove, and then vaulted to the tip, which is strongly emarginated; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a large membranous groove, with the opening large and suboval; the Wings moderate, and rather pointed; the Tail moderate, broad, and rounded; the Tarsi long, and covered with small scales; the Toes short, and covered with small narrow scales above; the Claws short, broad, and blunt.

OTIS *Linn.**

Bill short, broad at the base, and compressed on the sides, with the culmen elevated and straight at the base, and then gradually curved to the tip, which is strongly emarginated; the gonys short and straight; the nostrils placed in a large nasal groove, partly closed by a membrane, with the opening large and suboval. *Wings* long, with the second, third, and fourth quills usually equal and longest, and the tertials as long as the quills. *Tail* moderate, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, and covered with small scales. *Toes* short, broad, with the inner toe shorter than the outer, and all the fore ones covered above with narrow transverse scales; the claws short, very broad, and blunt.

The species of this genus are found on the dry sandy or grassy plains, and the open cultivated lands, of Europe and Asia. They are shy and wary; when alarmed, they usually escape by flight, which is strong, swift, and generally at no great distance from the surface of the ground, sometimes alighting after a short interval, and running off with considerable speed until they are at a sufficient distance to elude pursuit. The female and young generally conceal themselves by squatting close among the tufts of grass or brushwood. They feed on grain and seeds, and are very destructive to the young wheat and the tops of turnips; the latter they principally attack during the winter. Insects and worms also form a portion of their subsistence; and sometimes they swallow small quadrupeds. The females lay from two to five eggs on the bare ground under cover of herbage, or among the wheat or clover. The young, as soon as excluded, follow their parent, but are incapable of flight for a long time.

1. O. *tarda* Linn. Pl. enl. 245., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 267.

2. O. *tetrax* Linn. Pl. enl. 10. 25., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 269. — Type of Tetrax *Leach* (1816).

* Linnæus established this genus in 1735 (*Systema Naturæ*). It embraces *Tetrax* of Leach (1816).

Eupodotis *Less.**

Bill more or less lengthened, and rather slender, broad at the base, and the sides gradually compressed to the tip, which is emarginated ; the culmen rather depressed and straight above the nasal groove, and then slightly curved to the tip; the gonys generally long and straight ; the nostrils basal, lateral, placed in a large nasal groove, partly closed by a membrane, leaving the opening large and of a lengthened oval. The other characters similar to the former genus.

The extensive sandy and grassy plains and open cultivated country of Asia and Africa are the peculiar localities of these birds. They are usually seen singly, occasionally in small parties of three or four together, and sometimes in flocks of twenty or more feeding in company. It is in the morning early that they chiefly seek their food, and at this time they are wary and easily raised; but during the heat of the day they lie close, either in the long grass, or in the shade of some bush, and are then flushed with difficulty. They rarely proceed far on the wing, and generally endeavour to escape their various enemies by running, especially in open places ; but, when migrating to a fresh locality in search of food, their flight is performed with a continued flapping of the wings. Their chief food consists of various orthopterous and coleopterous insects, centipedes, and lizards, also several sorts of grain and seeds. They utter a loud hoarse call when alarmed; but the male at other times may be seen, says Mr. Jerdon, strutting about on some high ground, expanding his tail, ruffling his wings, and distending his neck and throat, making the feathers stand up like a ruff, emitting at the same time a moaning noise. The females usually deposit one or two eggs on the bare ground.

1. E. *cristata* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. N. Guin. t. 49. — Otis luconiensis *Vieill.*; O. Kori *Burch.* Trav. S. Afr. i. 393. 402., Rüpp. Mus. Senck. 1387. t. 13.

2. E. *Edwardsii* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 59. — Otis nigriceps *Vigors*, Gould, Cent. of B. pl. 72., Loudon, Mag. of Nat. Hist. iii. p. 517. f. 125. (bill).

3. E. *australis* (Gray), Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 305. — Otis australasianus *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl.

4. E. *arabs* (Linn.) Less. Edwards's Birds, pl. 12., Rüpp. Atlas, t. 16. — Otis abyssinica *Gray*.

5. E. *nuba* (Rüpp.) Less. Zool. Atlas, t. 1.

6. E. *Denhami* (Childr.) Less. An. Kingd. Birds, iii. p. 303. and pl. in p. 455.

7. E. *caffra* (Licht.) Less. Cat. Berl. Mus. 1793. No. 711, 712. — O. ruficollis *Cuv.* Wagl. Isis, 1831. 519.; O. Stanleyi *Gray*; O. Colesii *Ecklon.* ?

8. E. *Ludwigii* (Rüpp.) Mus. Senck. 1837. t. 14. — Otis Colesii *A. Smith.*

9. E. *afra* (Gmel.) Less. Lath. Syn. pl. 69. — Otis atra *Linn.*

10. E. *afroïdes* (A. Smith) Less. Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 19.

11. E. *ruficrista* (A. Smith), Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 4.

12. E. *Vigorsii* (A. Smith), Less. Proc. Z. S. 1830. p. 11. — Otis scolopacea *Temm.* Pl. col. 576.; O. torquata *Cuv.*

13. ? E. *rhaad* (Gmel.) Less. Shaw's Trav. p. 255. f. 2.

14. E. *cærulescens* (Vieill.) Less. Ency. Méth. p. 334., Pl. col. 532. — Otis ferox aut O. Verrauxii *A. Smith*; O. cana *Licht.*

15. E. *senegalensis* (Vieill.) Less. Ency. Méth. p. 333. — Otis rhaad *Rüpp.* Mus. Senck. 1837. t. 15.; O. Barrowii *Gray.*

16. E. *melanogaster* (Rüpp.) Less. Faun. Abyss. t. 7., Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost-Afr. t. 41.

17. E. *bengalensis* (Gmel.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 250. — Otis himalayana *Vigors*, Gould, Cent. of Birds, pl. 73, 74, 75.; O. deliciosa *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 61, 62.

18. E. *aurita* (Lath.) Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. pl. 40. 92. — Otis indica *Mill.*; O. gularis *Cuv.* ?; O. fulva *Sykes*, Belang. Voy. dans Ind. Or. Ois. t. 10., Pl. col. 533.; O. marmorata *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 60.; O. atriceps *Gray*; Type of Sypheotides *Less.* (1839).

19. E. *undulata* (Jacq.) Jacq. Vög. t. 9. — Otis houbara *Gmel.*; Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 268., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 227.; Type of Houbara *Pr. Bonap.* (1832).

20. E. *Macqueeni* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 47.

* It was in 1839 that M. Lesson established this genus (*Rev. Zool.* 1839. p. 47.). It contains *Houbara* (1832) of the Prince of Canino (with which *Chlamydotis* of M. Lesson (1839) is synonymous) and *Sypheotides* of M. Lesson (1839).

ESACUS
recurvirostris.

Order VII. GRALLÆ *Linn.**

comprehends a large series of birds that have the lower portion of their Tibiæ, or Thighs, naked, and the Tarsi lengthened, rounded, and slender.

The first Family,

CHARADRIADÆ, or Plovers,

have the Bill short, with the basal portion of the culmen rather depressed and weak, and the apical part strong and swollen; the Nostrils placed in a deep longitudinal groove of various length; the Tarsi lengthened; the hind Toe totally wanting, or small and elevated.

The first Subfamily,

ŒDICNEMINÆ, or Thick-knees,

have the Bill as long as, or longer than, the head, with the culmen slightly depressed at the base and swollen at the tip, and the gonys more or less angulated; the Tarsi lengthened, with three rather short Toes in front.

Œdicnemus *Temm.*†

Bill rather longer than the head, the culmen straight, with the apical half arched and curved to the tip, the sides compressed, and the gonys nearly half the length of the bill, angulated, and advancing upwards to the tip; the nostrils in a subtriangular membranous groove, with the aperture longitudinal and anterior. *Wings* of moderate length, pointed; with the first quill shorter than the second, which is the longest, and the tertials the length of the quills. *Tail* moderate and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* lengthened, three or four times the length of the middle toe, and covered with hexagonal scales. *Toes* short, the inner shorter than the outer, and both united to the middle one by a membrane at their base, especially the outer; the claws short and slightly curved.

* Or the *Grallatores* of Illiger.

† This genus was established by M. Temminck in (*Manuel d'Ornithologie*, 1st edit. p. 321.) 1815; and the *Fedoa* of Leach, proposed in 1816, is cocqual.

They are migratory birds, inhabiting all parts of the world except North America, seeking the more temperate regions to rear their young, and the warmer latitudes to pass the winter. These periodical flights are performed in flocks during the night, with great swiftness. It is in uncultivated open moorlands that these birds are generally found. Their food is sought for during the evening or at night; it consists of small quadrupeds, reptiles, and especially worms and insects. During the day they sit closely squatted behind a stone, or any other object sufficiently large to hide them; but, if disturbed, they fly to a short distance, and then run off to hide with great rapidity. Each female deposits two eggs on the surface of the bare ground. The young are capable of following the parent as soon as they are excluded from the egg.

1. Œd. *crepitans* Temm. Pl. enl. 919.—Charadrius Œdicnemus *Linn.*; Œd. europæus *Vieill.*; Œd. griseus *Koch.*
2. Œd. *senegalensis* Swains. Birds of W. Afr. ii. 228.—Œd. affinis? *Rüpp.* Mus. Senck. 1834. 210.
3. Œd. *maculosus* Temm. Pl. col. 292.—Œd. capensis *Licht.*
4. Œd. *bistriatus* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. 648.—Œd. vocifer *L'Herm.* Mag. de Zool. 1837. pl. 84.; Œd. americanus *Swains.*
5. Œd. *grallarius* (Lath.) Lambert's Icon. ined. iii. t. 11.—Œd. longipes *Vieill.* Pl. col. 386.; Charadrius frenatus *Lath.* Lambert's Icon. ined. iii. t. 41.; ? Charadrius magnirostris* *Lath.* Lambert's Icon. ined. ii. t. 19.
6. Œd. *giganteus* Licht. Isis, 1829. 647.

Esacus *Less.*†

Bill much longer than the head, strong, the culmen more or less straight, with the base cultrated, and the tip gradually or suddenly hooked; the base broad, and the sides gradually compressed to the tip; the lateral margins more or less curving upwards to the tip, and angulated at the base; the lower mandible strong, with the gonys half its length, angulated, and advancing upwards to the tip; the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, rather less than half the length of the bill, with the aperture longitudinal, anterior, and near the margin.

They inhabit the wide sandy banks of the larger rivers of India during the winter, and, as the summer advances, migrate to the northern parts of India. Their food consists of crabs and other hard shellfish. They are also found in the Indian Archipelago and Australia.

1. Es. *recurvirostris* (Cuv.) Less.—Carvanaca grisea *Hodgs.*; Œdicnemus recurvirostris *Swains.*
2. Es. *magnirostris* (Geoff.) Temm. Pl. col. 387.

* The type of Illiger's genus *Burhinus*, which was established in 1811 on Latham's short description, taken from the badly executed drawing referred to above.

† This is coequal with *Carvanaca*, of Mr. Hodgson, published in the *Journ. As. Soc. Beng.* 1836, p. 776. In 1841 he changed it to *Pseudops*. M. Lesson's name was published in 1831, in his *Traité d'Ornithologie*, p. 547.

CURSORINÆ.

C. Bullmandel's Patent Lithotint

CURSORIUS
chalcopterus Temm.

PALCOLMSON TESTIMONIAL

87955

The second Subfamily,

CURSORINÆ, OR COURSERS,

have the Bill moderate, slender, with the basal portion of the culmen weak, and somewhat cultrated above the nostrils, beyond which it is slightly arched to the tip; the nostrils lateral, placed in a short, subtriangular, membranous groove, with the opening longitudinal and exposed; the Wings lengthened and pointed; the Tail short; and the Legs lengthened, scutellated in front and behind, and with only three slender toes in front.

PLUVIANUS *Vieill.**

Bill shorter than the head, strong, broad at the base, and much compressed towards the tip, the culmen at the base rather compressed to the front of the nostrils, and arched from thence to the tip, the lateral margins nearly straight and bent inwards; the nostrils placed in a membranous space, longitudinal and exposed. *Wings* lengthened, with the second quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, and nearly even. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, and transversely scaled in front and behind. *Toes* three in front, slender, the lateral ones nearly equal; and the claws short, compressed, curved, and acute.

The type of this division is peculiar to Northern Africa; and it is on the sandy banks of the rivers, after the waters have retired to their bed, that they are found in pairs or in small societies of seven or eight, seeking for various kinds of insects which inhabit such places. It is said to enter the mouth of the crocodile (which is always kept open while basking in the sun) to feed on the swarms of gnats that infest the palate of that animal, to such an extent, that the palate, which is naturally yellow, becomes of a blackish brown colour in consequence of their numbers.

1. P. *ægyptius* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 918. — P. chlorocephalus *Vieill.*; Charadrius melanocephalus *Gmel.*; Charadrius africanus *Lath.* Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 6. f. 4.; Cursor charadrioïdes *Wagl.*; Ammoptila charadrioïdes *Swains.*

CURSORIUS *Lath.*†

Bill moderate, broader than high at the base, laterally compressed to the tip, the culmen straight at the base, and then gradually arched to the tip; the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, longitudinal and exposed. *Wings* lengthened, with the first two quills the longest. *Tail* short, and nearly even. *Legs* lengthened, with the apical portion of the thigh naked, and scutellated for the length of the middle toe. *Tarsi* not less than twice the length of the middle toe, and covered with broad transverse scales both in front and behind. *Toes* three in front, the outer longer than the inner; the claws short and slightly curved.

* Established by Vieillot in (*Analyse*, p. 55.) 1816; in 1827 Gloger used in its place *Hyas*; and in 1837 two names were proposed, viz. *Ammoptila* by Mr. Swainson, and *Cheilodromas* by Dr. Rüppell: these are coequal with the above.

† Founded by Latham (*Ind. Ornith.* ii. p. 751.) in 1790; *Tachydromus* Illiger (1811) and *Cursor* Wagler (1827) are coequal.

These birds are inhabitants of Asia, Africa, and occasionally Europe. They are found on sandy deserts, or on the open stony and grassy plains. In such places they are generally seen searching for insects and their larvæ. Their flight is quick and powerful, and while on the ground they can run with incredible speed.

1. C. *gallicus* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 795. — C. europæus *Lath.*; C. isabellinus *Meyer*.

2. C. *senegalensis* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Mus. Berl. p. 72. — C. Temminckii *Swains.* Zool. Ill. t. 106.; C. asiaticus (*Temm.*) Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. t. 24.

3. C. *coromandelicus* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 892., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 232. — C. asiaticus *Lath.*; Cursor frænatus *Wagl.*; Tachydromus orientalis *Swains.*

4. C. *rufus* Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. 1836. 81., Gould's Icones, pl. .

5. C. *Burchellii* (Swains.) Two Centuries and a Quarter, p. 340.

6. C. *bicinctus* Temm. Man. d'Orn. ii., Jard. & Selby's Illust. Orn. t. 48. — Tachydromus collaris *Vieill.*; Cursorius grallator *Leadb.*

7. C. *chalcopterus* Temm. Pl. col. 298.

Oreophilus *Jard. & Selby.**

Bill lengthened, straight, slender, laterally compressed throughout, the culmen straight to the front of the nasal groove, and then slightly arched to the tip; the lateral margins nearly straight; the nostrils placed in a lengthened membranous groove (which is two thirds the length of the bill), the opening basal, longitudinal, and exposed. *Wings* lengthened, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded. *Legs* lengthened, the apical portion of the thigh scutellated for nearly the length of the middle toe. *Tarsi* rather less than twice the length of the middle toe, and scutellated with transverse scales, both in front and behind. *Toes* three in front, the outer longer than the inner; and the claws short, compressed, and slightly curved.

This species is found in Chili and the Falkland Islands. In the former country it appears in the plains, in small flocks, during the winter.

O. *totanirostris* Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. t. 151.

* This genus was established by Sir W. Jardine and Mr. Selby in their *Illustrations of Ornithology*, but the exact date is unknown to me.

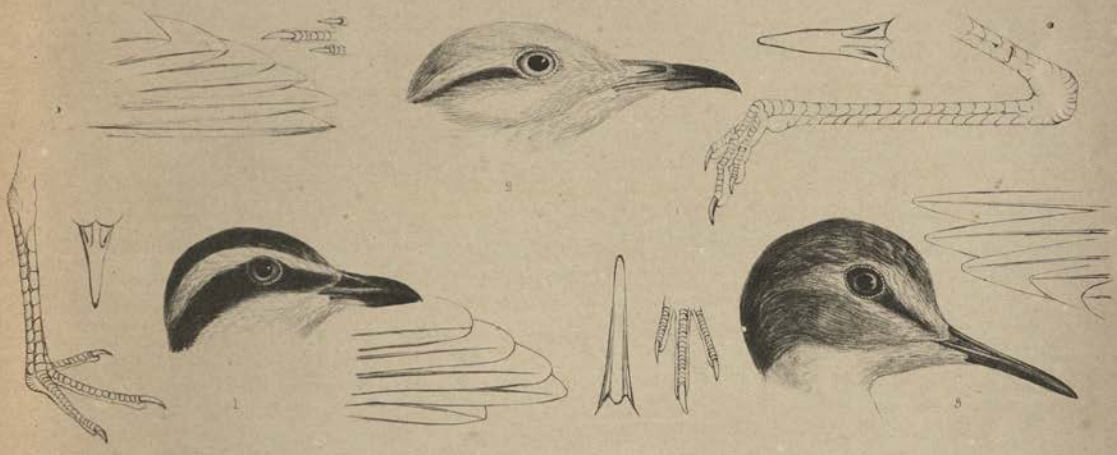
July, 1844.

GLAREOLINÆ.

GLAREOLA
cinerea. Fraser

1. ŒDICNEMUS crepitans. 2. ESACUS magnirostris.

CURSORINÆ.



1. FLUVIANUS ægyptius. 2. CURSORIUS gallicus. 3. OREOPHILUS totanirostris.

GLAREOLINÆ.

GLAREOLA pratincola.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithogm.

The third Subfamily,

GLAREOLINÆ, or PRATINCOLES,

have a short Bill, which is broad at the base, and laterally compressed to the tip; the Wings very long, with the first quill the longest; the Legs moderate, with the tip of the tibia naked; the Toes three in front, and one posteriorly, which is elevated.

GLAREOLA *Briss.**

Bill short, broad at the base, much compressed to the tip, with the culmen depressed at the base, elevated and arched to the tip, the lateral margins curved; the nostrils basal, lateral, and oblique. *Wings* lengthened, pointed, extending beyond the end of the tail, with the first quill longest. *Tail* moderate, and more or less forked. *Legs* moderate and slender, with the tarsi scutellated, and the middle toe and claw lengthened; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base to the middle one; the hind toe very short, elevated, but touching the ground; and the claws rather long, nearly straight, that of the middle toe slightly pectinated on one side.

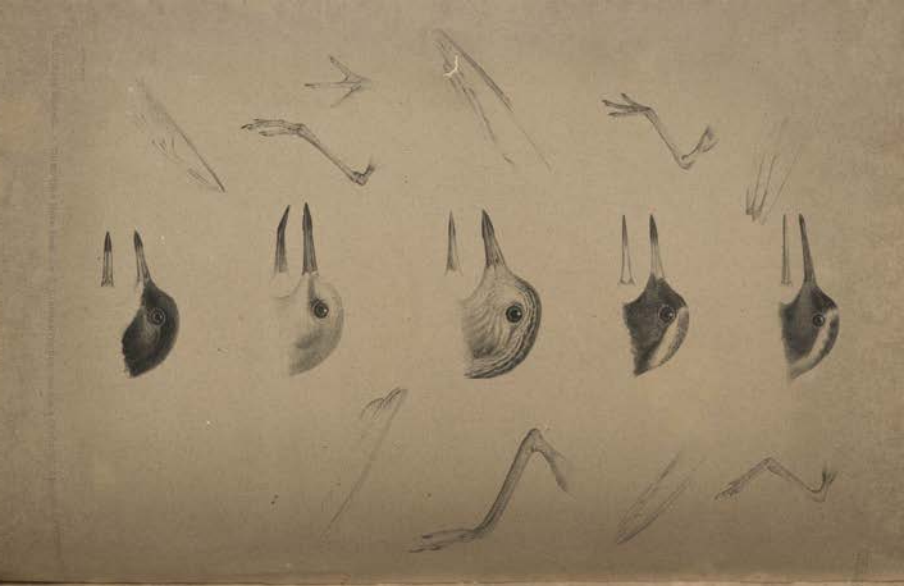
These few species inhabit the temperate and warmer parts of the Old World. They frequent the borders of rivers, lakes, and marshes, both in the plains and on the mountains. Their food consists chiefly of worms, flies, orthopterous and aquatic insects, which they take on the wing like the swallows, and on the ground, where they can run very quickly. They form a slight nest on the surface of the ground, among the rushes and thick herbage in the marshes, wherein they deposit several eggs.

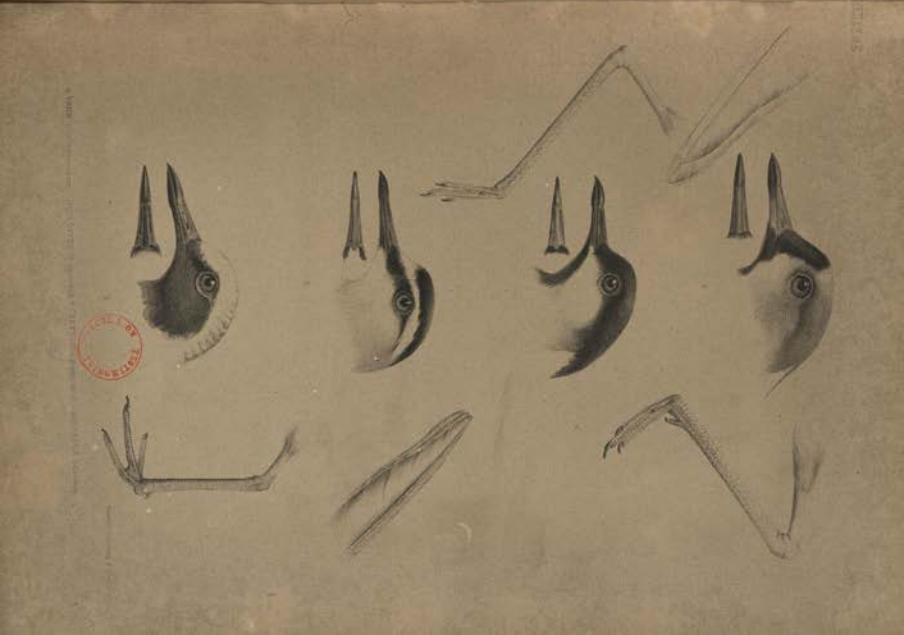
1. G. *pratincola* (Linn.) Pall. Pl. enl. 882. — Glareola austriaca *Gmel. Leach,* Linn. Tr. xiii. pl. 12.; Glareola nævia *Gmel.*; Glareola senegalensis *Gmel.*; Glareola torquata *Meyer.*
2. G. *Nordmanni* Fisch. — Glareola pratincola *Pall.*
3. G. *limbata* Rüpp.
4. G. *orientalis* Leach, Linn. Tr. xiii. pl. 13.
5. G. *isabella* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 263. — Glareola grallaria *Temm.*; Glareola australis *Leach,* Linn. Tr. xiii. pl. 14.
6. G. *lactea* Temm. Man. ii. 503., Pl. col. 399.
7. G. *cinerea* Fras. Proc. Z. S. 1843. 26.

* Brisson established this genus in (*Ornithologie*) 1760; and in 1777 Scopoli proposed *Trachelia.*

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers

VANELLUS
plilescelis G.R. Gray.





The fourth Subfamily,

CHARADRINÆ, or PLOVERS,

have the Bill more or less long and slender, the culmen depressed at the base but vaulted at the tip, the sides compressed and grooved; the Nostrils basal, linear, and placed in the groove of the upper mandible: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail moderate, broad, and generally even: the Tarsi usually long, and rather slender: the Toes sometimes three and sometimes four in number; the outer toe longer than the inner, and more or less united at the base: the Claws small, compressed, and curved.

VANELLUS *Linn.**

Bill shorter than the head, slender, and straight, with the basal portion rather depressed, and the apical part strong, vaulted, and curved, the sides compressed, and the sides of each mandible grooved for two thirds of their length; the gonys short and straight; the nostrils lateral, in the groove of the upper mandible. *Wings* very long and pointed; with the first quill shorter than the second and third, which are equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, rather slender, and covered in front with transverse scales; the tibia sometimes covered with feathers nearly to the knee. *Toes* four; the anterior ones rather long, the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base; the hind toe short, not reaching to the ground; the claws short, compressed, and slightly curved.

The species that compose this genus are found in Europe, America, and Northern Africa. They inhabit in pairs the marshy moors, or the dry, open, or cultivated districts; but, on the approach of winter, usually frequent the downs and sea-shore, where they live in flocks. Their flight is rapid, and at times performed with numerous singular evolutions, uttering a series of often repeated notes, and while on the ground they run with great speed. Worms form their chief food; these they procure during twilight, by turning the worm casts on one side, and, after walking round them two or three times, by way of communicating motion to the ground, the worms come out, and the watchful birds, seizing hold of them, draw them forth. They also feed on slugs and insects in their various stages. The nest is formed of dry grass, and is placed in a slight hollow in the ground. The eggs are four in number. The young are covered with down, and are carefully tended by the parent until they are capable of protecting themselves. Should they be disturbed, various stratagems are resorted to to attract attention from the nest or young.

* Established by Linnæus in 1735. *Parra* of Lacépède (between 1800 and 1801) is coequal.

1. V. *cristatus* Meyer, Pl. enl. 242. — Tringa vanellus *Linn.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 291.; T. bononiensis *Gmel.*; Vanellus gavia *Licht.*; V. ægyptius *Hempr.*

2. V. *cayennensis* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 836. — Charadrius lampronotus *Wagl.*

3. V. *resplendens* Tschudi, Wiegm. Archiv. 1843. p. 388.

4. V. *ptiloscelis* G. R. Gray.

5. V. *leucurus* Licht. Eversm. Reise nach Buchara, p. 137., Descr. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 6. f. 2. — Vanellus flavipes *Sav.*; V. Villotæi *Audouin.*

5. ? V. *grallarius* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 542.

Chettusia *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill moderate, and more or less strong, with the culmen depressed at the base and vaulted at the tip, the sides compressed and grooved; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in the groove of the upper mandible, which extends for two thirds its length, with the opening linear. *Wings* long and pointed; with the first, second, and third quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and even. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered in front with divided broad scales. *Toes* four; the three anterior toes long and rather slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base; the hind toe short and elevated. The front of the head sometimes lobed, and the wing sometimes armed with a spine.

The species are found in Europe, Asia, Africa, South America, Australia, and the West India Islands. They frequent in flocks the borders of lakes and humid places, and even at times the open plains. They are continually uttering their notes, whether on the wing or on the ground. Their food consists of various kinds of insects and small crustaceous animals. The nest is composed of grass collected together into a slight hollow on the ground. The eggs are two or three in number.

1. C. *gregaria* (Pall.) Pr. Bonap. Pall. Reise, i. p. 456., Zoogr. ii. t. 56. — Tringa Keptuschka *Lepech.*; T. fasciata *Gmel. juv.* It. ii. p. 194. t. 26., Fauna pontica, t. 3.; Charadrius Wagleri *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 292.; Pluvianus cinereus *Blyth.*

2. C. *indica* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 307. — Parra goensis *Gmel.* Gould, Cent. of B. pl.; Type of Lobivanellus *Strickl.* 1841.

3. C. *gallinacea* (Wagl.) Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 84.

4. C. *miles* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 835. — Parra ludoviciana *Gmel.*; Charadrius callœas *Wagl.*

5. C. *senegalla* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 362.

6. C. *albicapilla* (Vieill.) Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 205., Gal. des Ois. t. 236.; Vanellus strigilatus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl. 27.

7. C. *lateralis* (A. Smith), Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 23.

8. C. *macroptera* (Cuv.) — Vanellus tricolor *Horsf.*

9. C. *cucullata* (Temm.) Pl. col. 505.

10. C. *lobata* (Lath.).

11. C. *melanocephala* (Rüpp.) Syst. Uebers. &c. t. 44.

12. C. *personata* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 113., Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

13. C. *dominicana* (Linn.) — Charadrius Brissonii *Wagl.*

Erythrogonys *Gould.*†

Bill moderate and rather strong, the sides compressed and grooved; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a groove that extends three fourths of the length of the upper mandible, with the opening near. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered in front by transverse scales. *Toes* four; the

* It was in 1839 that the Prince of Canino established this genus. It embraces *Lobivanellus* (1841) of Mr. Strickland.

† Mr. Gould established this genus in 1837 (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1837. p. 155.).

anterior ones slender, the outer toe longer than the inner, and united by a membrane at the base; the hind toe extremely small, and free.

The type of this genus is found in Australia, where it frequents the borders of the inland lagoons, muddy flats, and banks of rivers, in the wet seasons, seeking its food, which consists chiefly of insects. It is usually observed in pairs, and is far from being shy.

E. *cinctus* Gould, Syn. Austr. B. pl. — Vanellus rufiventris *Less.*

Hoplopterus *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill moderate and slender, with the basal portion of the culmen depressed and the tip vaulted, the sides compressed and grooved; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in the upper lateral groove, which extends for two thirds the length of the bill, with the opening linear. *Wings* long and pointed; with the first quill nearly as long as the second and third, which are equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and even. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, and covered in front with larger scales, which are more or less divided in the middle. *Toes* three, more or less long and slender; with the outer toe longer than the inner; the hind toe wanting; the claws small, compressed, and slightly curved. The front of the head sometimes more or less lobed, and the wings sometimes armed with an acute spine or blunt tubercle.

The species of this division are found in Africa, Asia, and South America. Their manners and habits are similar to those of the last genus.

1. H. *spinosus* Linn. Pr. Bonap., Briss. Orn. v. t. 7. f. 2.; Charadrius ventralis *Wagl.* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. .; Ch. Duvaucelii *Less.*

2. H. *persicus* (Bonn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 47. 280., Pl. enl. 801. — Charadrius spinosus var. *β. Linn.* Descr. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 6. f. 3.; Vanellus melasomus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl. 26., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 293.

3. H. *speciosus* (Licht.) Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 649.

4. H. *inornatus* (Swains.) B. of W. Afr. ii. p. 239.

5. H. *cayanus* (Lath.) Pl. enl. 833. — Charadrius stolatus *Wagl.*

6. H. *coronatus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 800. — Charadrius atricapillus *Gmel.* ?

7. H. *armatus* (Jard. & Selby), Ill. Orn. pl. 54. — Charadrius albiceps *Temm.* Pl. col. 526.

8. H. *tectus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 834. — Charadrius pileatus *Gmel.*; Type of Sarciophorus *Strickl.* (1841).

9. H. *tricolor* (Vieill.) Nouv. Dict. de l'Hist. Nat. xxxv. p. 147. — Charadrius pectoralis *Cuv.*

10. H. *malabaricus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 880. — Charadrius bilobus *Gmel.*

11. H. *Spixii* (Wagl.) Syst. Av. Charad. sp. 7. — Charadrius lugubris *Less.*

12. H. *ruficollis* (Licht.) Isis, 1829. p. 653.

13. H. *myops* (Less.) Tr. d'Ornith. p. 546.

Squatarola *Cuv.*†

Bill nearly as long as the head, more or less strong and straight, with the basal portion of the culmen depressed, the apical part strong, vaulted, and curved, the sides compressed and grooved on both mandibles; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils, basal, lateral, linear, and placed in the groove

* The Prince of Canino established this genus in 1831. *Philomachus* G. R. Gray (1840) and *Acanthopteryx* of Leach MSS. are synonymous. It embraces *Sarciophorus* of Mr. Strickland (1841).

† Cuvier established this division in 1817 (*Règne Animal*, p. 467.). *Vanellus* Mœhring (1752) is synonymous.

which extends beyond half the length of the bill. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered with reticulated scales in front. *Toes* four; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe very small, and not touching the ground; the claws small, compressed, and slightly curved.

The species are found in both hemispheres. They migrate from the temperate regions to the arctic and antarctic circles, where they pass the warmer months. They frequent the margins of rivers and marshy places, as well as the sandy sea-shores. They run with rapidity, uttering at the same time a shrill piping whistle. Their food consists of worms, slugs, and various kinds of insects. Their nest is formed in a slight hollow on the ground, lined with dry grass. The eggs are four in number.

1. S. *helvetica* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 853, 854. 923. — Tringa squatarola *Gmel.*; Vanellus melanogaster *Bechst.*; Charadrius hypomelanus, et Ch. Pardela *Pall.*; Vanellus griseus et V. varius *Briss.*; Ch. apricarius *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 57. f. 4., Gould, B. of Amer. pl. 384.

2. S. *modesta* (Licht.) Hartl. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 71. — Tringa D'Urvillei *Garn.*; Vanellus cinctus *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu. t. 43.; Charadrius rubecola *King*, Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. t. 13.

Charadrius *Linn.**

Bill more or less short, robust, and straight; the culmen, for two thirds its length, usually depressed, and the tip vaulted and curved; the sides compressed, and furnished in both mandibles with a groove, which extends on the upper mandible for two thirds of its length: the nostrils basal, linear, and placed in the groove. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, more or less slender, and covered in front with small reticulated scales. *Toes* three, moderate; the outer toe longer than the inner, and more or less united at the base by a membrane, the inner toe usually free; the hind toe wanting; the claws small, compressed, and slightly curved.

The species of this genus are found in most parts of the world. They are usually observed in small flocks in the neighbourhood of the sea-coast, viz. the bays, creeks, and mouths of rivers, especially those that are composed of gravel; but sometimes during the summer months, when they separate in pairs, they frequent the inland banks of rivers, lakes, and the elevated mountains or open moors. Their food consists of small insects of various kinds, in their different states, also small molluscous animals. These they are actively seeking for in the evening and the night, but during the day they generally remain quiet in a resting posture. Their flight is strong, and performed with rapidity, but does not proceed far at a time, and they sometimes run with great swiftness. The note is composed of a plaintive whistle often repeated. The nest is a slight hollow, lined with a few stems of dry grass. The eggs are usually four in number, and when they are hatched the parents protect them until they are able to fly. If disturbed by an enemy they generally run for some distance from the nest, and then usually pretend that they are unable to fly, tumbling over on the ground, and feigning lameness.

* Linnæus established this division in 1735. *Pluvialis* of Brisson (1760) is coequal. It embraces *Eudromias* and *Ægialetes* of M. Boie (1822) (with the latter name *Hiaticula* G. R. Gray (1840) is synonymous), and probably *Pipis* of M. Lichtenstein (1793) and *Autruchon* of M. Temminck.

1. C. *pluvialis* Linn. Pl. enl. 904. — Charadrius auratus *Suckow.*; Ch. apricarius *Linn.*; Ch. aurea *Macgill.*; Ch. virginicus *Bechst.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 294.; Ch. pluvialis *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 59. f. 5., Edwards's Birds, pl. 140.; Ch. xanthocheilus *Jard. & Selby,* Ill. Orn. pl. 85.

2. C. *virginicus* Bork. — Charadrius marmoratus *Temm.* Wagl. Syst. Av. Char. sp. 12., Azara, No. 389, 390.; Ch. pectoralis *Vieill.*; Ch. affinis *Boie,* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 300.

3. C. *fulvus* Gmel. — Charadrius glaucopis *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 176., Icon. ined. 123.; Ch. taitensis *Less.*

4. C. *xanthocheilus* Wagl. — Charadrius fulvus var. *Lath.*

5. C. *obscurus* Gmel. — Charadrius glareola *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 109., Icon. ined. 122., Zool. Terr. and Ereb. Birds, pl. 9.

6. C. *melanopterus* Rüpp. Zool. Atlas, t. 31.

7. C. *morinellus* Linn. Pl. enl. 832., Pall. Zoogr. t. 57. — Charadrius tataricus *Pall.*; Ch. sibiricus *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 294.; Type of Eudromias *Boie* (18—).

8. C. *asiaticus* Pall. Reise, ii. 715. — Charadrius caspius *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. 136. t. 58.; Ch. jugularis *Wagl.*; Ch. sanguineus *Less.*

9. C. *cirrhipedesmus* Wagl. Syst. Av. sp. 18.

10. C. *mongolus* Pall. Reise, iii. 703. — Charadrius gularis *Wagl.*

11. C. *columbinus* Hemp. et Ehrenb. Isis, 1829. p. 650., Desc. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 14. f. 1.

12. C. *australis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 174.

13. C. *vociferus* Linn. Catesby's Carol. pl. 71., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 59. f. 6. — Charadrius torquatus *Linn.* Briss. Orn. v. t. 6. f. 2., Pl. enl. 286.; Ch. jamaicensis *Gmel.* Sloan. Jam. p. 318. t. 265. f. 3., Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 460. pl. ., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 225.

14. C. *hiaticula* Linn. Pl. enl. 921., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 59. f. 3., Gould, B. of Amer. pl. 296., Descr. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 14. f. 1.—Charadrius ægyptius *Linn.* ?; Ch. trochilus *Cuv* ?; Hiaticula torquata *Leach*; Type of Hiaticula *G. R Gray* (1840).

15. C. *curonicus* Beseke, Pl. enl. 921. — Charadrius minor *Meyer*; Ch. minutus *Pall.*; Ch. fluviatilis *Bechst.*; Ch. intermedius *Ménétr.*; Ch. philippinus *Lath.* Sonn. Voy. t. 46.; Ch. dubius *Scop.*; Ch. zonatus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl. 25., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 297.; Ch. hiaticuloides *Frankl.*

16. C. *pusillus* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 187.

17. C. *cantianus* Lath. Lewin, Brit. Birds, pl. 185.— Charadrius albifrons *Meyer*; Ch. littoralis *Bechst.*; Ch. alexandrinus *Hasselq.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 298.

18. C. *pyrrhothorax* Temm. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 299.

19. C. *inconspicuus* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 651.

20. C. *Geoffroyi* Wagl. Syst. Av. Charad. sp. 19., Kittl. Kupf. der Vog. t. 34. f. 2.—Charadrius Leschenaultii *Less.*; Ch. rufinus *Hodgs.*

21. C. *atrifrons* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 650.

22. C. *rufinus* Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Beng. xii. p. 180. — Charadrius subrufinus *Hodgs.*

23. C. *russatus* Jerd. Madr. Journ. 1840. p. 213.

24. C. *tricollaris* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 147. — Charadrius bitorquatus *Wagl.* Ency. Méth. Ois. t. 233. f. 4.

25. C. *pecuarius* Temm. Pl. col. 183.—Charadrius pastor *Cuv.*; Ch. varius *Vieill.* Kittl. Kupf. der Vog. t. 34. f. 1.

26. C. *marginatus* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 138. — Charadrius leucopolius *Wagl.*

27. C. *leucogaster* Gmel. — Charadrius superciliaris *Bonn.*

28. C. *cucullatus* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 136. — Charadrius monachus *Geoffr.* Ellis, Icon. ined. 67. (1777).

29. C. *melanops* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 139. — Charadrius nigrifrons *Cuv.* Pl. col. 47. f. 1.; Ch. rubricollis *Lath.* ?

30. C. *bicinctus* Jard. & Selby, Ill. Ornith. pl. 28., Gould, Syn. B. of Austr. pl. f. 3. (head).

31. C. *canus* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 154.

32. C. *ruficapillus* Temm. Pl. col. 47. f. 2. — Charadrius marginatus *Cuv.*

33. C. *collaris* Vieill. Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 136., Azara, No. 392. — Charadrius Azara *Temm.* Pl. col. 184.; Ch. larvatus *Less.* ?

34. C. *trifasciatus* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. . — Charadrius bifasciatus *Wagl.*

35. C. *nebulosus* Less. Man. d'Ornith. ii. p. 315. — Charadrius fulvus *Cuv.*

36. C. *Wilsonius* Ord, Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 73. f. 5. — Charadrius crassirostris *Spix,* Av. Bras. t. 94., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 219.

37. C. *melodus* Ord, Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 37. f. 3. — Charadrius Okenii *Wagl.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 220.

38. C. *semipalmatus* Kaup, Isis, 1825. p. ., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 330.

39. C. *montanus* Towns. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 350.

40. C. ? *falklandicus* Lath. Portl. Voy. pl. p. 36.—Charadrius annuligerus *Wagl.*; Ch. pyrrhocephalus *Garn. & Less.*

41. C. *brevirostris* Pr. Max. Beitr. iv. 769.

42. C. *fuscus* Lath. Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. 16.

43. C. *nesogallicus* Desj. Proc. Z. S. 1836. p. 204.

44. ? C. *nivifrons* Cuv. Less. Tr. d'Ornith. p. 544.

45. ? C. *heteroclitus* Licht. Cat. Berl. Mus. 1793. p. 33.; Type of Pipis *Licht.* (1793).

46. ? C. *bidactylus.* — Type of Autruchon *Temm.*

Thinornis.*

Bill long, straight, and slender, with the apex scarcely vaulted, and acute, the sides compressed, and both mandibles grooved; the nostrils lateral, placed in a groove that extends for two thirds the length

* Established in 1846 (*Zool. Ereb. and Terr. Birds,* p. 11.). It probably embraces *Anarhynchus* of Quoy et Gaim. (1833). The form of the bill may be occasioned by accidents; therefore, should this bird prove to belong to this genus, this name appears to be inadmissible. In the Leyden Museum there is a specimen of the typical species with the bill bent towards the breast.

of the bill, and the opening linear. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* long and rounded. *Tarsi* as long as, or shorter than, the middle toe, strong, and covered with small scales. *Toes* three, more or less long and robust; with the outer toe rather longer than the inner, and united at the base by a membrane, and all margined on the sides; the hind toe wanting.

1. T. *novæ seelandiæ* (Gmel.) Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 83. — Charadrius torquatula *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 108. Icon. ined. 121. Zool. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 11.*; Ch. Dudoroa *Wagl.*

2. T. *Rossii* G. R. Gray, Zool. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, p. 12. pl. 11.

3. T. ? *frontalis* (Quoy et Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 31. f. 2. — Scolopax sumatrana *Raffl.* ?; Type of Anarhynchus *Quoy et Gaim.* (1833).

Phegornis.†

Bill longer than the head, very slender, and straight, with the tip slightly vaulted, the sides compressed and grooved; the nostrils basal, linear, and placed in the groove of the upper mandible, which extends to near the tip. *Wings* long and pointed; with the first, second, and third quills equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, robust, and covered in front with small scales. *Toes* three, very long, and rather slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, and both free at their bases; the claws long, compressed, and slightly curved.

The type of this division is an inhabitant of Chili.

P. *Mitchelii* (Fras.) Proc. Zool. Soc. 1844, p. 157., Zool. Typ. pl.

† Mr. L. Fraser gave two names in 1844 for this division; viz. *Leptopus* and *Leptodactylus*, both of which have been employed in zoology.

Hollmandel & Walton's new Process.

HÆMATOPUS
niger. Temm.

The fifth Subfamily,

HÆMATOPODINÆ, or OYSTER-CATCHERS,

have the Bill lengthened, strong, with the apical half much compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the Nostrils linear, and placed in a membranous lateral groove: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail moderate: the Tarsi robust, and covered with small scales: the Toes three; the lateral toes united at the base by a membrane, especially the outer one: the Claws strong, broad, and curved.

HÆMATOPUS *Linn.**

Bill longer than the head, strong, straight, with the culmen slightly depressed at the base, and the apical portion much compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the nostrils placed in a lateral membranous groove, which reaches nearly to the middle of the bill, with the opening linear. *Wings* long, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even, or slightly rounded. *Tarsi* strong, longer than the middle toe, and covered with small reticulated scales. *Toes* moderate, strong; the lateral toes united to the middle toe by a basal membrane, especially the outer: the claws strong, broad, and slightly curved.

The species of this genus are distributed in most parts of the Old and New Worlds. They live solitary, or in small parties, on the sea shores or salt marshes, seeking their food, which consists of various bivalve mollusca, from the retreating surf, or probing the moist mud or sand with their bills. The animal is obtained by breaking the shell, or, if too strong for this process, by inserting the compressed ends of their mandibles between the valves: the same means are employed to remove the limpets, which are generally firmly attached to the rocks, and the animals of which they scoop out with their bills. They perform periodical migrations in large flocks; and their flight is strong, swift, and capable of being long continued. They possess the power of swimming from one place to another, and even dive should they wish to seek safety when wounded or alarmed. The nest is formed without care on the bare shingles of the sea shore, or in such scanty herbage as sometimes grows about high-water mark, or in the salt marshes. The female usually deposits four eggs.

* Established by Linnæus in 1735. *Ostralega* of Brisson (1760) is synonymous.

1. H. *ostralega* Linn. Pl. enl. 229.—Ostralega pica *Pall.*; O. hæmatopus *Macgill.*; Hæmatopus hypoleuca *Pall.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 300.; O. europæa *Less.*

2. H. *capensis* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 73.

3. H. *arcticus* Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 125.

4. H. *palliatus* Temm.—Hæmatopus ostralegus *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 64. f. 2., Jard. & Selby, Ill Orn. n. s. pl. 7., Audub. B. of Austr. pl. 223.; Hæmatopus brasiliensis *Licht.*

5. H. *leucopus* Garn. Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1825, p. .—Hæmatopus luctuosus *Cuv.*

6. H. *niger* Cuv. Règ. An. 1817, p. 469., Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 131. — Hæmatopus ater *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 230., Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois. t. 24.

7. H. *unicolor* Wagl. Isis, 1833, p. 1229., Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl.

8. H. *fuliginosus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

9. H. *Bachmanni* Audub. B. of Amer. t. 427. f. 1.

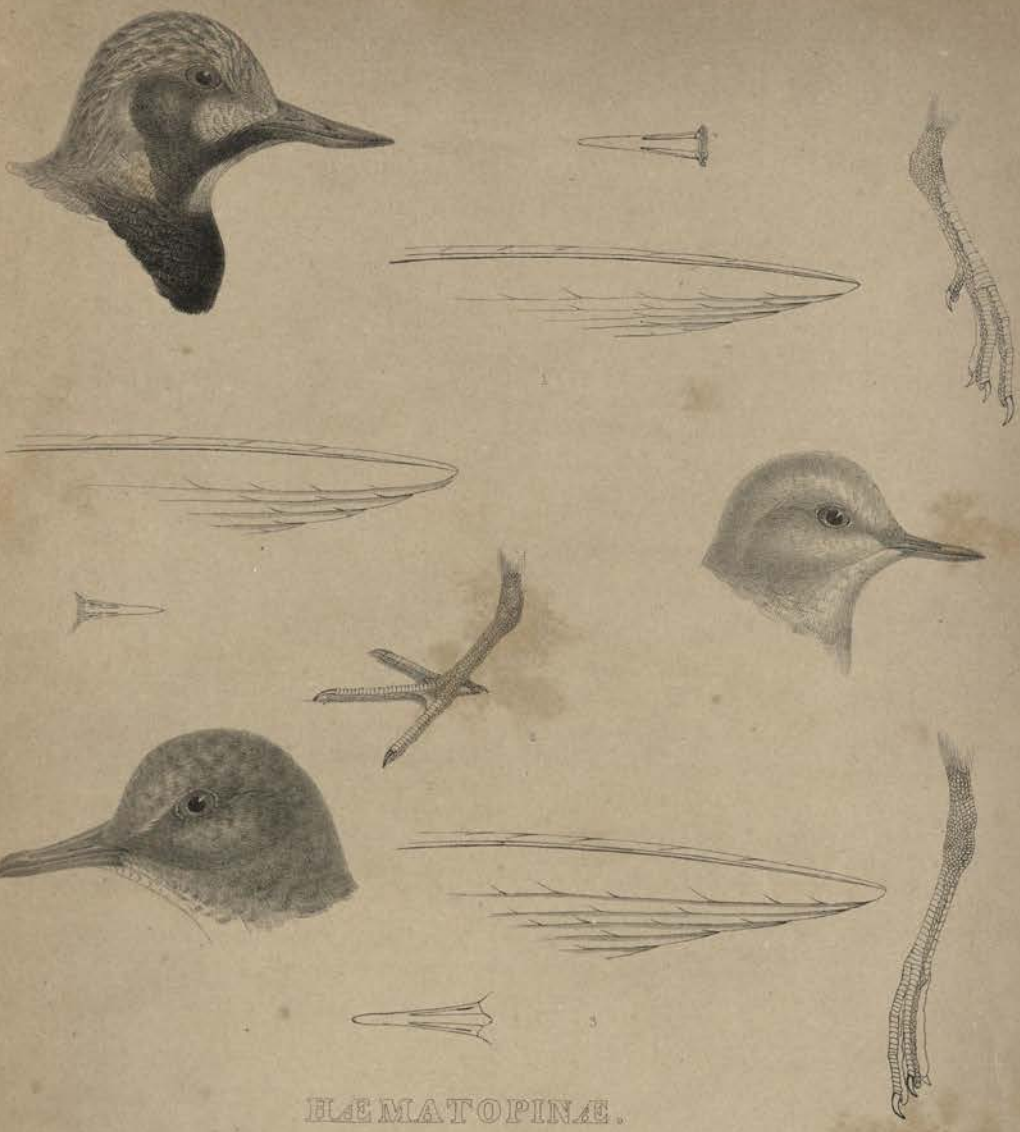
10. H. *Townsendii* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 427. f. 2.

11. H. *longirostris* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xv. p. 410. — Hæmatopus picatus *Vigors*, King's Voy. Austr. App. p. 420.; H. australasianus *Gould*, Proc. Z. S. 1837, p. 155., B. of Austr. pl.

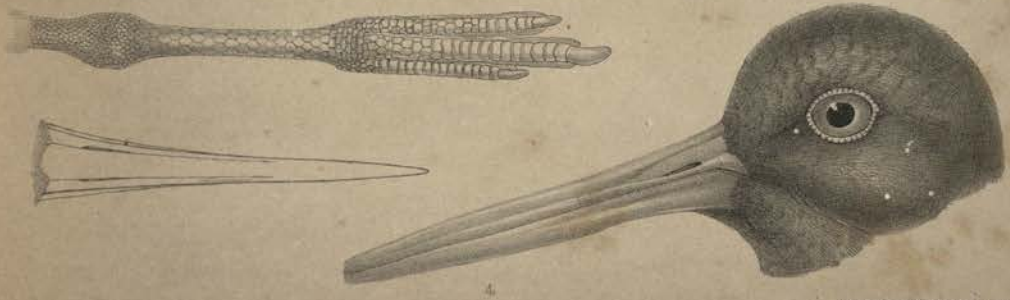
December, 1847.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers.

APHRIZA
virgata Gm.



HÆMATOPINÆ.



Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers

1. CINCLUS leucogaster. 2. PELIDNAELLUS socialis. 3. APHRIZA virgata. 4. HÆMATOPUS ostralegus.

The sixth Subfamily,

CINCLINÆ, or TURNSTONES,

have the Bill rather short and straight, with the culmen straight and sometimes vaulted at the apical portion, the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse or acute; the Nostrils placed in a membranous groove, with the opening linear and longitudinal; the Wings lengthened, with the first quill the longest; the Tail rather short; the Tarsi short, robust, and covered with small scales; the Toes long, the lateral ones unequal, and free at their bases, the hind toe rather long, slender, and elevated.

APHRIZA *Audub.**

Bill shorter than the head, with the culmen elevated at the base, and sloping towards the tip, which is vaulted and obtuse; the sides compressed; the gonys moderate and curved upwards; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a membranous nasal groove that extends two thirds the length of the bill, with the opening linear and longitudinal. *Wings* very long, pointed, and with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, robust, and covered with small irregular scales. *Toes* long, with the outer toe rather longer than the inner, both, however, being free at their bases, the sides of the anterior toes margined, the hind toe elevated, slender, and partly resting on the ground.

The type of this genus is found on the coast of the western side of both North and South America, migrating from the northern parts to the more temperate portions on the approach of the winter, and returning again to the old haunts when the summer re-appears. It usually sits on the edge of the steep rocks, and while seeking its food, which consists of small shells, among the retreating waves, it allows the heavy surf frequently to dash over it. If disturbed, it flies with a quick jerking motion of its wings, and alights again at a short distance from the place whence it was started.

A. *virgata* (Lath.) Ellis, Icon. ined. 66. — Tringa borealis *Lath.* Ellis, Icon. ined. 62.; Aphriza Townsendii *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 428.

CINCLUS *Moehr.*†

Bill rather shorter than the head, straight, and slightly depressed at the base, with the culmen straight, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is truncated; the lateral margins of both mandibles curved upwards at the tip; the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a

* Mr. Audubon established this genus in 1839 (*Syn. of Amer. Birds*, p. 225.).

† Established by Moehring in 1752 (*Genera Avium*). *Strepsilas* of Illiger (1811), *Morinella* of Meyer (1810), and *Arenaria* of Brisson (1760) are synonymous.

membranous groove that extends half the length of the upper mandible, with the opening linear and longitudinal. *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, robust, and covered in front with broad scales. *Toes* long, the outer toe rather longer than the inner, and both free at the base, and the sides of all margined by a narrow membrane, the hind toe elevated, with the tip resting on the ground.

The species that compose this genus are found, owing to their migratory habits, on the sea-shores of most parts of the world at one time or other of the year. They are generally seen in small flocks of five or six individuals, following each retreating wave for the purpose of obtaining the shell-fish that may be thrown up by the action of the sea. It is usual to observe them also among the sea-weeds that have been left on the shore by the retiring tide, turning over the separate pieces of weeds to procure the shell-fish and insects that lie concealed among them. The form of the bill enables these birds to turn over the shell and to scoop out the animal with great dexterity. The females are said to deposit four eggs on the sand of the sea-coast.

1. C. *interpres* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 856., Edwards's Birds, pl. 141.— Strepsilas collaris *Temm.*; Tringa Morinella *Linn.*; Charadrius cinclus *Pall.*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 318.

2. *C. melanocephalus* Vigors, Pl. enl. 340. 857. — Strepsilas interpres *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 304.

Pluvianellus *Homb. & Jacq.*

Bill small, with the base rather depressed, and the apical half slightly vaulted, and arched to the tip, which is acute; the gonys half the length of the lower mandible, and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a membranous groove that extends for half the length of the bill, with the opening linear and longitudinal. *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, and covered in front with transverse scales, and on the sides with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, with the outer toe longer than the inner, both free at the base, and the sides of the fore toes slightly margined by a membrane; the hind toe rather short and elevated.

P. *socialis* (?) Homb. & Jacq. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 30. f. 1.

December, 1846.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers.

PSOPHIA
leucoptera. Spix.

Wolf del et lith

2

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1. CARIAMA cristata. 2. PSOPHIA crepitans.

The second Family,

ARDEIDÆ, or Herons,

have the Bill more or less long, and generally much compressed on the sides, with the culmen curved at the tip, which is sometimes emarginated and acute; the Wings moderate and rounded; the Tail mostly short, and rounded on the sides; the Tarsi lengthened and rather slender; the Toes more or less long, and rather slender, with the outer toe longer than the inner, and both united at their bases; the hind toe more or less short, and generally placed on the same level with the anterior toes.

The first Subfamily,

PSOPHINÆ, or Trumpeters,

have the Bill moderate, with the culmen compressed at the base, vaulted at the apical portion, and curved to the tip, which overhangs the lower mandible, and is obtuse; the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, with the frontal plumes advancing to the opening; the Toes moderate or short, and the two outer ones united at their bases; the hind toe short, and rather elevated above the base of the anterior ones.

Psophia *Linn.**

Bill short, vaulted, and curved at the tip, which is prolonged over the lower mandible and obtuse; the sides compressed from the base; the nostrils placed in a large membranous groove, anterior, with the opening large and oblique. *Wings* short and concave, with the first three quills graduated; and the fourth, fifth, and sixth equal and longest. *Tail* very short, and graduated on the sides. *Tarsi* very long, rather slender, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate with the outer toe longer than the inner, but both united at the base, especially the former; the hind toe short, elevated, and scarcely touching the ground: the claws long, compressed, curved, and acute.

The species are found in the tropical parts of South America, inhabiting the forests, where they search for grain and fruits. They are usually discovered by the peculiar noise that they emit, which has procured for them the name of trumpeters; and if disturbed they seek safety by running, which is performed quickly and is much assisted by means of expanding their wings. The nest is usually found on the ground at the foot of a tree. The female deposits two eggs.

1. P. *crepitans* Linn. Pl. enl. 169. — Grus psophia *Pall.*
2. P. *viridis* Spix, Av. Bras. ii. t. 83.
3. P. *leucoptera* Spix, Av. Bras. ii. t. 84.

* Established by Linnæus in 1756.

Cariama *Briss.**

Bill moderate and strong, with the apical portion vaulted and curved to the tip, which is hooked over the lower mandible, and obtuse; the sides gradually compressed from the base; the nostrils placed in a membranous and plumed groove, with the opening small and anterior. *Wings* moderate, with the first quill very short; and the fifth, sixth, and seventh the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and graduated. *Tarsi* very long, rather slender, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* very short and thick, with the outer toe rather longer than the inner, and both united at their bases, especially the outer; the hind toe very short and elevated: the claws moderate, compressed, curved, and acute.

The typical species of this genus is found in the warmer parts of South America. It frequents, in pairs or in small flocks, the margins of forests, but more especially the inundated places, where it feeds on lizards, frogs, and insects. Their cry is sharp, loud, and capable of being heard at some distance.

C. *cristata* (Linn.) Lath. Hist. of Birds, ix. pl. 142., Ann. du Mus. d'Hist. Nat. xiii. t. 26., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 259., Pl. col. 237. — Microdactylus Maregravii *Geoffr.*; Lophorhynchus saurophagus *Vieill.*

* Established by Brisson in 1760. *Microdactylus* of Geoffroy (1808), *Dicholophus* of Illiger (1811), and *Lophorhynchus* of Vieillot (1816) are synonymous with the name employed.

October, 1846.

GRUS
carunculata. Gm.

1. GRUS cinerea. 2. SCOPUS umbo. 3. BALEARICA regulorum.

The second Subfamily,

GRUINÆ, or CRANES,

have the Bill more or less lengthened, straight, strong, with the tips of both mandibles pointed and equal in length; the Nostrils placed in a deep groove, which extends beyond the middle of the bill; the Wings long, and the tertials lengthened and pendent; the Tail short and even; the Tarsi very long and slender; and the Toes rather short.

GRUS *Linn.**

Bill longer than the head, straight, both mandibles of equal length, with the tips pointed; the sides compressed, the basal part of the culmen flattened, and the apical part slightly curved to the tip; the nostrils placed in a broad deep nasal groove which reaches beyond the middle of the bill, with the opening placed anteriorly, large, and closed posteriorly by a membrane. *Wings* long, with the third and fourth quills the longest, and the tertials lengthened and pendent. *Tail* rather short. *Tarsi* very long, slender, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* rather short, the outer united at the base to the middle one, the lateral ones equal; the hind toe very short and elevated; the claws short and strong.

These large birds are usually found on extensive plains, open ground under cultivation, marshes, or the muddy flats of the sea shore. They regularly migrate to the warmer parts of the world during autumn and winter, but in summer they retire to the northern and eastern parts to breed. Their flights are performed during the night in large flocks, generally headed by a leader, who is followed by the remainder in two diverging lines, flying at a great elevation, and uttering during stormy weather loud cries, which are distinctly heard though the birds are invisible. They find great difficulty in rising from the ground, first flying low and heavily, and after a time rising in the air spirally to a great height, flying around in large circles, as if reconnoitring the country to a vast extent for fresh quarters. When wounded they possess great courage in defending themselves from the attacks of man, and have been known to inflict very severe wounds with the bill. They feed on grain, seeds, worms, and insects, and also swallow mice and other small animals, reptiles, and fish. The nest is usually made amongst the long herbage of marshy places, and is raised above the surface of the ground, sometimes to the height of the body when standing, composed of grasses and reeds, &c., lined on the top with soft materials. They sometimes form their nests on the tops of ruins and houses. The female deposits two eggs, over which each sex alternately stands while the other is engaged in watching.

1. G. *cinerea* Bechst. Pl. enl. 769., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 270. — Ardea Grus *Linn.*; Grus vulgaris *Pall.*

2. G. *leucogeranos* Pall. It. ii. 714. 30. t. 1., Zoogr. ii. 103. t. 54. — Ardea gigantea *Gmel.* Reise ii. 189. t 21., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 271., Pl. col. 467.

3. G. *leucauchen* Temm. Pl. col. 449.

4. G. *monacha* Temm. Pl. col 555.

5. G. *caruncula*ta (Gmel.) Vieill. Lath. Syn. v. 82. t. 78. — Ardea palearis *Forst.* Desc. Mam. p. 47., Icon. ined. t. 115.

6. G. *americana* (Linn.) Briss. Pl. enl. 889., Edwards's Birds, pl. 132., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 64. f. 3. — Grus Struthio *Wagl.*; Ardea canadensis *Linn.*, Edwards's Birds, pl. 133.; Grus poliophæa *Wagl.*; Grus mexicana *Briss.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 226. 261.

7. G. *Antigone* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 45. — Grus orientalis *Frankl.* Gal. des Ois. t. 256.?

8. G. *torquata* Vieill. Pl. enl. 865. — Ardea Antigone var. β *Lath.*

* This division was first established by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1735; but I had by mistake confounded his type, and proposed in its place *Megalornis* in 1841.

Scops *Mœhring.**

Bill the length of the head, straight, the sides compressed, the apical part of the culmen slightly curved to the tips, which are equal in length, and the gonys long and slightly advancing upwards; the nostrils placed in a nasal groove, which reaches beyond the middle of the bill, with the opening in a longitudinal slit. *Wings* long, with the third and fourth quills the longest, and the tertials lengthened and pendent. *Tail* rather short. *Tarsi* long and slender, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, slender, and covered above with transverse scales, the lateral toes equal, the outer united at the base to the middle toe, and the hind toe very short and elevated.

These birds migrate, according to the season of the year, from the eastern parts of Europe to the south coast of the Black Sea and the Caspian. They are most commonly found in various parts of the continent of Africa, India, and occasionally on the islands of the Mediterranean Sea; where they are usually observed in flocks on the plains, but they prefer inundated and marshy situations after heavy rains. Their food is dependent on circumstances; it consists principally of vegetables, but occasionally of insects, mollusca, and also fish, which they catch with great dexterity.

1. S. *virgo* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 241. — Grus numidica *Briss.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 134.
2. S. *vipio* (Pall.) Zoogr. ii. 111.
3. S. *paradisea* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. 1793. p. 28. — Anthropoïdes Stanleyanus *Vigors*, Zool. Journ. ii. 234. pl. 8.; Tetrapteryx capensis *Thunb.* Stockh. Vetensk. Acad. Hand. 1811. p. 242. t. viii.; Grus capensis *Less.*

Balearica *Briss.*†

Bill shorter than the head, strong, thick, the basal half of the culmen flattened, and the apical half slightly arched and gibbose, the sides compressed, the gonys of the under mandible short, and advancing upwards; the nostrils placed in a broad nasal groove which reaches to the middle of the bill, with the opening anterior, large, and oval. *Wings* lengthened, with the third quill the longest, and the tertials broad and reaching to the end of the tail. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* lengthened, slender, and covered in front with transverse scales, and posteriorly with small subquadrate scales. *Toes* moderate, slender, and covered above with transverse scales; the lateral toes unequal, and the hind toe very short and elevated. The cheeks naked, the base of the bill and the throat beneath wattled.

The continent of Africa, and occasionally the islands of the Mediterranean Sea, are the peculiar countries of these birds, where they are supposed to migrate from place to place, mostly frequenting swampy situations where they seem to subsist chiefly on fish, worms, and insects. At other times, however, they seek the plains, and vegetable substances form their principal food. Their flight is elevated, powerful, and capable of being sustained for a very considerable time; they walk with a slow and somewhat stately gait, and in running they expand their wings, and are assisted by the wind, which enables them to fly from danger with great speed.

1. B. *pavonina* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 192., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 257.
2. B. *regulorum* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. 1793, Pl. enl. 265.

* Established by Mœhring (*Genera Avium*) in 1752. It is coequal with Vieillot's *Anthropoïdes* (1816) and Thunberg's *Tetrapteryx* (1818).

† Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760; but, in 1752, Mœhring had proposed for this division the name of *Ciconia*, which Linnæus had previously employed for another genus.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers.

ARDEA
Sturmii Wagl.

The third Subfamily,

ARDEINÆ, or HERONS,

have the Bill more or less lengthened, and generally acute, with the gape extending beneath each eye; the Nostrils placed in the lateral groove, with the opening usually longitudinal, and partly closed by a membrane: the Wings usually long, and the first quills more or less graduated: the Tail short and even: the Tarsi long, slender, and covered with transverse scutellations or reticulated scales: the Toes long, and more or less slender; the outer toe usually united at the base; sometimes both toes are united at the base for some distance.

EURYPYGA *Ill.**

Bill long, rather slender, straight, with the culmen straight but slight, bent at the tip, which is emarginated; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a deep groove which extends two thirds of the length of the bill, with the opening linear, and partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* long and ample, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* long, broad, and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the midddle toe, slender, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* long and slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united by a membrane; the latter one is free at the base; the hind toe short and rather elevated; the claws short and curved.

The species are found in the warmer parts of South America, where they frequent the inundated places and borders of rivers. Their flight is continuous and rapid; and they are also capable of running, especially in sandy places, with great agility. The crops of those specimens which have been examined were found to contain small crustaceous animals; but these birds are also supposed to feed on fish and other kinds of animals that are found in the margins of running streams. It is among the interlaced and low branches of trees, within five or six feet of the marshy ground, that the nest is formed with mud. The female lays two eggs.

1. E. *Helias* (Pall.) Ill. Pl. enl. 782. — Scolopax solaris *Bodd.*; Helias phalænoïdes *Vieill.*

2. E. *major* Hartl. Cat. Brem. Mus. p. 108.

* Established by Illiger in 1811 (*Prod. Mam. et Av.* p. 257.). *Helias* of Vieillot (1816) is synonymous.

Ardea *Linn.**

Bill lengthened, and more or less slender, with the culmen nearly straight to the tip, which is acute and emarginated, the sides compressed, and the lateral margins straight and sometimes serrated; the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a groove which extends for more than half the length of the bill, with the opening linear, and closed by a membranous scale. *Wings* long; with the first quill nearly as long as the second and third, which are equal and longest. *Tail* rather short, and even. *Tarsi* longer than, or as long as, the middle toe, rather slender, and covered in front with transverse scales; those near the toes large, and of a hexagonal form. *Toes* long and rather slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base; the hind toe long; the claws moderate, slight, curved, and acute.

The species of this genus inhabit most parts of the world, performing regular migrations according to the change of seasons and the scarcity of food. They are usually seen standing solitary, in swamps or inundated places, shallow rivers, or pools of water, with their necks drawn down between the shoulders, quietly watching the approach of a fish, which they no sooner observe than they suddenly dart their bill upon it, and swallow it in an instant. They also feed upon small quadrupeds, frogs, and various kinds of insects and some species have been observed perched on the backs of cattle, and feeding on the larvæ of insects that infest their hide. The nest is usually built on the loftiest trees, and on elevated buildings, or among the tall reeds on the borders of rivers and lakes, and is formed of sticks, lined with small twigs loosely put together, which causes it to be large and flat. The eggs are usually four or five in number.

1. A. *cinerea* Linn. Pl. enl. 755. — Ardea major *Gmel.*; Ar. rhenana *Sand.* Pl. enl. 787.; Ar. atra *Gmel.*? Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 274.; Ar. Brag *I. Geoffr.* Voy. l'Ind. Ois. t. 8.

2. A. *melanocephala* Childr. & Vig. Denh. & Clapp. Nar. N. & C. Afr. App. 201. — Ardea atricollis *Wagl.* Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 86.

3. A. *purpurea* Linn. Pl. enl. 788. — Ardea botaurus *Gmel.*; Ar. rufa *Scop.*; Ar. purpurata *Gmel.*; Ar. variegata *Scop.*; Ar. caspica *Gmel.* Reise, ii. t. 24.; Ar. monticola *Peyr.*; Ar. rubiginosa *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 274.

4. A. *Herodias* Linn. Catesb. Carol. App. pl. 10. f. 1., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 65. f. 5., Audub. B. of Aust. pl. — Ardea hudsonias *Linn.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 135.

5. A. *occidentalis* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 281.

6. A. *Cocoi* Linn. — Ardea palliata *Ill.*; Ar. Soco et Ar. cærulescens *Vieill.*; Ar. maguari *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 90.; Ar. major *Mol.*?

7. A. *pacifica* Lath. Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 90. — Ardea bullaragang *Wagl.*

8. A. *typhon* Temm. Pl. col. 475.

9. A. *nobilis* Blyth, Ann. of Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 175. — Ardea insignis *Hodgs.*

10. A. *goliat* Temm. Pl. col. 474., Rüpp. Faun. Abyss. t. 26.

11. A. *fusca* Blyth, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 176.

12. A. *alba* Gmel. Pl. enl. 886. — Ardea candida *Briss.*; Ar. egrettoïdes *Gmel.* Reise, ii. t. 25.; Ar. Torra et Ar. putea *Buch.*

13. A. *egrettoïdes* Temm. Mann. d'Orn. pt. iv. p. 374.

14. ? A. *longicollis* Meyen, Nov. Acta, xvi. p. 104. — Ardeola candidissima *Cameli.*

15. A. *flavirostris* Temm. Wagl. Syst. Av. Ar. sp. 9.

16. A. *syrmatophorus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. ., B. of Austr. pl.

17. A. *intermedia* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 659.

18. A. *melanopus* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 660.

19. A. *egretta* Gmel. Pl. enl. 925. — Ardea leuce *Ill.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 61. f. 4.

20. A. *nigrirostris* Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 19., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 49. f. 2.

21. A. *modesta* Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 19., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 49. f. 1.

22. A. *garzetta* Linn. — Ardea nivea, N. C. Petr. xv. p. 458. t. 17.; Ar. xanthodactylos *Gmel.*; Type of Herodias *Boie* (1822).

23. ? A. *orientalis* Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 20., Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 11. pl. 65.

24. A. *immaculata* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. ., B. of Austr. pl.

25. A. *candidissima* Gmel. Jacq. Vog. t. 13., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 62. f. 4., Pl. enl. 901. — Ardea Thula *Mol.*

26. A. *rufa* Bodd. — Ardea rufescens *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 902.; Ardea Pealei *Pr. Bonap.* Amer. Orn. pl. 26. f. 1.

* Linnæus established this genus in 1735. *Herodias* of M. Boie (1822) (with which *Egretta* of the Prince of Canino (1831) is coequal), *Garzetta* of Dr. Kaup, *Erodius* of Mr. Macgillivray (1842), *Ardeola* (1822) and also *Buphus* (1826) of M. Boie, and *Ardetta* of G. R. Gray (with which *Ardeola* of the Prince of Canino (1828) is coequal) are synonymous.

27. A. *leucogaster* Gmel. Pl. enl. 350. — Ardea ludoviciana *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 64. f. 1.

28. A. *schistacea* Ehrenb. Sym. Phys. Av. t. 6.

29. A. *cærulea* Linn. Catesb. Carol. pl. 76. — Ardea cyanopus *Gmel.*; Ar. plumbea *Brown*; Ar. cærulescens *Lath.* Pl. enl. 349.; Ar. chalybea *Steph.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 62. f. 3.

30. ? A. ——— ? — Ardea ardesiaca *Less.* Ornith. p. 575.

31. A. *sacra* Gmel. Ellis, Icon. ined. 58.?

32. A. *novæ hollandiæ* Lath. Phill. Bot. Bay, pl. ƒ. 163. — Ardea leucops *Wagl.*

33. A. *jugularis* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 172., Icon. ined. 114. — Ardea cærulea var. *Lath.*; Ar. matook *Vieill.*

34. A. *gularis* Bosc, Act. de la Soc. d'Hist. Nat. i. t. 2. — Ardea albicollis *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 253.

35. A. *ardesiaca* Wagl. Syst. Av. Ardea sp. 20.

36. A. *agami* Gmel. Pl. enl. 859. — Ardea fusca *Lath.* Pl. enl. 858.

37. A. *comata* Pall. Pl. enl. 348. 315. — Ardea castanea et A. pumila *Lepech.*; Ar. ralloïdes *Scop.*; Ar. Marsigli, Ar. squaiotta, Ar. senegalensis, et Ar. erythropus *Gmel.*; Ar. botaurulus *Schrk.*; Ar. audax *La Peyr.*

38. A. *leucoptera* Bodd. Pl. enl. 911.—Ardea malaccensis *Gmel.*; Ar. speciosa *Horsf.* Zool. Res. pl.; Ar. Grayii *Sykes*, Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 48.; Type of Ardeola *Boie* (1822).

39. A. *coromanda* Bodd. — Ardea bubulcus *Savig.* Desc. d'Egypte Ois. t. 8. f. 1., Pl. enl. 610.; Ar. coromandelensis *Kuhl*; Ar. russata *Temm.*; Ar. æquinoctialis *Mont.*; Ar. Veranyi *Roux*; Ar. affinis *Horsf.*; Ar. leucocephala *Cuv.*; Ar. flavirostris, bicolor, et ruficapilla *Vieill.*; Ar. caboga *Penn.*; Ar. lucida *Rafin.*

40. A. ——— ? — Ardea leucoptera *Vieill.*

41. A. *minuta* Linn. Pl. enl. 323. — Ardea danubialis et A. soloniensis *Gmel.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 275.; Type of Ardetta *G. R. Gray.*

42. A. *exilis* Gmel. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 65. f. 4. — Ardea erythromelas, Ar. variegata, et Ar. involucris *Vieill.*

43. A. *pusilla* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. 432. — Ardea maculata *Lath.*

44. A. *cinnamomea* Gmel. — Ardea nebulosa *Horsf.* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. t. ii. pl. 66. f. 1.

45. A. *sinensis* Gmel. — Ardea lepida *Horsf.*

46. A. *novæ guineæ* Gmel. Pl. enl. 926. — Ardea nigerrima *Wagl.*

47. A. *calceolata* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Brull. iv. p. 40. t.

48. A. *virescens* Linn. Catesb. Carol. pl. 80., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 61. f. 1. — Ardea chloroptera *Bodd.*; Ar. ludoviciana, Pl. enl. 909.; Ar. torquata *Mill.* Illustr. pl. 60.; Ar. virgata *Gmel.*; Cancroma maculata *Bodd.* Pl. enl. 912.

49. A. *grisea* Bodd. Pl. enl. 908. — Ardea scapularis, *Ill.*; Ar. cyanura et Ar. fuscicollis *Vieill.* Azara, No. 358, 359.

50. A. *javanica* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 190.

51. A. *thalassina* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 333.

52. A. *Sturmii* Wagl. Syst. Av. Ardea sp. 37.—Egretta plumbea *Swains.*

53. A. *gutturalis* Smith, Rep. of Exped. App. p. 57., Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 19.

54. A. *flavicollis* Lath. Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pt. ii. pl. 66. f. 2. Gould, B. of Austr. pl. . — Ardea nigra *Vieill.*

55. A. *chalybea* Vieill. — Cancrophagus brasiliensis *Briss.*

56. A. *sumatrana* Raffl. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 325.

57. A. *melanocephala* Raffl. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 326.

58. A. *picta* Raffl. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 326.

59. A. *asha* Sykes, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 157.

60. A. *rectirostris* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. p. 22.

61. A. *Lessonii* Wagl. Isis, 1831. p. 521.

62. A. *ohula* Mol.

Tigrisoma *Swains.**

Bill like those of the species of Ardea, but the *Wings* moderate, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, rather slender, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* rather short; the lateral toes equal, the outer slightly united at the base; the hind toe long; the claws rather short, curved, and acute.

The birds that compose this division are inhabitants of South America; they are generally seen on the banks of rivers and swamps, hiding themselves among the reeds if alarmed. It is on the ground, among the reeds, that the nest is formed. The eggs are usually seven or eight in number.

1. T. *brasiliense* (Linn.) Brown, Ill. pl. 34. — Ardea lineata *Bodd.* Pl. enl. 860.; Ar. Soco *Vieill.*; Ar. fasciata *Such.*

2. T. *tigrinum* Gmel. Pl. enl. 790., Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 621. — Ardea marmorata *Vieill.* Azara, No. 353.; Ar. flava *Gmel.*

* It was in 1827 that Mr. Swainson established this genus.

Botaurus *Steph.**

Bill long and straight, with the culmen straight, flattened at the base, and rounded and curved to the tip, which is strongly emarginated, and the sides compressed; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils basal, and placed in a deep groove that extends for two thirds of the length of the bill, with the opening linear. *Wings* long, with the first three quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, rather strong, and covered in front with broad transverse scales. *Toes* very long, and rather slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe long, and rather slender; the claws very long, slightly curved, and very acute.

The species of this division are found in various parts of the world, frequenting those countries that are much intersected by rivers, or possess extensive swamps or marshy woods. They remain sitting with the bill pointing upwards during the day, among the reeds and long herbage of marshy and swampy places, and at twilight they seek their food, which consists of fish, reptiles, and insects, and even small quadrupeds. They build their nest near the water, among the reeds and long herbage, of which it is composed. The female lays four or five eggs.

1. B. *stellaris* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 789.
2. B. *poiciloptilus* (Wagl.) Syst. Av. Ardea sp. 28. — Ardea australis *Cuv.*? ; Botaurus melanotus *G. R. Gray*, App. Dieffenb. New Zeal. ii. p. 196.
3. B. *pinnatus* (Licht.) Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 663.
4. B. *lentiginosus* Mont. Orn. Dict. Suppl. p. . — Botaurus freti Hudsonis *Briss.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 136.; Ar. minor *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 65. f. 3.; Ar. Mokoko *Vieill.*
5. B. *pumilus* Bodd. Pl. enl. 898. — Ardea philippensis *Gmel.*; Ar. radiolata *Wagl.*
6. B. *undulatus* Gmel. Pl. enl. 763.
7. B. *heliosylus* Less. Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 44.

Nycticorax *Steph.*†

Bill rather longer than the head, strong, with the culmen gradually curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a groove, with the opening linear, and closed by a membranous scale. *Wings* long; with the first quill shorter than the second and third, which are equal and longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe; rather strong; and covered with large irregular scales. *Toes* long, rather slender; the outer toe longer than the inner, both united at their base, especially the former; the hind toe long, rather slender, and on the same plane with the others; the claws moderate, curved, and acute.

The species are scattered in most parts of the world, and are mostly observed quietly resting during the day on the high trees that grow near the banks of rivers, and in swamps; where, as the twilight approaches, they are actively engaged in seeking their food, which consists of fish, reptiles, and large aquatic insects. The noise emitted by these birds, especially during the breeding season, is extremely loud and discordant. It is on the tall trees, or on the ground among the reeds in the swamps, that the nest is formed of sticks. The eggs are usually four in number. As soon as the young have gained sufficient strength, they climb to the tops of the trees, where they are fed by the parents till they are able to fly and support themselves.

* Mr. Stephens established this genus in 1819 (*General Zoology*, xi. p. 592.). *Butor* of Mr. Swainson (1837) is coequal.

† Established by Mr. Stephens in 1819 (*General Zoology*, xi. p. 608.). *Nyctiardea* (1837) of Mr. Swainson, *Scotæus* of Count Keyserling and Dr. Blasius (1840), and *Nyctirodius* of Mr. Macgillivray (1842) are coequal.

1. N. *griseus* (Linn.) Strickl. — Ardea nycticorax *Linn.* Pl. enl. 758, 759.; Nycticorax europæus *Steph.*; Ar. badius *Gmel.*; N. ardeola *Temm.*

2. N. *nævius* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 939. — Ar. Gardeni *Gmel.*; Ar. maculata *Vieill.*; Ar. nycticorax *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 61. f. 2.; Ar. tayazuquira *Vieill.*; Ar. noactli *Gmel.* et Ar. jamaicensis *Gmel.* Azara, No. 355. 357.; Ar. cyanocephala *Mol.*? Kittl. Kupf. Vög. t. 35. f. 1.; Nycticorax americanus *Pr. Bonap.*

3. N. *leuconotus* (Wagl.) Syst. Av. Ardea sp. 33.

4. N. *australasiæ* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p.

5. N. *caledonicus* (Gmel.) Steph. Cook's Voy. ii. pl. 50. — Ardea ferruginea *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 274., Icon. ined. 111.; Ar. Sparmannii *Wagl.* Kittl. Kup. Vög. t. 35. f. 2., Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

6. N. *cucullatus* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829, p. 661.

7. N. *manillensis* (Vigors), Proc. Z. S. 1831, p. 8.

8. N. *limnophilax* (Temm.) Pl. col. 581.

9. N. *goisagi* (Temm.) Pl. col. 582.

10. N. *crassirostris* Vigors, Zool. Beechey's Voy. p. 27.

11. N. *violaceus* (Linn.) Catesb. Carol. pl. 79., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 65. f. 1. — Ardea cayanensis *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 899.; Ar. sexsetacea *Vieill.*; Ar. callocephala *Wagl.*

12. N. *pileatus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 907., Pr. Neuw. Abbild. zur Naturg. Bras. t. 4.

13. N. *sibilatrix* Temm. Pl. col. 271. — Ardea cyanocephala *Vieill.*

Scopus *Briss.**

Bill long, with the culmen elevated at the base, keeled, and curved to the tip, which is hooked, the sides much compressed, and grooved near the culmen from the base to the tip; the gonys long, and curved upwards; the nostrils basal and lateral, with the opening linear, exposed, and partly closed by a membranous scale. *Wings* long, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, compressed, and covered with small reticulated scales. *Toes* moderate; the outer longer than the inner, both are united at their base by a membrane, which extends along the sides to the tip; the hind toe moderate, and even with the others; the claws rather short, and slightly curved.

The type of this genus is peculiar to Africa.

S. *umbretta* Gmel. Pl. enl. 796.

Cancroma *Linn.*†

Bill longer than the head, very depressed, and extremely broad and dilated towards the middle, with the sides gradually compressed at the end; the culmen prominently keeled, with a deep lateral groove that extends to the tip, which is acutely hooked; the nostrils placed in the lateral groove on the surface of the bill, with the opening longitudinal and partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* moderate, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* rather longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered in front with large irregular scales. *Toes* moderate; the outer toe longer than the inner, and slightly united at the base; the hind toe long, and even with the anterior toes; the claws rather short, curved, and acute.

* Brisson established this genus in 1760. *Cepheus* of Wagler (1827) is synonymous.

† Linnæus established this genus in 1766. *Cochlearius* of Brisson (1760) and *Cymbops* of Wagler (1827) are synonymous.

It is in the tropical parts of South America that the species of this genus is found. It frequents the marshy places, and is said to perch on the trees that overhang the rivers, and thence it precipitates itself upon the fish which may happen to swim beneath. It is also believed to feed on crabs.

S. *cochlearia* Linn. Pl. enl. 38. 869.

Platalea *Linn.**

Bill lengthened, straight, thin, much depressed and broadly dilated at the tip, which is spatula-formed, with a lateral groove commencing on the forehead, extending and somewhat parallel with the edge to the tip, which is slightly bent downwards; the nostrils basal, and placed in the groove, with the opening oval, and partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* long, and the second quill the longest. *Tail* short. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, rather slender, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long; with the anterior toes much united at their base by a membrane, which extends along the sides of the toes to the tip; the hind toe long, and rather elevated, and only partly resting on the ground; the claws short, scarcely curved, and obtuse.

These migratory birds are found in most parts of the world. They frequent the marshy inlets of the sea, and the borders of lakes and rivers, in which they wade about in search of the fry of fish, worms, frogs, and various aquatic insects. They are capable of swimming, and even diving, in quest of their food. The nest is built both on trees and among rushes or reeds in the swampy places to which they resort. It is formed of sticks, and the female lays two or four eggs.

1. P. *leucorodia* Linn. Pl. enl. 405., Sonn. Voy. t. 52. ?—Platalea alba *Scop.*?; P. nivea *Cuv.*
2. P. *tenuirostris* Temm. Man. d'Ornith. p. ciii., Sonn. Voy. t. 51.— Platalea nudifrons *Cuv.*; P. chlororhynchus *Drap.*; P. nivea *Burch.*
3. P. *Telfairii* Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1831, p. 41.
4. P. *regia* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837, p. 106.
5. P. *flavipes* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 106.
6. P. *ajaja* Linn. Pl. enl. 165.

* It was in 1735 that Linnæus established this genus. *Pelecanus* of Mœhring (1752) and *Platea* of Brisson (1760) are synonymous.

May, 1847.

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CICONIA
microscelis. G.R.Gray.

1. LEPTOPTILUS gigas 2. MYCTERIA americana

3. TROMAS nigricollis 4. ANASTOMUS oscitans 5. CICONIA Abdimii

The fourth Subfamily,

CICONINÆ, or STORKS,

have the Bill lengthened, usually straight and conical, with the sides compressed to the tip, which is acute; the gonys long and ascending; the Nostrils lateral, pierced in the substance of the bill, with the opening linear: the Wings long and ample: the Tail moderate and broad: the Tarsi lengthened, and usually covered with reticulated scales: the Toes moderate, with the anterior toes more or less united at the base; the hind toe long, elevated, and partly resting on the ground.

DROMAS *Payk.**

Bill longer than the head, and straight, with the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is acute; the lateral margins straight, the sides compressed, and the gonys very long, ascending, and much angulated at the base; the nostrils placed in a broad short groove, and covered posteriorly by a membrane, leaving an oval opening exposed. *Wings* long, with the second quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and broad. *Tarsi* very long, compressed, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* long, with the anterior ones palmated to the end of the toes, but much indented in the middle; the hind toe long, free, and partly resting on the ground.

The type of this genus is found in India and North Africa. It frequents the shores, examining the retreating tide for the marine animals which constitute its food.

D. *ardeola* Payk. Handl. Acad. Vetensk. Stockl. 1805. p. 188. t. 8., Pl. col. 362. — Erodia amphilensis *Stanl.* Salt's Trav. Abyss. iv. p. 60. pl., Lath. Hist. of B. ix. pl. 149.

CICONIA *Linn.*†

Bill lengthened, straight, and strong, with the culmen keeled and straight towards the tip, which is acute; the sides compressed, and the gonys long and gradually ascending; the nostrils lateral, and pierced in the substance of the bill, with the opening linear and small. *Wings* long and ample, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and broad. *Tarsi* twice the length of the middle toe,

* Established by Paykull in 1805. *Erodia* of the Earl of Derby (1814) is synonymous.
† Established by Linnæus in 1735. It embraces *Sphenorhynchus* of MM. Hemprich and Ehrenberg.

and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* moderate, with the anterior ones united at their base, especially the outer ones; the hind toe elevated, and partly resting on the ground.

The birds of this genus perform periodical migrations, visiting various marshy districts of Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is on the borders of rivers and streams, or on the marshes, that they usually seek their food, which consists of fish, reptiles, also small quadrupeds, and young birds. They sometimes search the open dry plains or on cultivated ground, for grasshoppers, beetles, and other insects. The nest is composed of sticks and twigs, placed on buildings or on a decayed stump of a tree, whereon the female deposits three to five eggs.

1. C. *alba* Briss. — Ardea ciconia *Linn.* Pl. enl. 866., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 283.
2. C. *nigra* Bechst. — Ardea nigra *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 399.; Ciconia fusca *Briss.*; Ard. chrysopelargus *Licht.*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 284.
3. C. *pillus* (Mol.) — Ardea maguari *Lath.*; Ciconia americana *Briss.*; C. jaburu *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 89., Gal. des Ois. t. 254.; Azara, No. 342., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 285.
4. C. *episcopus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 906.—Ardea leucocephala *Gmel.*; Ciconia umbellata *Wagl.*
5. C. *microscelis G. R. Gray.*
6. C. *Abdimi* (Licht.) Hem. & Ehrenb. Syn. Phys. t. 5., Rüpp. Atlas, t. 8. — Type of Sphenorhynchus *Hemp. & Ehrenb.*
7. C. *australis* (Shaw), Temm. Linn. Trans. v. p. 34., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 138., Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 601., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. — Ciconia leucoptera *Wagl.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl.
8. C. *asiatica* (Lath.) Temm. — Ciconia xenorhynchos *Wagl.*

Leptoptilus *Less.* *

Bill very large, straight, and the base higher than broad, with the culmen keeled and straight to the tip, which is acute; the sides compressed; the gonys long and gradually ascending; the nostrils small, pierced in the substance of the bill, with the opening linear. *Wings* long and ample. *Tail* moderate and broad. *Tarsi* robust, much longer than the middle toe, covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, with the anterior ones united at the base, especially the outer toe; the hind toe long, and partly resting on the ground. The head and neck denuded of feathers.

The species of this genus are inhabitants of India, its archipelago, and Africa; some of them perform migrations at certain periods. They are not unfrequently seen in the neighbourhood of towns and villages, where they readily feed upon the offal that is thrown aside by the natives, and will willingly partake of putrid carcasses. They are also sometimes observed stalking about the plains or cultivated places in search of various kinds of reptiles and small quadrupeds and birds.

1. L. *argala* Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 115., Pl. col. 300. — Ardea dubia *Gmel.*; Ciconia marabou *Temm.*
2. L. *orumeniferus* (Cuv.) Pl. col. 301. — Ciconia argali *Temm.*; Mycteria orientalis *Vahl?*
3. L. *javanicus* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 188. — Ciconia capillata *Temm.* Pl. col. 312.; C. calva *Jerd.*; C. nudifrons *Mc Clell.*; C. immigratoria *Hodgs.*
4. L. *nudifrons* (Jerd.) Madr. Journ. Lit. & Sci. 1840. p. 200.
5. L. *cristatus* (Mc Clell.).

Mycteria *Linn.* †

Bill long and strong, with the base higher than broad; the culmen straight towards the tip, which is turned upwards, as well as that of the lower mandible; the sides compressed, and the gonys long and

* M. Lesson established this genus in 1831. *Argala* of Leach is synonymous.
† Linnæus established this genus in 1756.

curved upwards; the nostrils lateral, pierced in the substance of the bill, with the opening linear. *Wings* long and ample, with the second and third quills longest. *Tail* moderate and broad. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, and the anterior ones united at their bases, especially the outer toe; the hind toe moderate, with the tip resting on the ground.

The species that compose this genus are found in South America and Africa. Those of the former country are usually seen on the swamps, seeking for fish and reptiles. They are sometimes observed perched on the branches of a decayed tree, in the fork of which they build their spacious nest of sticks carefully interwoven together, whereon the female deposits two eggs.

1. M. *americana* Linn. Pl. enl. 817. — Ciconia brasiliensis *Briss.*; C. mycteria *Ill.* Azara, No. 343., Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 469., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 75.

2. M. *senegalensis* Shaw, Linn. Trans. v. p. 32. pl. 3., Rüpp. Atlas, t. 3. — Ciconia ephippiorhyncha *Temm.*

Anastomus *Bonn.**

Bill long, higher than broad at the base, strong, with the culmen nearly straight, and the sides much compressed towards the tip; the lateral margins sometimes worn away, leaving an opening between the mandibles even when closed; the lower mandible very much compressed, and the gonys lengthened and curved upwards; the nostrils lateral, pierced in the substance of the bill, with the opening linear and narrow. *Wings* long, with the third and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* moderate and broad. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, rather slender; with the anterior toes united at their base, especially the outer; the hind toe long and slender, with the tip partly resting on the ground.

The species of this genus are found in India and Africa. They are generally seen solitary, or in small flocks, on the sides of rivers or in marshes, searching for their food, which consists of small fish, frogs, crabs, and other aquatic animals; but they chiefly prefer the animal of a species of *Unio*, the shells of which they break between their mandibles, which causes their edges to be worn away as the bird increases in age, leaving a considerable gap between them, even when closed. It is not unusual to observe these birds perched on lofty trees, on which they also form their nests.

1. A. *oscitans* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 932. — Ardea pondiceriana et Ar. coromandeliana *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 219.; Anastomus typus *Temm.* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 251.; A. albus et A. cinereus *Vieill.*

2. A. *lamelligerus* Temm. Pl. col. 236., Griff. An. Kingd. iii. pl. p. 510.

* Bonnaterre established this genus in 1790. *Hians* of Cuvier (1799—1800), *Rhynchochasme* of Hermann (1804), *Chenoramphus* of Dumont (1817), and *Apertirostra* of Vander Patte are synonymous with the name employed.

IBIS
longirostris Wagl

TANTALINÆ.

1. 1813 ruber. 2. TANTALUS leucocephalus. 3. GERONTICUS calvus.

The fifth Subfamily,

TANTALINÆ, or IBISES,

have the Bill lengthened, more or less slender, and curved throughout its length; the sides gradually compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the Nostrils lateral, and sometimes placed in a lengthened groove, with the opening always linear and exposed: the Wings rather long: the Tail moderate and even: the Tarsi of various lengths, usually robust, and covered in front with transverse or hexagonal scales: the Toes long; the inner toe shorter than the outer, both more or less united at the base; the hind toe long and usually strong.

TANTALUS *Linn.**

Bill lengthened, broad and elevated at the base, the basal half nearly straight and the apical portion curved, with the culmen gradually curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys long and curved; the nostrils basal and lateral, with the opening pierced in the substance of the bill, longitudinal, and exposed. *Wings* long and pointed; with the first quill rather shorter than the second and third, which are equal and longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* rather slender, much longer than the middle toe, and covered with hexagonal scales. *Toes* long and rather slender; the inner toe shorter than the outer, and both united at the base; the hind toe long and slender; the claws short, broad, and obtuse. The head, and sometimes the neck, denuded of feathers.

The species of this genus are found in North and South America, and also in India. They migrate from place to place; and are usually seen solitary, in swampy parts of the country, or on the banks of great rivers, searching for fish and reptiles. At times they are observed perched on the dead branches of the tall trees, with their long bills resting on their breasts. They are stated not to frequent the sea coast. The nest is built on the high trees, and the female deposits from two to three eggs.

1. T. *loculator* Linn. Pl. enl. 868., Cat. Car. i. pl. 81., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 66. f. 1. — Ibis naudapoa *Vieill.* Azara, No. 344.; T. plumicollis *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 85.

2. T. *leucocephalus* Forst. Ind. Zool. pl. 20. — Tantalus gangeticus *Shaw*, Nat. Misc. pl. 223.

3. T. *Ibis* Linn. Pl. enl. 389. — Ibis candida *Bris.*; Tantalus rhodinopterus *Wagl.*

4. T. *lacteus* Temm. Pl. col. 352. — Tantalus cinereus *Raffl.*?

* Established by Linnæus in 1756.

Ibis *Mœhr.**

Bill lengthened, slender, and curved throughout its length; the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a slender groove that extends from the base to the tip, with the opening linear and exposed. *Wings* rather long, and pointed; with the first and second quills equal and longest. *Tail* rather short, and nearly even. *Tarsi* slender, and longer than the middle toe; covered in front with broad transverse scales, some of which are divided irregularly. *Toes* long and slender; the inner rather shorter than the outer, and both united at the base by a membrane; the hind toe long and slender; the claws long and rather weak. The head is partly denuded of plumes.

The species that compose this division are found in the warmer parts of Europe, Asia, and America. They regularly perform periodical migrations at the changes of season, and are generally seen on land which has been recently inundated, or on the banks of rivers and lakes, seeking worms, various kinds of insects, and the roots of various bulbous plants. Some species also frequent the sea coast, where they procure the fry of fish from the sea, as the waves retire from the shore, and also crayfish, whose cells they probe, and with their long bills drag them out to feed on. The nest is formed of leaves on the ground, wherein the female deposits her eggs.

1. I. *rubra* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 80, 81., Cates. Carol. pl. 84., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 66. f. 2. — Tantalus fuscus *Linn.* Cates. Carol. pl. 83.; T. minutus *Linn.* Edw. Birds, pl. 356.; Ibis leucopygia *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 88.
2. I. *alba* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 915., Cates. Car. pl. 82., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 66. f. 3. — Tantalus coco *Jacq.* Vög. t. 24.
3. I. *longirostris* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 760.
4. I. *Falcinellus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 819. — T. igneus et T. viridis *Gmel.*; Tringa autumnalis *Hasselq.* Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 7. f. 2., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 311.; Tantalus bengalensis *Licht.*; Type of Falcinellus *Bechst.* (1803?).
5. ? I. *guarauna* (Linn.) Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 705. — Tantalus mexicanus *Gmel.*; Numenius chici *Vieill.*; T. chalcopterus *Temm.* Pl. col. 511.; Ibis Ordi *Pr. Bonap.*; I. Falcinellus *Pr. Bonap.* Am. Ornith. pl. 23. f. 1.

Geronticus *Wagl.* †

Bill more or less strong, elevated at the base, and curved throughout its length; the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a groove which extends from the base to the tip, with the opening linear and exposed. *Wings* long and pointed; with the first quill generally, and sometimes the second quill, shorter than the third and fourth, which are equal and longest. *Tail* long, broad, and even. *Tarsi* as long as, or rather shorter than, the middle toe; strong, and covered in front with hexagonal scales. *Toes* long and robust; with the inner toe shorter than the outer, the lateral ones united at the base, and all the fore toes margined on the sides; the hind toe long and strong; the claws moderate, compressed, and curved. The head and neck more or less denuded of feathers; the scapulars of some species long, and composed of decomposed plumes.

* Established by Mœhring in 1752. *Eudocimus* of Wagler (1829) is synonymous; and it comprises *Falcinellus* of Bechstein (1803?), with which *Plegadis* of Dr. Kaup (1832) and *Tantalides* of Wagler are coequal.

† Established by Wagler (1832). (*Isis.* p. 1232.) It embraces *Cercibis*, *Theristicus*, *Phimosus*, *Harpiprion* of the same author (1832), *Threskiornis* of G. R. Gray (1842), and *Bostrychia* of Herr Reichenbach.

TANTALINÆ.

It is in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America that the species of this division are found. They are observed in small or large flocks, on the banks of rivers, lakes, and swampy places, or on land that has been recently overflowed, wading knee-deep in search of their food, which consists of frogs, water lizards, various insects, and snails. Some species frequent the plains and open dry places, subsisting chiefly on insects and worms; while others have been observed, perched on the decayed trunks of trees as they float down the streams, watching the approach of fish, on which they pounce with their long bills. They usually perch on the exposed and elevated branches of the neighbouring trees after having partaken of a sufficient supply of food, when they are extremely cautious and watchful. Their flight is usually performed in sweeps, high up in the air; but when migrating, which they often do in search of food or on the change of season, they usually arrange themselves in two diverging lines from a leader. The nest is placed either on the trunk of a decayed tree, or on the ground, and is composed of leaves and sticks. The eggs are usually two to three in number.

1. G. *papillosus* (Temm.) Pl. col. 304. — Ibis papillata *Wagl.*

2. G. *calvus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 867. — Tantalus niger *Gmel.*; T. capensis *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 48. et Icon. ined. 116.

3. G. *spinicollis* James. New Phil. Journ. No. 37. p. 213. — Ibis Lathami *Gray*; I. lamellicollis *Lafr.* Mag. de Zool. 1836. t. 57., Jard. & Selby, s. 5. t. 17., Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

4. G. *gonocephala* Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 761.

5. G. *æthiopicus* (Lath.) — Numenius Ibis *Cuv.* Ann. du Mus. iv. 116. t. 53.; Ibis religiosa *Sav.* Hist. de l'E'gypt. Ois. t. 7. f. 1.; Type of Threskiornis *G. R. Gray* (1842).

6. G. *melanocephalus* (Lath.) Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. — Ibis Macei *Wagl.*; I. leucon *Temm.* Pl. col. 481.; I. molucca *Cuv.*

7. G. *strictipennis* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 106., B. of Austr. pl.

8. G. *cayanensis* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 820. — Ibis sylvatica *Vieill.*; I. dentirostris *Wagl.*; Type of Harpiprion *Wagl.* (1832).

9. G. *cærulescens* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xvi. 18. — Ibis plumbea *Temm.* Pl. col. 235., Azara, No. 363.

10. G. *hagedash* (Sparr.) — Tantalus cafrensis *Licht.*; Ibis chalcoptera *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 246.

11. G. *carunculatus* (Rüpp.) Faun. Abyss. t. 19. — Type of Bostrychia *Reich.* (1845?).

12. G. *cristatus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 841.

13. G. *comatus* (Rüpp.) Syst. Uebers. &c. t. 45.

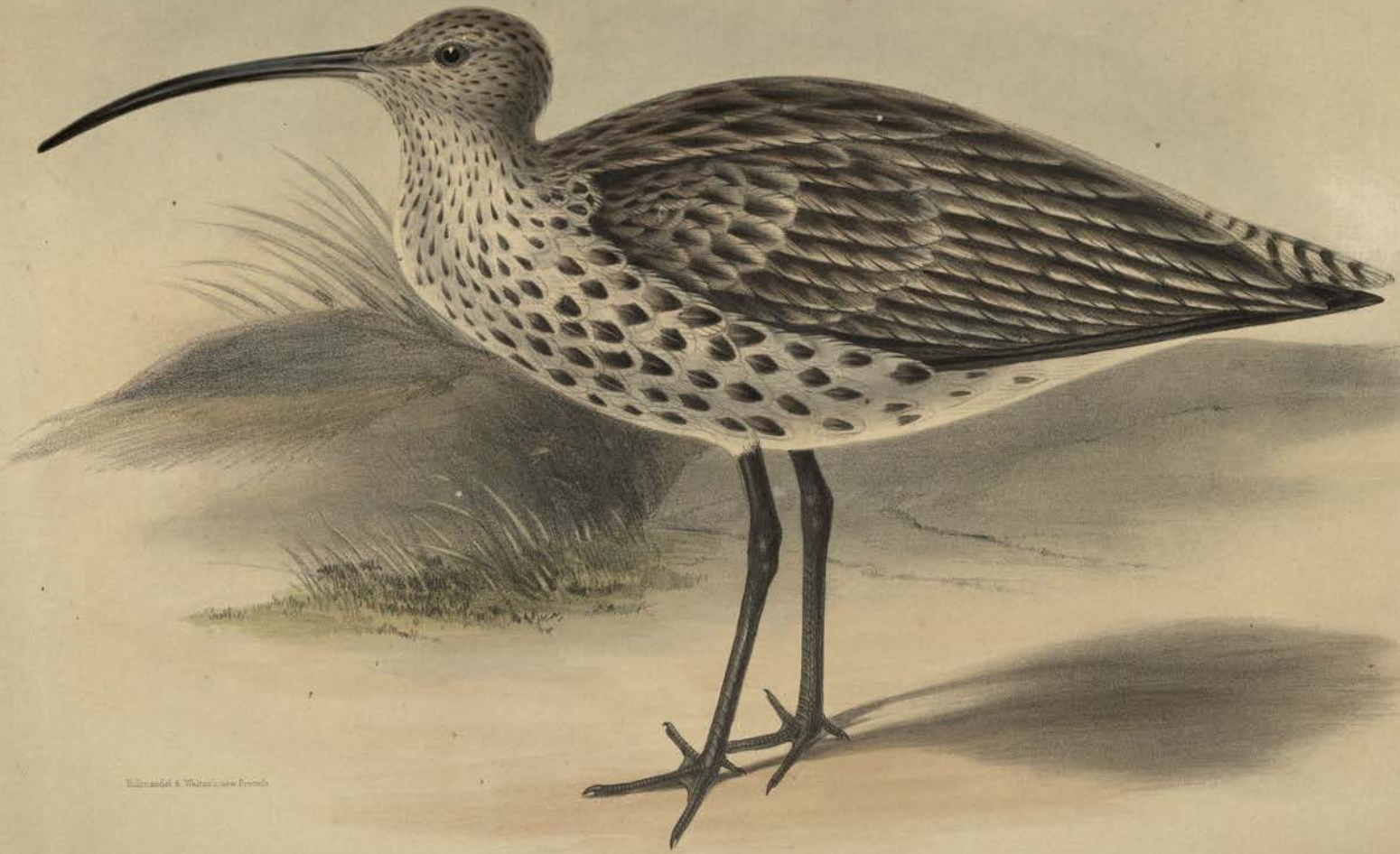
14. G. *caudatus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 976. — Tantalus albicollis *Gmel.*

15. G. *melanopis* (Gmel.) Lath. Syn. v. t. 79. — Tantalus melanops *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 332., Icon. ined. 117.; Type of Theristicus *Wagl.* (1832).

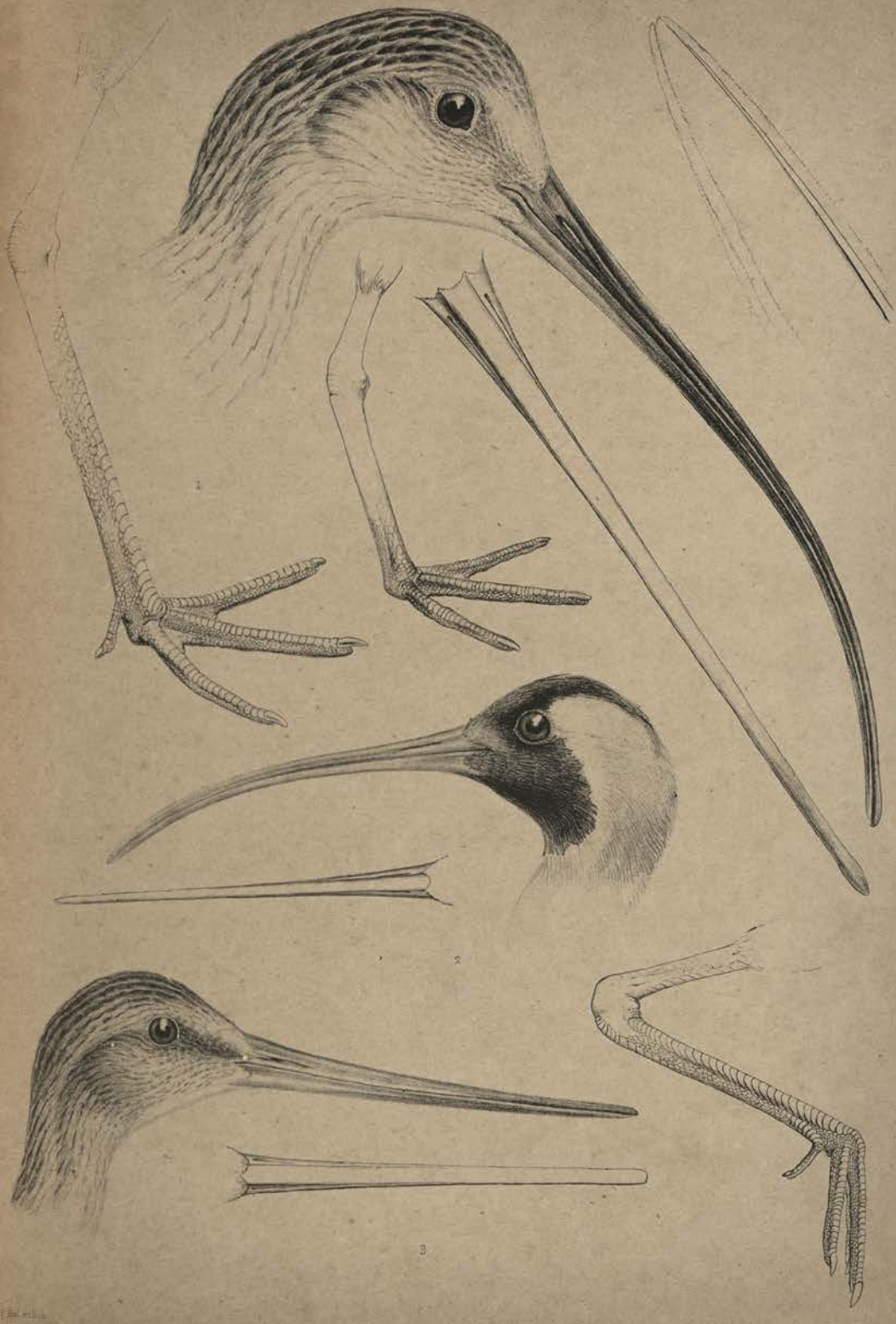
16. G. *infuscatus* (Licht.) — Ibis nudifrons *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 86.; Type of Phimosus *Wagl.* (1832.).

17. G. *oxycercus* (Spix), Av. Bras. ii. t. 87.—Type of Cercibis *Wagl.* (1832.).

18. ? G. *rufus* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 47. — Tantalus manillensis *Gmel.*; Ibis fuscata *Vieill.*



NUMENIUS
tenuirostris Vieill.



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1. NUMENIUS madagascariensis. 2. IBIDORHYNCHUS Struthersii. 3. LIMOSA fedoa.

Order VII. GRALLÆ.

The third Family,

SCOLOPACIDÆ, or Snipes,

have the Bill generally long, slender, curved or straight throughout its length, with the sides compressed and grooved to the tip, which is obtuse; the Nostrils basal, longitudinal, closed by a membrane, and placed in the groove: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail usually short and even: the Tarsi more or less long and slender: the Toes generally long and slender; the lateral ones sometimes much united to the middle toe by a membrane; the hind toe short, resting on the ground, or entirely wanting.

The first Subfamily,

LIMOSINÆ, or Godwits,

have the Bill generally long, slender, entirely curved or straight from the base, with the sides more or less grooved towards the tip, which usually overlaps that of the lower mandible, and is obtuse; the Nostrils basal, and placed longitudinally in the lateral groove: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail usually short and even: the Tarsi lengthened and slender: the Toes long; the lateral ones united at the base to the middle toe; the hind toe short, and sometimes wanting.

Ibidorhynchus *Vigors.**

Bill lengthened, rather slender, straight at the base, and curved downwards at the apex, with the sides compressed and grooved for more than half its length; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in the groove, with the opening longitudinal, and closed by a membrane. *Wings* rather lengthened, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered with small reticulated scales. *Toes* long, robust; the outer toe longer than the inner, and united at its base by a membrane; the hind toe wanting.

The type of this division is found on the Himalaya Mountains.

J. Struthersii Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1831. 174., Gould, Cent. of Birds, pl. — Clorhynchus strophiatus *Hodgs.*

* Established by Vigors in 1831 (*Proc. Z. S.* 1831). *Erolia* and *Clorhynchus* (1835) of Mr. Hodgson are synonymous.

Numenius *Lath.**

Bill more or less long, slender, and curved from the base, with the sides compressed and grooved for nearly its whole length; the tip of the upper mandible projecting over that of the lower, and rather obtuse; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in the lateral groove, with the opening longitudinal, and covered by a membrane. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, slender, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales. *Toes* moderate; the lateral toes unequal, and united at their bases; the hind toe long, slender, and partly resting on the ground; the claws short and obtuse.

The species of this genus are scattered throughout the world, inhabiting the temperate regions during the winter, when they are usually found on the muddy and sandy shores, and salt marshes; but on the return of summer they migrate to the higher latitudes, where they frequent the moors and extensive plains that abound in marshes and pools of water. Their flight is elevated, rapid, and in a body assuming a wedge-shaped form, often uttering their loud whistling note. When on the point of migrating they collect together in a large flock; and, as soon as they are sufficiently numerous, they generally about an hour before sunset rise to a great height in the air, and then slowly start off in one continued line towards their destination, at the same time keeping up a constant whistling, which is responded to by each bird of the flock. Their food consists of worms, larvæ of insects, crustaceous and molluscous animals; these they extract from the sand and moistened earth by probing with their long bills, even beneath the surface of the shallow water: sometimes they frequent the fields and woodlands in search of berries. The nests are formed on the ground amongst the heath or herbage, in a hole scraped in the earth, and lined with decayed grass, &c. The female deposits four eggs.

1. N. *arquatus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 818., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 302.
2. N. *syngenicos* Von der Mulhe, Beitr. zur Ornith. Griechenlands, &c.
3. N. *cyanopus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. viii. p. 306. — Numenius australasianus *Gould.*
4. ? N. *lineatus* Cuv. Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 565.
5. N. *madagascariensis* (Linn.) Lath. Pl. enl. 198.
6. N. *tahitiensis* (Gmel.) Lath. — Scolopax phæopus *Linn.* ? Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 242., Icon. ined. 119.
7. N. *luzoniensis* (Gmel.) Lath. Sonn. Voy. t. 48. — Numenius atricapillus *Vieill.*
8. N. *leucocephalus* (Gmel.) Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 80.
9. N. *longirostris* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 64. f. 4. — Numenius melanops *Vieill.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 231.
10. N. *phæopus* Linn. Pl. enl. 842., Edwards's Birds, pl. 307., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 303. — Phæopus vulgaris *Flem.*; Type of Phæopus *Cuv.* (1817).
11. N. *tenuirostris* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. viii. p. 308., Pr. Bonap. Faun. Italica, t.
12. N. *uropygialis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 175.
13. N. *hudsonicus* Lath. — Scolopax borealis *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 56. f. 1.; Numenius rufiventris *Vigors.* ?
14. N. *borealis* Lath. Fauna, Bor. Amer. Birds, pl. 65. — Numenius brevirostris *Licht.* Pl. col. 381.
15. N. *minutus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 176.
16. N. *minor* Müll. & Schl. Verh. Nat. Gesch. &c. p. 110.

Limosa *Briss.*†

Bill long, rather slender, and more or less inclined upwards towards the tip, with the sides compressed and grooved on both mandibles for nearly their entire length; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in the groove, with the opening longitudinal, and closed by a membrane. *Wings* long and pointed; with

* Established by Mœhring in 1752 (*Gen. Avium*). *Phæopus* of Cuvier (1817) is synonymous.

† Brisson established this division in 1760. *Actitis* of Illiger (1811), *Limicula* of Vieillot (1816), *Fedoa* of Mr. Stephen (1824), and *Xenus* of Dr. Kaup (1829) are coequal with the latter name; *Terekia* of the Prince of Canino (1838) and *Simorhynchus* of Count Kerserling and Dr. Blasius (1840) are synonymous.

the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, rather slender, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales. *Toes* long; the outer toe united to the middle toe by a membrane as far as the first joint; the inner toe slightly united; the hind toe long, slender, and partly resting upon the ground; the claws short and obtuse.

The species are found in most parts of the world. Their habits and manners are similar to those given with the last genus.

1. L. *ægocephala* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 874. 916. — Scolopax Limosa *Linn.*; S. belgica *Gmel.*; S. melanura *Leisler*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 305.; Totanus rufus *Bechst.*

2. L. *melanuroides* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846, p. ., B. of Austr. pl.

3. L. *lapponica* (Linn.) Briss. Orn. v. t. 24. f. 2., Pl. enl. 900.— Limosa rufa *Briss.*; Scolopax leucophæa *Lath.*; Totanus gregarius *Bechst.*; L. ferruginea *Pall.*; T. glottis *Meyer*; ? L. Meyeri *Leisler*, Nachtr. zu Bechst. Naturg. ii. p. 172.

4. ? L. *novæ zealandiæ* G. R. Gray, Zool. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, p. .

5. L. *fedoa* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 137., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 56. f. 4. — Scolopax marmorata *Lath.* Gal. des Ois. 11. t., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 238.

6. L. *hudsonica* (Lath.) Swains. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 258., Edw. pl. 138.?

7. L. *alba* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 139. — Limosa candida *Briss.*; L. Edwardsii *Rich. & Sw.*

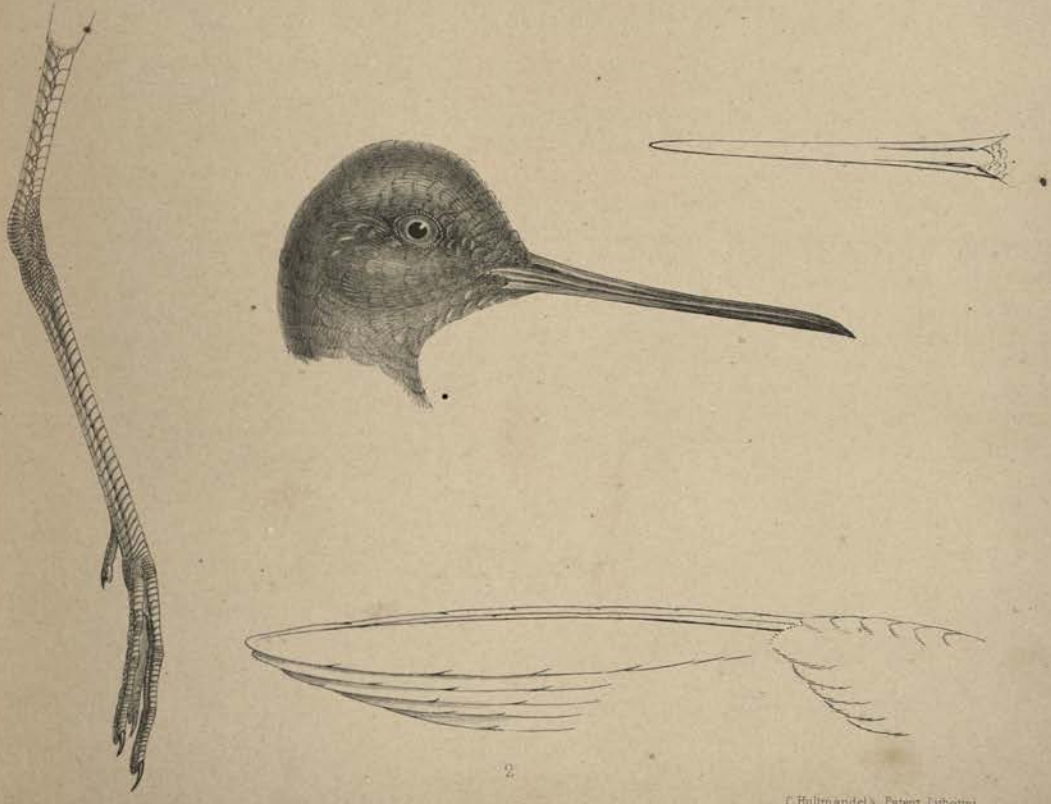
8. L. *cinerea* (Güld.) Nov. Comm. Petrop. xix. 473. t. 19. — Limosa recurvirostra *Pall.*; Scolopax terek *Lath.*; Tringa javanica *Horsf.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 307.; Limosa indiana *Less.*; Fedoa terekensis *Steph.*; Type of Xenus *Kaup* (1829).

July, 1847.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

TOTANUS
fuliginosus Gould.

1



2

C. Hullmandel & Pater Lithotint

1. TRINGOIDES macularius. 2. TOTANUS fuscus.

The second Subfamily,

TOTANINÆ, or LONGSHANKS,

have the Bill long, slender, compressed, and grooved on the sides, with the culmen more or less straight, curved, and acute at the tip; the nostrils linear, and placed in the lateral groove, which extends to or beyond the middle of the bill; the Wings long and pointed; the Tail moderate and even, or rounded; the Tarsi more or less long, slender, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales; the Toes usually long and slender, the lateral ones unequal, and generally united at the base to the middle toe, especially the outer; the hind toe long, slender, and hardly touching the ground.

TOTANUS *Bechst.**

Bill more or less long and strong, with the culmen straight, or slightly curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is slightly curved and acute; the gonys long, and slightly curved upwards; the nostrils linear, and placed in a membranous groove, which does not extend beyond half the length of the bill. *Wings* reaching beyond the end of the tail and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, and nearly even. *Tarsi* as long as, or longer than, the middle toe, more or less slender, and covered in front with numerous very narrow scales. *Toes* long, slender, the anterior toes united by a membrane, especially the outer; the hind toe slender, elevated, and hardly touching the ground.

These migratory birds are scattered in both hemispheres, especially in the temperate and northern portions. They are usually seen in pairs, or in small flocks, on the banks of the lakes and rivers, and sometimes on the shores of the ocean; but at certain seasons they resort to the moist woods and marshes, for the purpose of rearing their young. Their food is sought for on the ground, or among the gravel and stones, on the shores of lakes and rivers. It consists of insects, worms, and small molluscous animals and fish. The nest is usually formed in a tuft of grass, or in a slight depression in the earth, which is lined with dry grass and other vegetable remains. The female usually deposits four eggs, and, if disturbed while incubating them, generally flies round the intruder, uttering at the same time a series of shrill notes.

* Established by Bechstein in 1803. *Ilyornis* of Dr. Kaup (1829) is synonymous. It embraces *Glottis* of M. Nilson (181?), with which *Limicula* of Leach (1816) is synonymous, *Gambetta, Erythroscelus, Rhyacophilus,* and *Helodromus* of Dr. Kaup (1829), and also *Symphemia* of Rafinesque (1819), with which *Catoptrophorus* of the Prince of Canino (1820) and *Hodites* of Dr. Kaup (1829) are synonymous.

1. T. *stagnalis* Bechst. Orn. Taschenb. ii. 292. — Scolopax totanus *Linn.*; Tringa guinetta *Pall.* Pl. enl. 876., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 314.; Type of Ilyornis *Kaup* (1829).

2. T. *ochropus* (Linn.) Temm. Pl. enl. 843., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 315. f. 1. — Totanus leucurus *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. t. 51. f. 1. ?; Type of Helodromus *Kaup* (1829).

3. T. *glareola* (Linn.) Temm. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 315. f. 2., Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 14. f. 2. — Totanus affinis *Horsf.*; Tringa littoralis *Linn.*; Type of Rhyacophilus *Kaup* (1829).

4. T. *calidris* (Linn.) Bechst. Pl. enl. 827. 845. — Tringa gambetta *Gmel.*; T. variegata *Brünn.*; Totanus striatus et nævius *Briss.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 310., Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 6. f. 1.; Type of Gambetta *Kaup* (1829).

5. T. *fuscus* (Briss.) Leisl. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 309. — Totanus natans *Bechst.*; Tringa totanus *Meyer*; Scolopax curonica, S. cantabrigiensis, S. totanus, et S. fusca *Gmel.*; Totanus maculatus *Bechst.*; Tringa atra *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 875.; Type of Erythroscelus *Kaup* (1829).

6. T. *pulverulentus* Müll. & Schl. Verh. Natuurl. Gesch. Nederl. p. 153.

7. T. *chloropygius* Vieill. — Tringa solitaria *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 58. f. 3., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 289.; Tr. glareola *Ord*; Tr. macroptera *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 92.

8. T. *flavipes* (Gmel.) Vieill. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 58. f. 4., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 288., Azara, No. 399. — Totanus fuscocapillus *Vieill.*; T. natator *Vieill.*, Azara, No. 396.

9. T. *melanoleucus* (Gmel.) Pr. Bonap. — Scolopax vocifer *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 58. f. 5.; Sc. totanus *Forst.* Azara, No. 394.

10. T. *campestris* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. p. 400., Azara, No. 398.

11. T. *punctatus* Vieill. Azara, No. 400. — Totanus caligatus *Licht.*

12. T. *nigellus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 406., Azara, No. 402.

13. T. *rufifrons* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 404., Azara, No. 395.

14. T. *leucophrys* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 408.

15. T. *marmoratus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 408.

16. T. *guttatus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 408.

17. T. *brevipes* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 419. — Totanus pedestris *Less.* ?

18. T. *melanopygius* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. 401.

19. T. *speculifer* Cuv. Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 552.

20. T. *glottis* (Linn.) Bechst. — Limosa grisea *Briss.*; L. glottis et L. totanus *Pall.*; Glottis chloropus *Nils.*; G. canescens *Pr. Bonap.*; Totanus fistulans *Bechst.*; G. natans *Kaup*, Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. pl. 14. f. 3., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 312.; Type of Glottis *Nils.* (181 ?).

21. ? T. *floridanus* Pr. Bonap. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 269.

22. T. *glottoïdes* Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1831. p. 173., Cent. of Birds, pl. 76., B. of Austr. pl.

23. T. *Horsfieldii* Sykes, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 168.

24. P. *guttifer* Ermann, Verz. von Thier. und Pflanz. p.

25. T. *semipalmatus* (Gmel.) Temm. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 56. f. 3., Faun. Bor. Amer. Birds, pl. 67. — Totanus crassirostris *Vieill.*; Symphemia atlantica *Rafin.*; Type of Symphemia *Rafin.* (1819).

26. T. *fuliginosus* Gould, Voy. of Beagle, Birds, p. 130.

Tringoides *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill as long as, or rather longer than, the head, with the culmen straight, and the sides compressed towards the tip, which is curved and acute; the nostrils linear, and placed in a lateral membranous groove, which extends to near the tip on both sides. *Wings* reaching beyond the middle of the tail, and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and much rounded. *Tarsi* long, moderately strong, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales. *Toes* long, with the outer one united at the base by a membrane to the middle toe, the inner one free; the hind toe moderate, elevated; the claws short and acute.

The species of this genus are found in both the Old and New Worlds. They are usually observed in small parties on the margins of fresh-water lakes, pools, and rivers, and rarely, if ever, appear on the sea shore, but prefer the interior of the countries which they visit during their periodical migrations. They fly with rapidity and gracefulness, though not always in a direct course, but make occasional circuitous sweeps during their flight. While on the ground they possess a singular habit of continually moving their tails up and down, and are capable of running with very great speed. Their food consists of small molluscous animals, insects, worms, and the fry of fish; the former of these they

* The Prince of Canino established this division in 1831. It embraces *Bartramia* of M. Lesson (1831), with which *Actidurus* of the Prince of Canino (1832), and *Euliga* of Mr. Nuttal (1834) are synonymous.

seek for among the grass and rushes. The nest is placed under a tuft of grass or rushes that grow on the margin of rivers or lakes; they usually scrape a shallow hole in the ground, which is lined with dry grass and other vegetable remains. The eggs are four or five in number; and, if the female is disturbed while sitting, she flies quietly off for some distance, and then utters a cry of fear, and either counterfeits lameness, or flutters along the ground as if hurt, to call off the attention of the intruder from her progeny. The young are covered with down when first hatched, which is quickly changed to feathers. If discovered before they are capable of flight, they readily plunge into the water, and swim with facility, and even dive beneath its surface for some distance for safety.

1. T. *hypoleuca* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 850., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 318. — Tringa leucoptera *Pall.*; Tr. pacifica *Lath.* Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. 26.

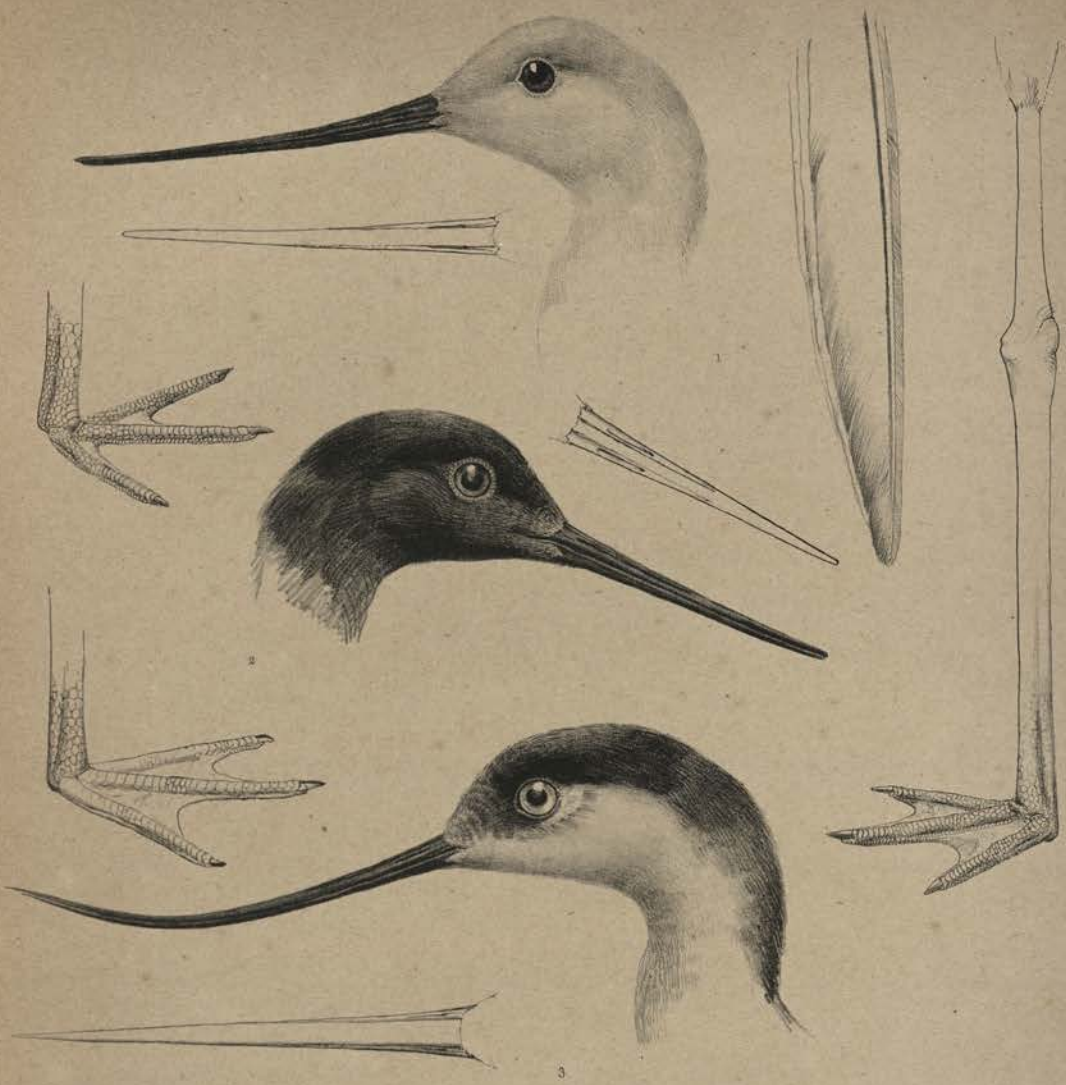
2. T. *macularia* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 277. f. 2., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 317., Wils. Amer. Ornith. pl. 59. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 310.

3. T.———. ? — Tringa macularia *Pr. Neuw.*

4. T. *Bartramius* (Wils.) Amer. Orn. pl. 59. f. 2. — Tringa longicauda *Bechst.*; Bartramia laticauda *Less.*; Totanus variegatus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 239., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 313., Audub. B. of Amer. pl.; Type of Bartramia *Less.* (1831).

July, 1846.

RECURVIROSTRA
occidentalis. Vig.



PHALAROPODINÆ.

Wolf del et lith. Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. CHLADORHYNCHUS pectoralis. 2. HIMANTOPUS novæ zealandiæ. 3. RECURVIROSTRA avocetta.
4. PHALAROPUS fulicarius.

The third Subfamily,

RECURVIROSTRINÆ, or AVOCETS,

have the Bill lengthened and slender, with the sides grooved to the middle, and compressed towards the tip, which is acute; the Nostrils linear and membranous: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail rather short and rounded: the Tarsi long, slender, and covered in front with reticulated scales: the Tibia long, and denuded of feathers for some distance above the knee: the Toes moderate, sometimes free and sometimes entirely united by a web to the ends of the toes; the hind toe extremely short, or wanting: the Claws short.

RECURVIROSTRA *Linn.**

Bill very long and slender, with the culmen slightly depressed at the base, the sides grooved to the middle, and compressed to the tip, which is gradually pointed; the nostrils lateral, and placed in the groove, with the opening linear and membranous. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* much longer than the middle toe, rather compressed, and covered in front with reticulated scales. *Toes* united together by an indented web; the outer toe rather longer than the inner; the hind toe extremely short; the Claws short, compressed, and acute.

The species of this genus are found in most parts of the globe. They frequent the swampy places on the borders of rivers, or in salt marshes, where they are most usually observed in pools of shallow water, fluttering their wings, and shaking their half-bent legs, which gives them an appearance as if they would tumble over; at the same time they are continually uttering a sharp note of *click* often repeated. Sometimes these birds are noticed in small parties on the open downs that are thinly covered with grasses and other kinds of vegetation, moving very quickly over the ground, and if alarmed they frequently fly off in a straight line, just above the surface of the ground. They rarely, if ever, swim, except when alarmed, or when they have accidentally proceeded out of their depth while examining the shallow water. The nest is generally formed of dry grasses, sea-weeds, and small twigs, to the thickness of several inches; and is placed among thick tufts of grass, in the neighbourhood of pools of shallow water. The eggs are usually four in number.

1. R. *avocetta* Linn. Pl. enl. 353. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 289.
2. R. *orientalis* Cuv. Règ. Anim. p. 496.—Recurvirostra leucocephala *Vieill.* Encyc. Méth. p. 360. t. 236. f. 4., Gal. des Ois. t. 272.
3. R. *rubricollis* Temm. Man. d'Ornith. ii. p. 592.—Recurvirostra novæ hollandiæ *Vieill.*, Gould, B. of Austr. pl.
4. R. *americana* Gmel. Lath. Syn. v. pl. 92., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 63. f. 2., Leach, Zool. Misc. pl. 101., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 318.
5. R. *occidentalis* Vigors, Zool. Journ. iv. p. 357., Zool. Beechey's Voy. pl. 12.

* Linnæus established this genus in 1744. *Trochilus* of Mœhring (1752) and *Avocetta* of Brisson (1760) are synonymous.

CLADORHYNCHUS *G. R. Gray.**

Bill very long and straight, with the culmen slightly depressed, and the sides grooved and compressed, especially towards the tip, which is rather acute; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in the lateral groove, with the opening linear and closed by a membrane. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* long, slender, compressed, and covered in front with reticulated scales. *Toes* short, united together by an indented web; the inner toe shorter than the outer; the hind toe wanting.

The typical species of this division is only found in the southern and western portions of Australia. Its habits and manners are very similar to those of the foregoing genus.

C. *pectoralis* (Dubus), Mém. Acad. Roy. de Brux. 1835. p. ., Mag. de Zool. 1835, Ois. t. 45. — Himantopus palmatus *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl.

HIMANTOPUS *Briss.*†

Bill much longer than the head, very slender, and straight, with the sides grooved to the middle, and compressed towards the tip, which is acute; the nostrils basal, and placed in the groove, with the opening long, linear, and closed by a membrane. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short, and nearly even. *Tarsi* very long, slender, and covered in front with reticulated scales. *Toes* moderate, and united at the base by a small membrane, especially the outer toe; the hind toe wanting; the claws small, compressed, and acute.

The species are scattered over various portions of the world. They are generally found in small flocks of twenty or thirty individuals, frequenting marshy places, especially salt marshes that abound in shallow pools. It is in such places that they are usually seen, wading about in the water up to their breast while seeking for their food, which consists of minute shells, aquatic insects, and their larvæ; and the length and form of their bill enable them to scoop for their food from among the mud. Their flight is rapid and steady, and if alarmed the whole party collects together in the air, flying with their long legs extending behind them, and at the same time keeping up a continual sharp often repeated note of *click*. On first alighting, either on the ground or in the water, they usually drop their wings, stand with their legs half bent, and at the same time trembling, as if their legs were too weak to balance the weight of their body. The nest is slightly formed of a small quantity of dry grass, sea-weed, and other kinds of vegetables; and is often added to after the bird has commenced sitting, until it becomes several inches in thickness. The eggs are generally four in number.

1. H. *candidus* Bonn. Pl. enl. 878. — Charadrius himantopus *Gmel.*; Himantopus rufipes et H. vulgaris *Bechst.*; H. atropterus et H. melanopterus *Meyer*; H. albicollis *Vieill.*; H. asiaticus *Less.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 289.

2. H. *nigricollis* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 229. — Recurvirostra himantopus *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 55. f. 1., Audub. B. of Austr. pl. 328.

3. H. *mexicanus* Briss. — Himantopus leucurus *Vieill.*; H. longipes *Brehm*?

4. H. *melanurus* Vieill. Ency. Méth. p. 340., Azara, No. 393. — Himantopus brasiliensis *Brehm*?

5. H. *novæ zealandiæ* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1841. p. 8., B. of Austr. pl., Voy. au Pole Sud, *Ois.* t. . f. .

6. H. *leucocephalus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 26., B. of Austr. pl.

* It was in 1835 that Chevalier Dubus established this genus under the name of *Leptorhynchus*, which, having been previously used, was changed in 1840 to the above name. *Xiphidiorhynchus* of Herr Reinchenback (184?) is cœqual.

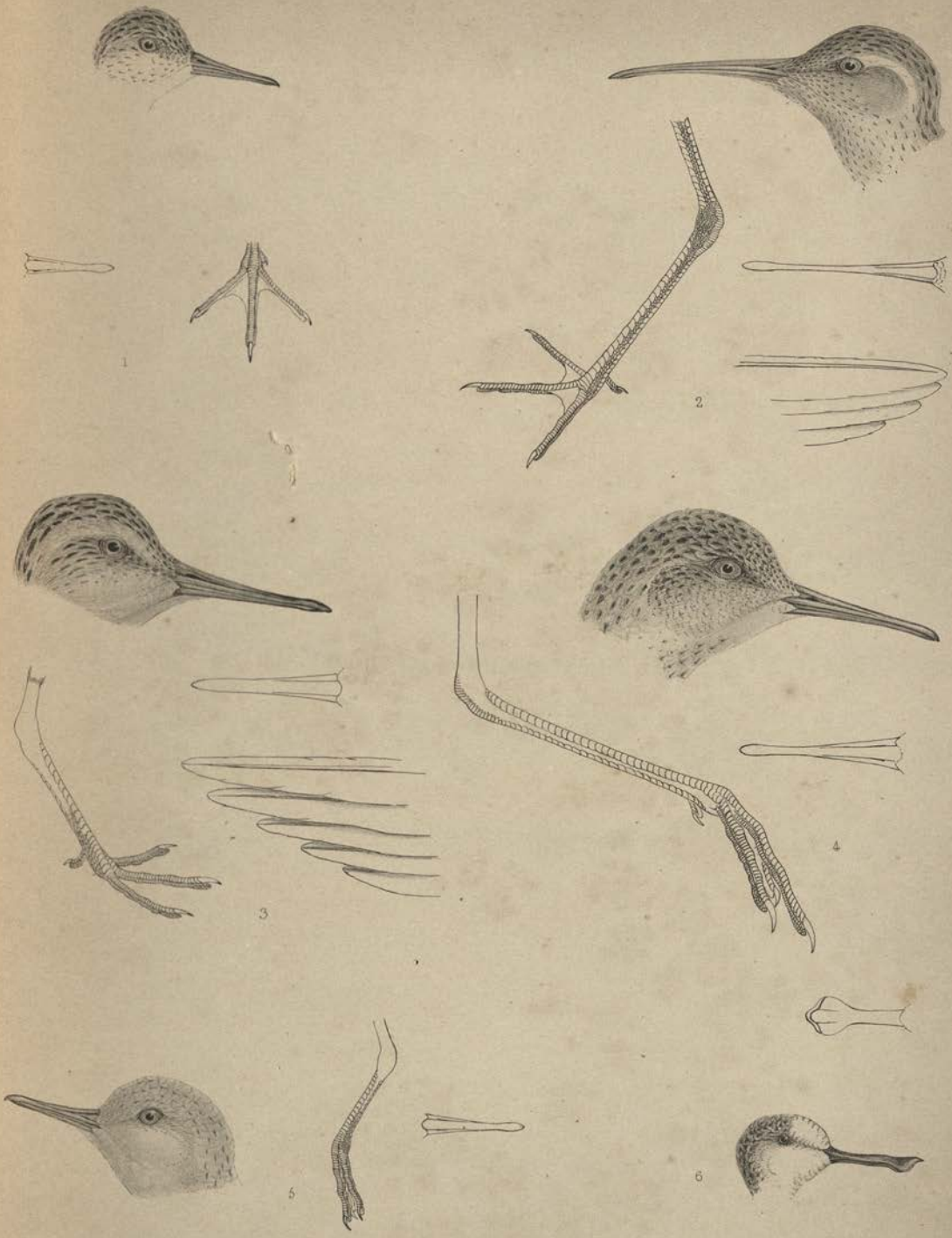
† Brisson established this genus in 1760. *Macrotarsus* of Lacépède (1800—1801), and *Hypsibates* of Nitzsch (182?).

October, 1847.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

EURINORHYNCUS
pygmæus (Linn.)

TRINGA
platyrhynca. Temm.



C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

1. HETEROPODA semipalmata. 2. HEMIPALAMA multistriata. 3. TRINGA canutus.
4. PHILOMACHUS pugnax. 5. CALIDRIS arenaria. 6. EURINORHYNCHUS pygmæus.

The fourth Subfamily,

TRINGINÆ, or SANDPIPERS,

have the Bill generally longer than, or as long as, the head, slender, compressed on the sides, with the culmen near the tip slightly depressed and enlarged; the Nostrils basal, and placed in a nasal groove that extends for two thirds of the bill; the Wings long and pointed; the Tail moderate and rounded; the Tarsi usually long and slender; the Toes more or less long, and united at the base.

HEMIPALAMA *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill longer than the head, slender, the base compressed on the sides, and slightly depressed towards the tip, which is rather curved; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a narrow nasal groove. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, and nearly even. *Tarsi* long, slender, and compressed, covered with transverse scales in front. *Toes* moderate, slender, and the anterior ones united at the base by a small membrane; the hind toe very small and elevated; the claws rather long, very slender, and arched.

This bird is found only in the high northern latitudes during the summer, frequenting the borders of the fresh-water lakes and ponds, but resorts to the flat shores of Hudson's Bay in the autumn, prior to taking its departure for the northern and middle states of the American Union, where it is found during the winter months.

1. H. *multistriata* (Licht.) — Tringa himantopus *Pr. Bonap.* Amer. Orn. pl. 25. f. 3., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 344.; Tringa Douglassii *Swains.* Faun. Bor. Amer. Birds, pl. 66.

2. H. *Audubonii* Nutt. Man. ii. 140. — T. himantopus *Rich. & Sw.?*

PHILOMACHUS *Mœhr.*†

Bill as long as the head, straight, rather slender, the sides compressed and grooved to near the tip, which is rather dilated; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a nasal groove. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills equal and longest. *Tail* rather short, and nearly even. *Tarsi* long, slender, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, the lateral ones unequal, with the outer toe united at the base to the middle one as far as the first joint, and the base of the inner toe free; the hind toe elevated and short.

This bird inhabits the northern latitudes during the summer, and the more temperate parts of the old continent during the winter. It is generally observed in flocks on marshes or inundated places, and occasionally on the sea coast.

* Established by the Prince of Canino in 1828 (*Synopsis of the Birds of the United States*, p. 316.).

† Mœhring (*Gen. Avium*) established this genus in 1752. *Pavoncella* of Leach (1816) and *Machetes* of Cuvier (1817) are coequal.

During the spring the male is furnished with a curious appendage on each side of the neck; while thus ornamented it is very irritable, and fights every male bird that appears in view with great determination and obstinacy, until one of them betakes itself to flight, but its fears are soon dispelled, and it renews the conflict as soon as another appears. The food is sought for during the night; it consists of worms, insects, and their larvæ. The nest is formed of coarse grass, and is placed in a hollow on the ground. The eggs are generally four in number.

P. *pugnax* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 300. 305, 306. 844., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 328. — Tringa variegata *Brün.*; T. equestris *Lath.*; T. grenovicensis *Lath.*; T. rufescens *Bechst.*; T. littorea *Gmel.*; Totanus indicus *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 52. f. 1.; Limosa Hardwickii *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 52. f. 2.

Tringa *Linn.**

Bill as long as, or longer than, the head, straight, slender, with the sides compressed at the base, and rather dilated and depressed at the tip; the nostrils placed in a nasal groove, which extends to near the tip, basal, lateral, and longitudinal. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* rather short, and nearly even. *Tarsi* strong, rather long, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, slightly united at the base of the outer toe, and all margined on the sides by a membrane; the hind toe very small and elevated.

The marine marshes and the sea shores, as well as the borders of inland lakes and rivers, of the more genial parts of the world are frequented during the winter by the birds that compose this genus. They retire in large flocks to the colder latitudes on the return of the summer months. It is on the shores, after the recess of the tide, in company with other species, that these birds are seen collecting their food from the refuse of the ocean, or quietly and intently probing the moist sands for worms and small shellfish, or quickly running before the advancing surge and profiting by what it leaves behind in its retreat.

1. T. *canutus* Linn. Pl. enl. 366. 365., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 324. — Tringa cinerèa *Brün.*; T. islandicus, T. nævia, et T. australis *Gmel.*; T. glareola *Pall.*; T. ferruginea *Meyer & Wolf*; T. rufa *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 57. f. 2. 5., Audub. B. of Amer. 315.; T. grisea *Gmel.*

2. T. *maritima* Brün. Orn. Bor. No. 182., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 344. — Tringa nigricans *Mont.*; T. arquatella *Pall.*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 284.

3. T. *rufescens* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 470., Gould, B. of Eur. pl 326., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 265., Linn. Trans. xvi. p. 110. pl. 11.

4. T. *leucoptera* Gmel. Lath. Syn. v. pl. 82.— Tringa pyrrhotræa *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 174., Icon. ined. 120.

5. T. *melanotus* Vieill. Ency. Méth. p. 1088. — Tringa dorsalis *Licht.* Meyen, Nov. Acta, 1839, Azara No. 401.

6. T. *platyrhyncha* Temm. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 331. — Tringa eloroides *Vieill.*; Limicola pygmæus *Koch*; Type of Limicola *Kaup* (1816).

7. T. *cinclus* Linn. Pl. enl. 852., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 329. — Tringa alpina *Linn.*; T. ruficollis *Gmel.*; Numenius variabilis *Bechst.* Audub. B. of Amer. 290., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 57. f. 3. pl. 56. f. 2.; T. variabilis *Meyer*; Scolopax pusilla *Gmel.*; T. salina *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. 199. t. 61. ? Type of Schœniclus *Mœhr.* (1752).

8. T. *Schinzii* Brehm. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 330., Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 24. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 278.; Pelidna cinclus var. *Say.*

9. T. *pectoralis* Say, Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. iii. pl. 23. f. 2., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 327., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 294. — Tringa campestris *Licht.* ?; T. fuscicollis *Vieill.* ?; Azara No. 404.

10. ? T. *australis* Jard. & Selby, Ill. Ornith. pl. 91.

11. T. *minutus* Leisl. Nachtr. i. 74., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 332. — Tringa pusilla *Mey. & Wolf*; T. cinclus *Pall.*; Type of Actodromus *Kaup* (1829).

12. T. *Temminckii* Leisl. Nachtr. i. 65., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 333., Temm. Pl. col. 41. f. 1. — Tringa pusilla *Bechst.*; Type of Leimonites *Kaup* (1829).

13. T. *albescens* (Temm.) Pl. col. 41. f. 2.—Calidris australis *Cuv.*

14. T. *pusilla* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 37. f. 4. — T. Wilsoni *Nutt.*

15. ? T. *minutilla* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 466.—Tringa dominicensis *Steph.*

16. T. *subarquata* Gmel. Pl. enl. 851., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 328. — Tringa ferruginea *Brün.*; T. islandica *Retz.*; Scolopax africana *Gmel.*; Sc. caffra *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 49. et Icon. ined. 118.; Tringa falcinella *Pall.*; Scolopax pygmæa *Gmel.* Penn. Gen. Birds, pl. 11., Boys's Sandw. pl. p. .; Numenius pygmæus *Lath.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 263.; Erolia varia *Vieill.* Pl. col. 510.; Falcinellus

* Linnæus established this genus in 1735 (*Syst. Nat.*). It is coequal with *Calidris* of Cuvier (1817), and *Canutus* of M. Brehm (1830). It embraces the following generic names of M. Kaup, *Ancylocheilus*, *Leimonites*, *Actodromus*, and *Falcinellus* (1829). This latter name is synonymous with *Limicola* Koch (1816). *Erolia* of Vieillot (1816) and its synonyme of *Falcinellus* of Cuvier (1817) also form part of this genus.

Cuvieri *Pr. Bonap.*; Tringa (Pelinda) chinensis *Gray;* Type of Erolia *Vieill.* (1816), and of Ancylocheilus *Kaup,* 1829.

17. T. *longirostris* Bull. Sci. Nat. xv. *393.*

18. ? T. *sakhalmi* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 471., Krusenst. Voy. t. 86.

19. ? T. *atricapilla* Vieill. Encycl. Méth. p. 1090., Azara No. 406.

20. ? T. *maculata* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. *465.*

21. ? T. *campestris* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. 454., Azara No. 397.

22. ? T. *subruficollis* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxxiv. *465.*, Azara 403.

23. ? T. *novæ terræ* Gmel.

24. ? T. *variegata* Gmel.

25. ? T. *noveboracensis* Gmel.

26. ? T. *canadensis* Lath.

EURINORHYNCHUS *Nils.**

Bill rather longer than the head, straight, compressed at the base for two thirds of its length, dilated and depressed on the sides at the tip, so as to become rhomboidal, with a sharp angular projection in front; the nostrils basal, lateral, longitudinal, and placed in a nasal groove. *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short, and rather rounded. *Tarsi* moderate, slightly compressed, and reticulated. *Toes* moderate and slender, with the lateral ones equal, the base slightly united, and the sides margined by a membrane; the hind toe elevated and short; the claws small and slightly curved.

This singular bird is very rarely found in the northern parts of Europe and the continent of India. Its habits and manners are at present unknown.

E. *pygmæus* (Linn.) Pr. Bonap. Thunb. Svensk Vetensk. Acad. Handl. 1816. pl. vi.—Eurinorhynchus griseus *Nils.* As. Res. xix. pl. ix., Journ. As. Soc. Beng. v. 217., Rev. Zool. 1842. *37.* 402. t. 2. f. 1., Baner. Nat. Hist. Guyana, p. 171. ? Eu. orientalis *Blyth.*

HETEROPODA *Nutt.*†

Bill as long as the head, straight, slender, the sides compressed, and tapering towards the tip; the culmen straight and broad, and flattened near the apex; the nostrils lateral, basal, and placed in a narrow groove. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* rather short, with the middle feathers longer than the lateral, which are a little longer than the intermediate ones. *Tarsi* moderate, slender, and compressed. *Toes* rather long, slender; the lateral toes unequal, and united at their base by a web, which extends between the outer and middle toe to the second joint, but all are margined to the extremity; the claws small, compressed, and rather arched.

This bird is found in the northern parts of the New World, and is generally observed in company with the smaller species of the subfamily, though at times they form flocks separate from each other. It is sometimes seen on the borders of the great inland lakes, at other times in the salt marshes, or the muddy shores after the recess of the tide. Its food consists of small insects, shrimps, and other shellfish, which it probes out of the sand, and of which it usually swallows a considerable quantity. The nest is made of withered grass, wherein are deposited from four to five eggs.

H. *semipalmata* (Wils.) Nutt. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. *63.* f. 4. — Tringa brevirostris *Spix,* Av. Bras. t. *93.*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 405.

* M. Nilson established this genus in 1816 (*Ornith. Suecic.* ii. 29.).

† Mr. Nuttall established this genus in 1834 (*Man. Ornith. of the United States,* ii. p. 135.).

Calidris *Ill.**

Bill as long as the head, straight, slender, the sides at the base compressed, and the tip slightly dilated and smooth; the nostrils basal, lateral, longitudinal, and placed in a nasal groove. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even, with the middle feathers rather longer than the lateral ones. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* rather short, slender, slightly united at their base by a small membrane, and the sides margined; the hind toe wanting; the claws short and curved.

This bird during its periodical migrations is widely distributed, from the arctic circle to the southern latitudes, on the change of seasons. It generally frequents the sandy shores, where it seeks for small insects, larvæ, and worms. Its flight is powerful and quick, and it also shows great speed when running on the ground.

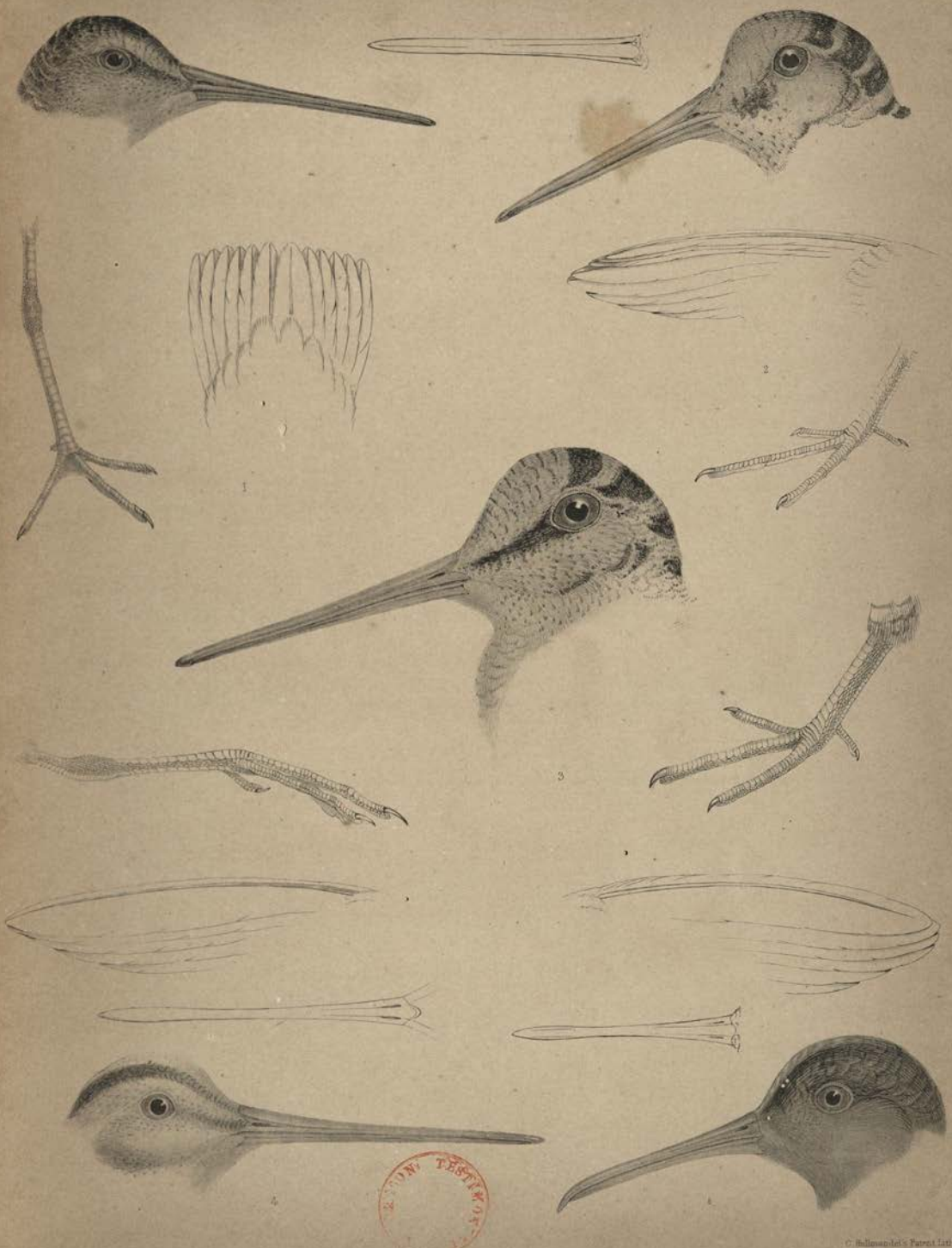
C. *arenaria* (Linn.) Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 335. — Charadrius calidris *Linn.*; C. rubidus *Gmel.*; Arenaria grisea *Bechst.*; A. vulgaris *Leisl.*; A. calidris *Meyer*; Tringa tridactyla *Pall.*; Calidris tringoïdes *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 234., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 59. f. 4. pl. 63. f. 3., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 230.

* Established by Cuvier between 1799 and 1800. *Arenaria* of Meyer (1810) is synonymous.

August, 1845.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

GALLINAGO
leucurus (Kuhl.)



C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1. MACRORHAMPHUS griseus. 2. PHILOHELA minor. 3. SCOLOPAX rusticola. 4. GALLINAGO media. 5. RHYNCHÆA chinensis.

The fifth Subfamily,

SCOLOPACINÆ, or SNIPES,

have the Bill long, straight, rather slender, compressed on the sides, and rather depressed, and turned down near the tip, which is obtuse and bent over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils placed in a narrow longitudinal groove with the opening linear, and covered by a membrane; the Wings moderate and pointed; the Tail short and rounded; the Tarsi more or less long, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales; the Toes long, rather slender, with the hind toe short, elevated, and reaching to the ground.

MACRORAMPHUS *Leach.**

Bill long, straight, and laterally grooved to near the tip, which is dilated and obtuse; the nostrils basal, lateral, placed in the groove, with the opening oblong and exposed. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* rather slender, longer than the middle toe, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales; the apical half of the tibia bare of plumes. *Toes* moderate and slender, with the lateral toes margined on the sides, and united to the middle one, especially the outer, in which the union extends to the first joint; the hind toe elevated and short.

This migratory species is found in Europe and North America, where it lives in compact flocks, and frequents the marshes in the neighbourhood of the sea, sand bars, and mud flats at low water in search of its food, which consists of small molluscous animals. They fly very rapidly, sometimes, observes Wilson, wheeling, coursing, and doubling along the surface of the marshes, then shooting high into the air, and there separating and forming in various bodies, uttering a kind of quivering whistle.

M. *griseus* (Gmel.) Leach, Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 58. f. 1. — Scolopax noveboracensis *Gmel.*; S. Paykullii *Wils.*; S. leucophæa *Vieill.*; Limosa scolopacea *Say*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 323., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 335., Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 23. f. 3.

GALLINAGO *Leach.*†

Bill long, straight, grooved, and compressed on the sides, and the culmen rather depressed near the tip, which is obtuse, and curved over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils basal, placed in the

* Established by Leach in 1816 (*Catal. of British Birds*). *Lymnodromus* of the Prince of Neuwied is synonymous.

† Leach established this division in 1816 (*Catal. of British Birds*). I suspect the species form the first division of *Numenius* of Linnæus (1735). *Telmatias* of M. Boie (1826), and *Ascalopax* of Count Keyserling and Dr. Blasius (1840) are synonymous.

groove, with the opening oblong and exposed. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first and second quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* moderate, shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales; the tibia bare for a short space above the knee. *Toes* long, the inner toe shorter than the outer, and free at their base; the hind toe moderate and elevated, with the claw long and curved.

These birds are scattered through the globe. They frequent swampy woods and forests, or the open marshes, morasses, and borders of rivers. Their usual times for seeking their food is early in the morning, and during the twilight of the evening: it consists of insects and worms; for these they search the decayed leaves, and they also probe the mud and slime with their lengthened bills. When alarmed, they generally lie close to the ground or among the grass, or suddenly start on the wing, escaping by a short flight, which is elevated, rapid, and irregular. The number of the eggs is usually four; these are deposited on the ground.

1. G. *major* (Gmel.) Steph. — Scolopax media *Frisch.* Vög. t. 228.; S. paludosa *Retz.*; S. palustris *Pall.*; S. gallinacea *Dumont*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 321. f. 1.; Gallinago Montagni *Pr. Bonap.*

2. G. *media* Steph. — Scolopax gallinago *Linn.*; S. grallinaria *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 883., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 321. f. 2.; Gallinago scolopacinus *Pr. Bonap.*; S. uniclavatus *Hodgs.* Journ. As. Soc. B. 1837. 492.

3. ? G. *Brehmii* (Kaup.).

4. G. *gallinula* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 884., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 322. — Gallinago minima *Steph.*; Type of Lymnocryptes *Kaup.*

5. G. *Wilsoni* (Temm.) Pr. Bonap. — Scolopax gallinago *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 47. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 243.; S. delicata *Ord.*

6. G. *Drummondii* (Swains.) Pr. Bonap. Faun. Bor. Amer. ii. p. 400.

7. G. *Douglassii* (Swains.) Pr. Bonap. Faun. Bor. Amer. ii. p. 400.

8. G. *leucura* (Swains.) Faun. Bor. Amer. ii. p. 501.

9. G. *trachydactylus* (Wagl.) Isis, 1831. p. 522.

10. G. *stenura* (Temm.) Pr. Bonap. Monogr. Scol. sp. 7. — Scolopax gallinago *Horsf.*; S. Horsfieldii *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. ii. pl. 54. f.; S. biclavatus *Hodgs.*; Gallinago media var. *Hodgs.*; G. heterura *Hodgs.*

11. G. *australis* (Lath.) Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. t. 1. — Scolopax Hardwickii *Gray.*

12. G. *solitaria* (Hodgs.) Proc Zool. Soc. 1836. p. 8.

13. G. *Burka* (Pr. Bonap.) Monogr. Scolop. (note).

14. G. *nemoricola* (Hodgs.) Proc. Zool. Soc. 1836. p. 8., Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 9.; Type of Nemoricola *Hodgs.* (1837).

15. G. *paraguaiæ* (Vieill.) Ency. Méth. p. — S. Brasiliensis *Swains.*; S. frenatus *Ill.* Azara, No. 387.

16. G. *magellanica* (King), Zool. Journ. iv. p. 93.

17. G. *aucklandica* G. R. Gray, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Zool. pl. 13.

18. G. *elegans* (Desjard.) Proc. Zool. Soc. 1835. p. 204.

19. G. *cayanensis* (Gmel.) Steph.

20. G. *undulata* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 895. — Scolopax paludosa *Gmel.*; S. australis *Less.*

21. G. *Stricklandii* G. R. Gray, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 33.

22. G. *gigantea* (Natt.) Pl. col. 403.

24. G. *Sabini* (Vigors), Linn. Trans. xiv. p. 556. pl. 31., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 321. f. 1., Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. ii. p. 27.; Type of Enalius *Kaup.* (1829).

? 25. G. *sakhalina* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iii. 359., Krust. Voy. t. 86.

26. G. *saturata* (Horsf.) Steph. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 191., Res. in Java, pl.

Scolopax *Linn.**

Bill long, slender, straight, compressed, and grooved on the sides for nearly its entire length; the tip obtuse, and bent over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils lateral, basal, placed in the lateral groove, with the opening exposed and linear. *Wings* long, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, robust, feathered below the knee, and covered in front with narrow transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, rather slender, the inner toe shorter than the outer; the hind toe long and elevated, with the claws very small.

* Linnæus established this genus in 1756. It had been previously proposed under the name of *Rusticola* by Mœhring in 1752.

The single species of this genus is found scattered through the Old World, frequenting the extensive forests, among the underwood of which they lie concealed during the day, but early in the morning, and as the twilight approaches they seek the open places and meadows to search for their food, which principally consists of worms, that are obtained by scratching up the dead leaves and grasses. It is occasionally found on the margins of small streams. The nest is a slight hollow in a thicket, or at the root of a tree, which is lined with a few dead leaves and stems of dried grass, on which are deposited four eggs.

S. *rusticola* Linn. Pl. enl. 885., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. — Scolopax indicus *Hodgs.* Journ. As. Soc. Beng. 1837. p. 490.

Philohela.*

Bill long, straight, with the sides compressed and broadly grooved towards the tip, which is rather depressed and curved over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils basal, placed in the groove, with the opening oblong and exposed. *Wings* moderate, with the first three quills graduated, narrowed, and curved, and the fourth and fifth equal and longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, robust, and covered in front with transverse narrow scales. *Toes* moderate, with the inner shorter than the outer; the hind toe long, slender, with the claw very small.

The species that forms this division is only found in North America; it frequents the woods and thickets during the day, but early in the morning and on the approach of evening seeks the open swampy places and the marshy shores of the large rivers where it searches for its food which consists of the larvæ of insects, and worms; these it usually finds by turning over the leaves that lie on the ground with its bill, but it also occasionally probes the earth in search of them. When flushed in the woods, it rises to the height of the bushes or underwood, and almost instantly drops behind them again at a short distance, generally running off for several yards as soon as it reaches the ground. Wilson further tells us that sometimes it rises by a kind of spiral course to a considerable height in the air, uttering at times a sudden quack, till, having gained its utmost height, it hovers around in a wild irregular manner, making a sort of murmuring sound, and then descends with rapidity as it rose. The usual note of this bird seems to be uttered with great difficulty, throwing its head towards the earth, and frequently jetting up its tail. The nest is placed on the ground, and is composed of a few dead leaves and stalks of grass laid loosely together. The eggs are four or five in number.

R. *minor* (Gmel.) Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 242., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 48. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 248.

Rhynchæa *Cuv.*†

Bill moderate, rather curved, compressed, and grooved on the sides to the tip, which is much curved and slightly hooked over that of the lower mandible; the nostrils basal, placed in the lateral groove, with the opening linear and exposed. *Wings* moderate, with the first three quills equal and longest;

* Mr. Nuttal in 1834 established this division under the name of *Microptera*, which having been previously employed, I changed it to the above name in 1841.

† Vieillot in 1816 established this division under the name of *Rostratula*, but in 1825 he adopted that proposed by Cuvier (about 1817) which is given above.

the tertials as long as the quills. *Tail* very short. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, and covered in front with narrow scales; the tibia bare of plumes for a short space above the knee. *Toes* long and slender, with the inner toe shorter than the outer; the hind toe long, slender, and elevated.

The species of this genus are found in India, Australia, and South America. They are observed among the rushes that border the lakes and rivers, or in the open swampy places. If disturbed they usually seek safety in the low bushes from which they are not easily driven. Their flight is slow, straight, and not far from the ground.

1. R. *chinensis* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 881. — Scolopax sinensis *Lath.*; Rallus bengalensis *Linn.*? Albin's Birds, pl. 90.?; Rhynchæa variegata *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 240.; R. picta *Gray*; Scolopax maderaspatana *Gmel.*; R. orientalis *Horsf.*; S. indica *Gmel.*?

2. R. *capensis* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 270., Desc. d'Egypt, Ois. t. 14. t. 4., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 81., Pl. enl. 922. — S. madagascariensis *Gmel.*

3. R. *australis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 155., B. of Austr. pl.

4. R. *semicollaris* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vi. p. 402., Azara, No. 405. — Rhynchæa Hilarea *Valenc.*; R. occidentalis *King*, Less. Ill. de Zool. t. 18., Croch. Iconogr. Regn. An. Ois. t. 79. f. 2.

Bulmandel & Walton Lithographers

PHALAROPUS
Wilsonii. Bonap.

The sixth Subfamily,

PHALAROPODINÆ, or PHALAROPES,

have the Bill as long as, or longer than, the head, more or less slender and straight; the culmen straight, except at the tip, which is curved; the sides of the upper mandible grooved for nearly its whole length; the Nostrils placed in the lateral groove, with the opening linear: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail short and rounded: the Tarsi short, and more or less robust: the Toes moderate, united at the base, and more or less lobed on the sides to the tips; the hind toe short, elevated, and margined slightly by a narrow membrane.

PHALAROPUS *Briss.**

Bill as long as, or longer than, the head, more or less slender, but sometimes enlarged and depressed towards the tip, which is curved and acute; the sides grooved for nearly its whole length, in which groove the nostrils are placed, with the opening basal, linear, and partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills equal and longest. *Tail* more or less short and rounded. *Tarsi* as long as, or longer than, the middle toe, rather robust and compressed. *Toes* long; the lateral toes united to the middle by a membrane that runs along the margin of each toe, which is more or less lobed; the hind toe moderate, elevated, and slightly margined by a membrane; the claws short and acute.

The species are inhabitants of the northern regions, but migrating to the more temperate climes during severe winters. They are usually observed in pairs, or in small parties, swimming about on the sea, or on lakes, ponds, and streams of fresh water, generally near the margins, moving quickly in search of floating seeds, aquatic insects, and small crustaceous animals, on which they subsist. They swim with the greatest facility and swiftness, and their flight is rapid and elevated in the air. The female deposits four eggs among a tuft of herbage in the marshes.

1. P. *fulicarius* (Linn.) Cuv. Edwards's Birds, pl. 142. — Phalaropus rufus *Bechst.*; Ph. platyrhynchos *Temm.*; Ph. rufescens *Briss.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 337.; Tringa lobata *Lepechin*; Tr. glacialis *Gmel.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 255., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 73. f. 4., Gal. des Ois. t. 270., Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 205. t. 63.

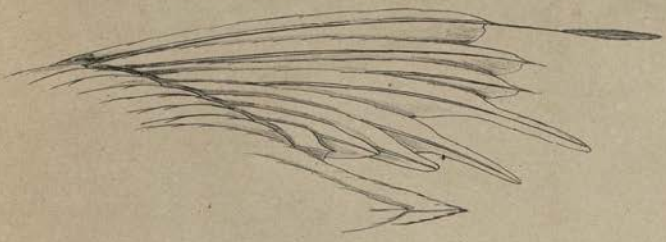
2. P. *hyperboreus* (Linn.) Cuv. Pl. enl. 766., Edwards's Birds, pl. 143. — Phalaropus cinereus *Briss.*; Ph. angustirostris *Naum.*; Ph. ruficollis *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. p. 203. t. 62.; Ph. cinerascens *Pall.*; Tringa fusca *Gmel.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 46.; Tr. lobata *Linn.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 308., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 336., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 254.; Type of Lobipes *Cuv.* (1817).

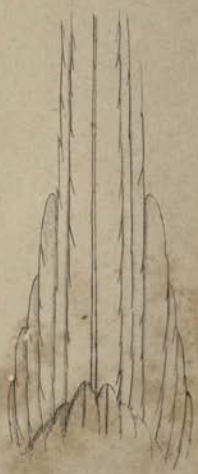
3. P. *Wilsonii* Sab. Faun. Bor. Amer. Birds, pl. 69. — Phalaropus lobatus *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 73. f. 3.; Lobipes incanus *Jard. & Selby*, Illustr. of Orn. pl. 16.; Ph. frenatus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 271.; Ph. fimbriatus *Temm.* Pl. col. 270.; Ph. stenodactylus *Wagl.* Isis (1831), p. 525.? Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 254.; Type of Holopodius *Pr. Bonap.* (1828).

* Established by Brisson in 1760 (*Ornithologie*, vi. p. 12.). *Crymophilus* of Vieillot (1816) is coequal. It embraces *Lobipes* of Cuvier (1817), *Holopodius* of the Prince of Canino (1828), and *Amblyrhynchus* of Mr. Nuttall (1834).

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

PARRA
hypomelæna G.R.Gray





C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithogr.

1. PARRA jacana. 2. P. africana. 3. HYDROPHASIANUS sinensis.

The fourth Family,

PALAMEDEIDÆ, or Screamers,

have the Bill generally long and slender, with the culmen rather depressed, straight at the base, the apical part vaulted, and the tip overhanging that of the lower mandible; the gonys short and sometimes angulated; the nostrils lateral, generally placed near the middle of the bill, and longitudinal; the Wings long, and generally armed at the shoulder with an acute spine or blunt tubercle; the Tail generally short and slightly rounded; the Tarsi long and slender; the Toes very long, slender, and furnished with long and straight, or short and slightly curved, claws; the hind toe long, furnished with a more or less long, and acute claw.

The fifth Subfamily,

PARRINÆ, or Jacanas,

have the Bill lengthened, slender, with the culmen straight at the base, and vaulted at the tip, which is entire; the nasal groove long and narrow, and the opening of the nostrils placed in the middle of the bill, small and oval; the Wings more or less long and pointed; the Tail generally short; the Tarsi long and slender; the Toes very long, slender, and armed with long slender claws, especially the hind toe.

Parra *Linn.**

Bill as long as the head, straight and slender, with the culmen straight from the base, and slightly vaulted and curved to the tip, which is entire; the sides compressed; the lateral margins straight, and the gonys short, ascending, and angulated; the nostrils small, oval, medial, and placed in a lengthened groove. *Wings* long, with the first quill rather shorter than the second, the third the longest. *Tail* very short, and partly concealed by the coverts. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe without claw, rather slender, and covered by transverse scales. *Toes* very long and slender, the outer rather longer than the inner toe; the hind toe long; the claws long, especially that of the hind toe, which is extremely acute. The base of bill, and more or less of the head, denuded, and furnished with caruncles.

These singular-footed birds are found in the warmer parts of Asia, Africa, and America. They frequent the marshes, sides of rivers, and ponds, generally in pairs or small flocks; and their shy and timorous habits induce them, when

* Established by Linnæus in 1766. Brisson had in 1760 employed *Jacana* for this series of birds. It embraces *Hydralector* and *Metopidius* of Wagler (1832).

alarmed, to dive into the water, or skulk among the reeds and other kinds of herbage that grow on the margins: occasionally they seek safety by a short flight. The remarkable length of their toes and claws enables them to walk or run with great facility over the plants that float on the surface of the water, while seeking their food, which consists of aquatic insects, and buds and seeds of the plants. The nest is formed among the reeds, and the female usually lays four eggs.

1. P. *jacana* Linn. Pl. enl. 322., Edwards's Birds, pl. 357. — Parra variabilis *Linn.* Pl. enl. 846., Edwards's Birds, pl. 48.
2. ? P. *viridis* Gmel.
3. ? P. *brasiliensis* Gmel.
4. ? P. *nigra* Gmel.
5. P. *hypomelæna* G. R. Gray.
6. ? P. *chilensis* Molin. Chil. p. 229.
7. P. *gymnostoma* Wagl. Isis, 1831. p. 516.
8. P. *cordifera* Less. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 210.
9. P. *africana* Gmel. Lath. Gen. Syn. v. pl. 87., Swains. Zool. Ill. n. s. pl. 6.
10. P. *capensis* A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Birds, pl. 32.
11. P. *albinucha* I. Geoffr. Mag. de Zool. 1832. Aves, t. 6. — Parra atricollis *Swains.* Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 334.
12. P. *indica* Lath. — Parra ænea *Cuv.*; P. melanoviridis *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 264.; P. superciliosa *Horsf.* Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 194., Zool. Res. pl.; Type of Metopidius *Wagl.* (1832.)
13. P. *cristata* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xvi. p. 460.; Type of Hydralector *Wagl.* (1832.)
14. P. *gallinacea* Temm. Pl. col. 464., Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

Hydrophasianus *Wagl.**

Wings very long, with the first quill nearly as long as the second, which is the longest, the shaft of the first three quills more or less prolonged, and the first one slightly and partly webbed; the ends of the fourth to the seventh prolonged, narrowed, and falcated. *Tail* narrowed, with the four centre feathers much prolonged, and the lateral feathers short and graduated. The base of the bill and head entirely covered with feathers. The other characters like those of the former genus.

The bird which forms this division is found in various parts of India; and its habits and manners are similar to those previously given.

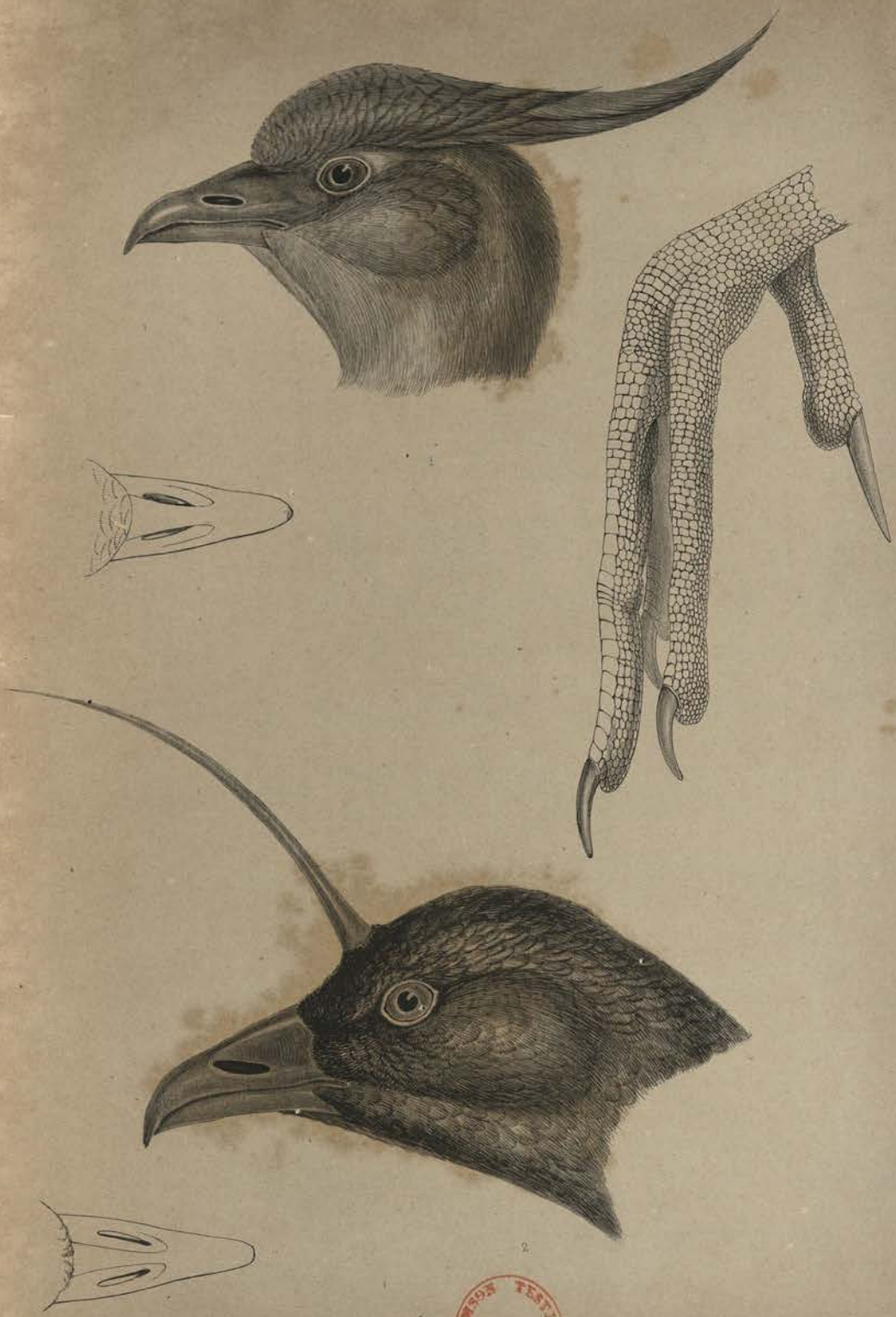
H. *sinensis* (Gmel.) Wagl. Lath. Gen. Syn. Suppl. pl. 177., Gould, Cent. of B. pl. — Parra luzoniensis *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 45.

* Established by Wagler in 1832 (*Isis*, 1832, p. 279.).

May, 1846.

CHAUNA
Derbiana G.R. Gray.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotinte



JACOBSON TESTIMONIAL

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

1. CHAUNA chavaria (Linn.) 2. PALAMEDEA cornuta Linn.

The second Subfamily,

PALAMEDEINÆ, or SCREAMERS,

have the Bill short, with the culmen sloping, and curved to the tip, and the sides compressed; the Nostrils large, placed in a membranous groove, lateral, and exposed; the Wings rather lengthened, with the shoulder armed with two strong spurs; the Tail moderate; the Tarsi lengthened, robust, and covered with numerous small scales; the Toes lengthened, the anterior ones united by a short membrane; and the Claws long and curved.

PALAMEDEA *Linn.**

Bill short, with the culmen elevated and curved to the tip, which projects beyond the lower mandible; the sides compressed, and the gonys short and straight; the nostrils placed in a large membranous nasal groove, with the opening large, lateral, and oval. *Wings* long and ample, with the first two quills shorter than the third and fourth, which are the longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, and covered with small reticulated scales. *Toes* very long, the lateral ones unequal, united to the middle one by a short membrane, and covered above with quadrate scales. The head ornamented by a slender cylindrical horn; and the lores feathered.

The type of this genus inhabits the marshy and inundated grounds of the northern parts of South America, especially those that are situated near the sea. It is generally found in pairs, and is very shy and timorous, but soon betrays itself by its loud calls. When at rest it generally perches on the branch of a lofty tree. Seeds and leaves of aquatic plants constitute its principal food.

P. *cornuta* Linn. Pl. enl. 451.

CHAUNA *Illig.*†

Bill short, with the culmen elevated and sloping, and arched to the tip, which is vaulted and hooked, and the gonys moderate and straight; the nostrils lateral, large, placed in a membranous nasal groove, with the opening large. *Wings* long, with the third, fourth, and fifth quills the longest. *Tail* moderate and nearly even. *Tarsi* long, shorter than the middle toe, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, the lateral ones unequal, the outer being the longest, and the anterior ones united at their base by a membrane, and covered above with small rather quadrate scales. The lores denuded of feathers.

* Established by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1766. Brisson, in 1760, had used *Anhima* for the same division.
† Established by Illiger (*Prodromus, &c.* p. 253.) in 1811; while, in 1816, Vieillot proposed *Opistholophus* for the same bird.

PALAMEDEINÆ.

These birds are peculiar to the northern parts of South and Central America. They are observed in the marshes, and occasionally on the borders of lakes and rivers, in pairs, or in troops of many individuals. Their manners are shy; but when not scared their gait is stately and slow. Their flight is easy and swift; but they are unable to run, unless with the assistance of their wings. They resort to rest on the tops of high trees. The Brazilian species is kept by the natives among their poultry; it goes with them to feed about the neighbourhood during the day; and during this time proves very useful in defending the poultry against the attacks of the numerous birds of prey, by means of the spurs on the bend of its wings. If the living bird is handled, a crackling is felt, which is caused by the quantity of air that is lodged between the skin and muscles. Marshy and inundated places are preferred by these birds, as their food consists solely of the leaves of aquatic plants, grasses, and seeds. Their nest is spacious, and made of small branches of trees, and is usually placed in a bush surrounded with water; but sometimes it is formed among reeds and rushes. The female lays two eggs.

1. C. *chavaria* (Linn.) Illig. Temm. Pl. col. 219. — Opisthocomus fidelis *Vieill.*

2. C. *Derbiana* G. R. Gray

January, 1845.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers.

ORTYGOMETRA
griseofrons G. R. Gray

The fifth Family,

RALLIDÆ, or Rails,

have the Bill more or less long, with the culmen sometimes advancing on the forehead, but always curved at the apex, and the sides compressed, the gonys usually ascending; the Nostrils lateral and placed in a membranous groove; the Wings moderate and generally rounded; the Tail more or less long and rounded; the Tarsi long and rather slender; the Toes mostly lengthened and slender; the Claws short, compressed, and acute.

The first Subfamily,

RALLINÆ, or Rails,

have the Bill more or less long and slender, with the culmen keeled and curved at the apex, and the sides compressed; the Nostrils lateral with the opening placed in a membranous groove; the Wings moderate, with the first quills usually graduated; the Tail mostly short and rounded; the Tarsi long and slender; the Toes more or less long and slender, and free at their base.

Rallus *Linn.**

Bill longer than the head, slender and straight, with the culmen slightly curved from the front of the nostrils, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is obtuse and slightly emarginated; the gonys long and slightly curved upwards; the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, which extends for two-thirds the length of the bill, with the opening exposed and linear. *Wings* short, with the second and third quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* moderate, shorter than the middle toe, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long and rather slender, the inner toe shorter than the outer, both free at their bases; the hind toe short and slender; the claws short, compressed, and very acute.

The species are found in the temperate parts of the world, and inhabit the marshes and borders of rivers, more especially those that are margined with reeds and aquatic plants; these afford them shelter and refuge when alarmed, and the compressed form of their bodies enables them to pass through with rapidity. Their flight is awkward and slow: but they are capable of swimming and diving, and from the length of their toes can with facility run over the

* Established by Linnæus in 1756. *Bienais* (1845) of M. Pucheran is synonymous.

surface of the water on the floating plants. Their food consists of worms, slugs, and insects, as well as the leaves and seeds of water plants. The nest is composed of sedge and coarse grass, and is always placed in a retired marshy situation. The eggs are usually ten to twelve in number.

1. R. *aquaticus* Linn. Pl. enl. 749. — Scolopax obscurus *S. G. Gmel.*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 339.
2. R. *virginianus* Linn. Edwards's Birds. pl. 279, Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 62. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 205. — Rallus limicola *Vieill.*; R. rythirhynchos *Vieill.?* Azara, No. 372.?
3. R. *crepitans* Gmel. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 62. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 204.
4. R. *elegans* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 203.
5. R. *brachipus* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 336.
6. R. *Lewini* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 336.
7. R. *cærulescens* Gmel.—Rallus caffer *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 50., Icon. ined. 129.
8. R. *nigricans* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 560.
9. R. *superciliosus* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 335.
10. R. *neglectus* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 335.
1. R. *longirostris* Bodd. Pl. enl. 849.
12. R. *albiventer* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 337. — Gallinula gularis *Gray.*
13. R. *madagascariensis* A. Smith, S. Afr. Journ. i. p. 80. — Biensis typicus *Puch*; Type of Biensis *Puch.* (1845).
14. R. *philippensis* Linn. Pl. enl. 774. — Rallus striatus *Linn.*, Briss. Orn. v. t. 14. f. 2.
15. R. *pacificus* Gmel. Forst. Descr. An. p. 177., Icon. ined. 128. et 127.?
16. R. *pectoralis* Cuv.
17. ? R. *assimilis* G. R. Gray. Dieff. Trav. N. Z. App. p. 197.
18. R. *gularis* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 196.

Ortygometra *Linn.**

Bill shorter than the head, and more or less strong, with the culmen keeled, slightly curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated, the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils lateral and placed in a membranous groove, with the opening exposed, linear, and near the middle. *Wings* moderate, with the second and third quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and graduated. *Tarsi* rather robust. *Toes* more or less long and slender, with the inner toe rather shorter than the outer, the hind toe very slender, and rather short; the claws moderate, compressed, and acute.

The species which form this genus are found in most parts of the world: they live in the meadows, especially those that are occasionally subject to inundations, marshy places, and borders of rivers; and as they are shy and solitary, they conceal themselves among the reeds and tall grass, through which they are capable of running with ease and rapidity. Worms, insects, molluscous animals and seeds, form their chief subsistence. The nest is generally formed on the ground in the neighbourhood of water; it is composed of grass and dry herbage, and is usually placed in a slight hollow made by the bird; the female lays from ten to fourteen eggs.

1. O. *crex* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 750. — Crex pratensis *Bechst.*; Fulica nævia *Gmel.*, Albin, ii. pl. 73., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 341.
2. O. *carolina* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 144., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 48. f. 1. — Rallus stolidus et R. melanops *Vieill.?* Azara, No. 373.?
3. O. *porzana* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 751. — Ortygometra marmorata *Leach*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 343.
4. O. *fluminea* (Gould.) Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 139.
5. O. *maculosa* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 556., Azara, No. 378.
6. O. *jamaicensis* (Gmel.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 278., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 349.
7. O. *palustris* (Gould.) Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 139.
8. O *affinis* G. R. Gray. Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Zool. p. 14.
9. O. *pygmæa* (Naum.) — Gallinula Bailloni *Vieill.*; G. Foljambii *Mont.*; G. stellaris *Temm.*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 344.
10. O. *minuta* (Pall.)—Rallus pusillus *Gmel.*; R. parvus *Scop.*; Gallinula minuta *Mont.*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 345.; Type of Phalaridion *Kaup* (1829); R. Peyrousei *Vieill.?*
11. O. *flaviventer* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 847., Azara, No. 377.— Rallus minutus *Gmel.*; R. superciliaris *Vieill.?*
12. O. *cinerea* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii p. 556. — Rallus exilis *Temm.* Pl. col. 523.
13. O. *albicollis* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 560. — Crex mustelina *Licht.* Azara, No. 374.

* Linnæus established this genus in 1744. *Porzana* of Vieillot (1816), *Zapornia* of Leach (1816), *Phalaridion* of M. Kaup (1829), and *Rallites* (1845) of M. Pucheran are synonymous.

14. O. *noveboracensis* (Gmel.)—Rallus ruficollis *Penn.*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 329., Gal. des Ois. t. 266.
15. O. *leucosoma* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 348.
16. O. *facialis* (Tschudi) Wiegm. Archiv. Naturg. ix. p. 388.
17. O. *femoralis* (Tschudi) Wiegm. Archiv. Naturg. ix. p. 388.
18. O. *antarctica* (King) Zool. Journ. iv. p. 95.
19. O. *spilonota* (Gould) Voy. Beagle, Zool. p. 131. pl. 49.
20. O. *setosa* (King) Zool. Journ. iv. p. 94.
21. O. *notata* (Gould) Voy. Beagle, Zool. p. 132. pl. 48.

Aramides *Puch.**

Bill as long or longer than the head, strong, with the culmen elevated at the base, and curved from the front of the nostrils, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated; the gonys moderate, slightly angulated, and advancing upwards; the nostrils placed in a membranous groove, which extends beyond the middle of the bill, with the opening linear, and near the fore part of the groove. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fourth to the seventh quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and graduated. *Tarsi* robust, as long as the middle toe, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* rather robust and long, with the inner toe rather shorter than the outer, the hind toe short, and rather slender; the claws short, compressed, and acute.

The species of this genus are natives of the warmer parts of South America. They frequent the thickest parts of the woods and perch during the night, and sometimes even in the day-time, on the low trees or tufted bushes. The note of one of the species is so loud and clear as to be heard at the distance of a mile; and it is sometimes interrupted by sonorous whistling.

1. A. *cayennensis* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 352. — Rallus maximus *Vieill.*; R. hydrogallina *Less.*
2. A. *ypecaha* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 568., Azara, No. 367. — Crex melampyga *Licht.*
3. A. *gigas* (Spix) Av. Bras. t. 99.
4. A. *chiricote* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 558., Azara, No. 368. — Gallinula mangle *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 97.
5. A. *ruficeps* (Spix) Av. Bras. t. 96. — Gallinula ruficollis var. *Swains.* Zool. Ill. pl.
6. A. *ruficollis* (Gmel.).
7. A. *plumbeus* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xix. p. 404. — Gallinula sarracura *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 98., Azara, No. 369.; Rallus nigricans et R. melanurus *Pr. Bonap.*
8. A. *immaculatus* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 79., Azara, No. 371.
9. A. *maculatus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 775.—Rallus variegatus *Gmel.* Azara, No. 370.; R. nivosus *Swains.*
10. A. *sanguinolentus* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 335.
11. A. *cæsius* (Spix) Av. Bras. t. 95. — Rallus bicolor *Cuv.*; R. nigricans *Pr. Max.*

Eulabeornis *Gould.*†

Bill as long, or rather longer than the head, and strong, with the culmen curved beyond the nasal groove, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a membranous nasal groove, with the opening linear and in the middle. *Wings* moderate, with the first quill shorter than the second, which is rather shorter than the third and fourth; these are equal and longest. *Tail* more or less long and graduated. *Tarsi* the length of the middle toe, strong, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long and strong, with the inner rather shorter than the outer, the hind toe moderate; the claws long, compressed, and acute.

* Established by M. Pucheran in 1845 (*Rev. Zool.* 1845. p. 277.).
† Mr. Gould established this genus in 1844 (*Proc. Z. S.* 1844. p. 56.).

The species of this genus are found among the reeds and dense herbage that grow in the swamps and in inundated places in the north-western parts of Australia, the Moluccas, and Abyssinia. They are extremely shy, and run with remarkable speed when disturbed.

1. E. *castaneoventris* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1844, p. 59., B. of Austr. pl.
2. E. *celebensis* (Quoy et Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol., Zool. i. p. 250. t. 24. f. 2.
3. E. *torquata* (Linn.) Briss. Orn. v. t. 15. f. 1., Nova Act. f. 18. t. 19.—Rallus lineatus *Cuv.*
4. E.? *Cuvieri* (Puch.) Guer. Iconogr. Cuv. Ois. t. f. . — Rallus gularis *Cuv.*
5. E.? *abyssinica* (Rupp.) Syst. Uebers. Vog. t. 46.

Corethrura *Reich.**

Bill shorter than the head, rather slender and straight, with the culmen rather elevated at the base and curved before the nasal groove, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a membranous groove with the opening linear and in the middle. *Wings* moderate, with the first quill much shorter than the second, which is also much shorter than the third and fourth; these are equal and longest. *Tail* short and rather graduated. *Tarsi* as long or shorter than the middle toe, rather slender, and the front covered with transverse scales. *Toes* lengthened and slender, with the inner shorter than the outer, the hind toe long and very slender, the claws moderate, weak, and acute.

The species that compose this genus are found in most parts of the world: they frequent sedgy and marshy places, amidst the low bushes of which they run and hide with great celerity.

1. C. *zeylanica* (Gmel.) Brown's Ill. pl. 37.
2. C. *fasciata* (Raffl.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 328. — Gallinula euryzona *Temm.* Pl. col. 417.; Rallus ruficeps *Cuv.*; Type of Rallina *Reich.* 1845.
3. C. *rubiginosa* (Temm.) Pl. col. 357.
4. C. *superciliaris* (Eyton) Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845. p. 230.
5. C. *capensis* (Linn.) Brown's Ill. pl. 38.?
6. C. *ruficollis* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 349.
7. C. *melanophaia* (Vieill.) N. Dict d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 549., Azara, No. 375. — Crex lateralis *Licht.* Griff. An. Kingd. iii. pl. p. 542.
8. C. *albifrons* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 338.
9. C. *leucopyrrha* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 550., Azara, No. 375.
10. C. *rufescens* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 565.
11. C. *olivacea* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 561. — Crex gularis *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. pl. 39.
12. C. *fusca* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 773.
13. C. *modesta* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 348.
14. C. *akool* (Sykes) Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 164.
15. C. *cayennensis* (Gmel.) Steph. Pl. enl. 368. — Rallus Kiolo *Vieill.*; R. castaneus *Cuv.* Reich. Syn. Av. Icon. Col. t. cxxi. f. 1198, 1199.
16. C. *aurita* (Gray) Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 13.
17. C. *ecaudata* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 348. Pl. enl. 753.?
18. C. *quadristrigata* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 196. — Gallinula superciliosa *Temm.*
19. C. *mystacina* Temm.
20. C. *tabuensis* (Gmel.) — Rallus minutus *Forst.* Descr. An. p. 178. Icon. ined. 130.; Gallinula immaculata *Swains.*; Crex plumbea *Gray.*
21. C. *sandwichensis* (Gmel.) Reich. Syn. Av. Icon. Col. t. . f. 1184, 1185.
22. C. *obscura* (Gmel.).
23. C. *tahitiensis* (Gmel.).
24. C. *ferruginea* (Gmel.).
25. C. *tannensis* (Forst.) Desc. An. p. 275. Icon. ined. 131.
26. C. *fuscescens* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 550.
27. C. *griseofrons* G. R. Gray.
28. C. *pulchra* (Gray) Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 410. pl. p. 542. — Rallus cinnamomeus *Less.*; Gallinula elegans *A. Smith*, Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 22.
29. C. *ruficollis* (Gray) Zool. Misc. p. 13.—Rallus rufus *Vieill.*? Gallinula Jardini *A. Smith*, Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 21.
30. C. *dimidiata* (Temm.) A. Smith, Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 20.
31. C. *lineata* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 338.

* Established by M. Reichenbach in 184-? *Rallina* of the same author is synonymous.

Ocydromus *Wagl.**

Bill rather long, and very strong, with the culmen slightly curved and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils lateral, and placed in the fore part of a membranous groove, with the opening oval and exposed. *Wings* very short and rounded, with the fifth and sixth quills equal and longest; the secondaries and the coverts lengthened and very soft. *Tail* more or less lengthened, round and soft. *Tarsi* robust, shorter than the middle toe and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long and strong, with the inner toe rather shorter than the outer, the hind toe short, and rather slender, the claws moderate and rather acute.

The typical species is found in New Zealand, where it inhabits the open country near the sea-coast, living on the ground among the long grass, or in thickets of low bushes, whence it can easily spring on small birds perched on the branches near the ground. It seems to seek its food during the dusk of the evening or in the moonlight, and that is considered the best time to hunt for specimens. They feed on shell-fish, worms, and young birds, and run with great swiftness; they scratch the earth like the domestic fowl, and conceal themselves in holes in the ground at the roots of trees. At night and in rainy weather they utter a melancholy note. The female lays from three to five eggs, and the young are protected and fed by the parent until they are nearly full grown.

1. O. *australis* (Sparrm.) Strickl. Mus. Carls. t. 14. — Rallus troglodytes *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 110., Icon. ined. 126., Ellis, Icon. ined. 70.
2. O.? *Dieffenbachii* G. R. Gray, Dieff. Trav. N. Z. App. p. 197., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 15.
3. O. *brachypterus* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1841. p. 248. Mag. de Zool. 1842. Ois. t. 24.— Type of Gallirallus *Lafr.* (1841).

* Established by Wagler in 1830 (*System der Amphibien*, p. 98.). *Gallirallus* of Baron de Lafresnaye (1841) is synonymous.

November, 1846.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

PORPHYRIO
Alleni. Thomson.

1. TRIBONYX Mortieri. 2. PORPHYRIO melanotus. 3. FULICA atra. 4. GALLINULA chloropus.
5. HELIORNIS Surinamensis. 6. PODICA Senegalensis.

The second Subfamily,

GALLINULINÆ, or GALLINULES,

have the Bill short, with the culmen more or less elevated, and advancing on the forehead, and the sides compressed; the Wings short and rounded; the Tail short and rounded; the Tarsi long and slender; the Toes very long, slender, and more or less margined on their sides, and the hind toe long; the Claws generally long, and slightly curved.

PORPHYRIO *Briss.**

Bill short, very much elevated at the base, which is flat and broadly dilated on the forehead; the culmen much arched to the tip; and the sides much compressed; the nostrils placed in a small nasal groove and rounded. *Wings* moderate, with the second, third, and fourth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* long, shorter than the middle toe, and scutellated with broad tranverse scales. *Toes* very long, slender, and free at their base, with the lateral ones unequal, the outer longest; the claws long, slender, and somewhat curved.

These richly coloured birds are inhabitants of the warmer and temperate climates, where they live in pairs or in small flocks on the borders of the lakes, rivers, and the inundated fields. They seem to prefer the land more than the water, walk about with a stately air, run with quickness and lightness, and are capable, from the length of their toes, of walking on the plants that float on the surface of the water, searching for their food. They are said to hold their food in the manner of parrots. Their food consists of fruits, seeds, and roots of aquatic plants, and of small fish. The nest is usually placed on the borders of rivers, and in the marshes, concealed by the high reeds and rushes: it is constructed with stalks of grasses and decayed vegetables; and the female lays from three to four eggs.

1. P. *veterum* Gmel. Itin. iii. t. 12., Edwards's Birds, pl. 87. — Fulica Porphyrio *Pall.*; Porphyrio hyacinthinus *Temm.*; P. antiquorum *Pr. Bonap.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 340.; Fulica cærulea *Vandelli, ?*

2. P. *indicus* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. 194. — Porphyrio smaragdinus *Temm.* Pl. col. 421.

3. P. *poliocephalus* (Lath.) — Porphyrio pulverulentus *Temm.* Pl. col. 405.

4. P. *madagascariensis* (Lath.) — Porphyrio smaragnotus *Temm.* Pl. enl. 810.; Porphyrio chlorynotus *Vieill.*

5. P. *melanotus* Temm. — Porphyrio cyanocephalus *Vieill.*; Fulica alba *Lath.* Phillip's Bot. Bay, pl. p. 273., White's Journ. pl. p. 238.

6. P. *bellus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. p. 176., B. of Austr. pl. *

7. P. *Alleni* (Thom.) Ann. & Mag. of Nat. Hist.

8. P. *martinica* (Linn.) Temm. Jacq. Vög. t. 3. — Porphyrio Tavoua *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 267., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 73. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 305.; P. cyanocollis *Vieill.* Azara No. 383.

9. P. *cyanoleucus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 27., Azara No. 381.

10. P. *parvus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 897. — Fulica flavirostris *Gmel.*; Porphyrio simplex *Gould?*; P. cayanus *Less.*

11. P. *cinereus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. 29.

12. P. *calvus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxviii. p. 28.

13. ? P. *maderaspatanus* (Gmel.) Briss. Ray's Syn. t. 1. f. 4.

14. ? P. *melanocephalus* (Gmel.) Briss.

15. ? P. *purpureus* (Gmel.) Vieill.

16. ? P. *viridis* (Gmel.) Briss.

17. P. *mexicanus* (Gmel.) Vieill.

* Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760.

Tribonyx *Dubus.**

Bill shorter than the head ; the culmen elevated, slightly advancing on the forehead, gradually sloping and arched to the tip, with the sides compressed; the nostrils placed in a nasal groove, with the opening near the middle of the bill. *Wings* very short, tuberculated, with the fourth, fifth, and sixth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, strong, the outer longer than the inner, and all covered with strong scales ; the claws moderate and curved.

The species of this genus are peculiar to Australia. According to Mr. Gould these birds are excessively shy, and are rarely observed, except on the ground. The nest occurs in sedge, and the eggs are usually six in number.

1. T. *Mortieri* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Sc. Brux. vii. 215. t. — Brachyptrallus ralloïdes *Lafr.*

2. T. *ventralis* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1836. 85.

Gallinula *Briss.*†

Bill moderate, with the base of the culmen more or less extending on the forehead, and suddenly curved at the tip; the nostrils placed in a large nasal groove, with the opening near the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate, with the second, third, and fourth quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* strong, shorter than the middle toe, and broadly scutellated in front. *Toes* very long, divided at the base, margined throughout their length by a membrane, and the outer longer than the inner.

The species of this genus are found in various parts of the world. They are mostly observed in the evening or early twilight on the borders of rivers, lakes, and brooks, especially where the current is slow and deep, and the stream is bordered with reeds and sedges, among which they retire during the day. These birds seem to prefer the water, swimming with ease in a singular flirting manner, continually striking the water with their tails: when approached and alarmed, they have recourse to diving, which they perform with ease, using their wings as fins; or they take wing, skimming along the surface to the first cover that is visible, where they remain concealed. On the land, these birds walk about with facility, flirting up their tails at intervals; and are capable, by the compressed form of their bodies, of running swiftly through covert and entangled herbage, and even of passing through very narrow openings. From the length of their toes, they can move over considerable spaces of still water, on the yielding surface of the aquatic foliage. Their food consists of slugs, worms, and insects, with various grains, &c. Their nest is usually formed in a retired spot, among the reeds on the side of water. It is a thick mass of interlaced decayed flags, rushes, &c., in which the female deposits from eight to ten eggs. The young take to the water as soon as they are hatched, and are attentively watched by their parents.

1. G. *chloropus* (Linn.) Lath. Pl. enl. 877. — Fulica fusca *Linn.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 342. ; G. parvifrons *Blyth ;* G. chloropus var. indicus *Blyth.*

2. G. *orientalis* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. 195. — Gallinula plumbea *Vieill.* ; G. ardosiacea *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 268.

3. G. *leucomelana* Mull. & Sch. Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. p. 158.

4. G. *olivacea* Meyen, Nova Act. &c. 1834. 109. t. 20.

5. G. *phœnicura* (Penn.) Ind. Zool. 19. pl. 9., Pl. enl. 896. — Gallinula javanica *Horsf.;* G. erythrina *Bechst.;* Fulica chinensis *Bodd.*

6. G. *cristata* Lath. — Fulica cinerea *Gmel.;* Gallinula gularis et G. lugubris *Horsf.*

7. ? G. *nævia* Less. Tr. d'Orn. 534.

8. G. *galeata* Pr. Max. Beitr. iv. 808., Pr. Bonap. Am. Orn. pl. 27. f. 1. — Gallinula chloropus & G. americanus *Pr. Bonap.*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 244.

9. G. *crassirostris* (Gray), Griff. An. Kingd. iii. p. 542. pl.

10. G. *pileata* Pr. Max. Beitr. iv. 802.

11. ? G. *porphyrioïdes* Less. Tr. d'Orn. 534.

* Established by Chev. Dubus (*Bull. Acad. Brux.* vii. 215.) in 1837 ; and *Brachyptrallus* of Baron La Fresnaye (1840) is coequal.

† Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760. In 1800 or 1801, Lacépède used *Hydrogallina ;* while, in 1831, M. Brehm employed *Stagnicola* for the same set of birds.

Fulica *Linn.**

Bill shorter than the head, strong, straight, more elevated than broad, with the culmen straight, advancing on the forehead, forming a broad shield, and curved near the tip ; the nostrils placed in a nasal groove, linear, and near the middle of the bill. *Wings* short, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* very short, and rounded. *Tarsi* moderate, shorter than the middle toe, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long, and united at their base, lobated on their sides, especially on the inner; the inner toe with two, the middle with three, and the outer with four decided rounded membranes ; the hind toe long, and lobated in its entire length.

These birds are scattered generally throughout the world; those of the northern parts migrating to the more genial climates on the approach of winter, and returning in spring. They are usually observed on ponds, rivers, and salt-water inlets, that are margined with reeds and thick sedges, amongst which they hide on the approach of the least danger, and remain concealed as long as the disturber continues in sight. It is generally during the evening and twilight that these birds are observed swimming with buoyancy and ease; and they are capable of diving with facility, both as a means of escape from the shots of the sportsman, and to collect some portion of their food. When on the ground, they walk with comparative ease, and even run quickly. Their food consists of small fish, insects, mollusca, and aquatic plants; but they sometimes seek on the land for worms, slugs, seeds, &c., which they pick up among the herbage during the morning and evening. They take wing either from the land or the surface of the water with difficulty, spreading their wings, and then fluttering and striking rapidly with their feet along the surface to aid them in their escape: when once raised they are able to fly at a considerable elevation with ease and rapidity, but with a great deal of motion in their wings. They form their nests among the reeds and rank grass on the water's edge; it is composed of a large mass of decomposed vegetable matter, sometimes to the thickness of six to twelve inches above the water, and sometimes extending in depth to one and a half or two feet. This mass is sometimes displaced by floods, when it floats on the surface of the water, without injury to the eggs, or preventing the female from hatching them. The eggs are generally from seven to ten in number; and the young take to the water as soon as hatched, where they are attended and protected by the parents till able to provide for themselves.

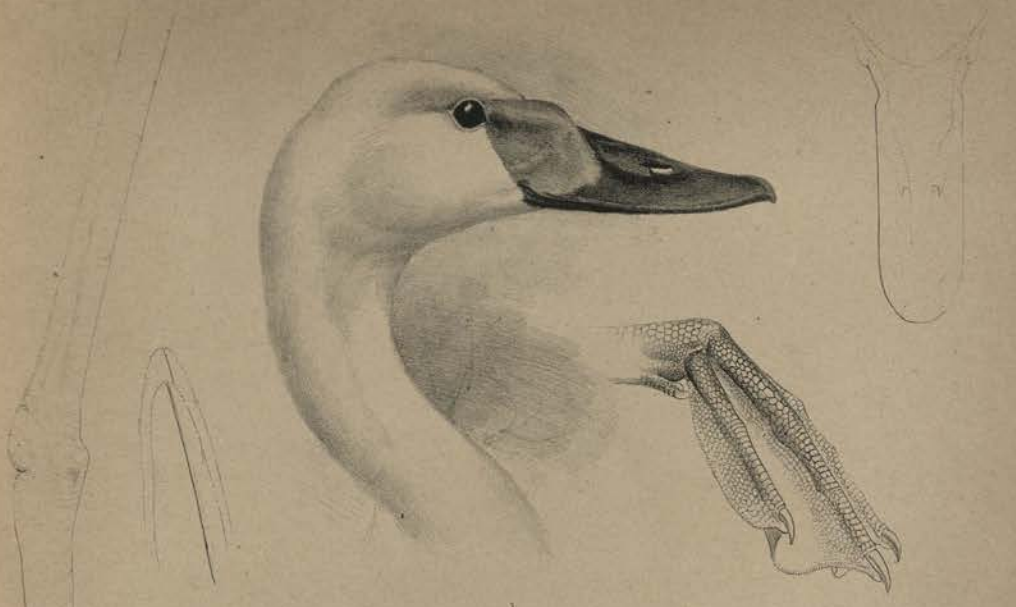
1. F. *atra* Linn. Pl. enl. 197., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 338. — Fulica aterrima *Linn.*; F. æthiops *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. t. 13.; F. pullata *Pall.*; F. atrata *Pall.* Briss. Orn. t. 2. f. 2.; F. leucoryx *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. t. 12.
2. F. *cristata* Gmel. Pl. enl. 797., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 269.
3. F. *chloropoïdes* King, Zool. Journ. iv. 95.
4. F. *gallinuloïdes* King, Zool. Journ. iv. 95.
5. F. *leucoptera* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. 48., Azara 447.
6. F. *armillata* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xii. 47., Azara 448.
7. F. *americana* Gmel. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 239., Am. Orn. pl. 73. f. 1. — Fulica Wilsoni *Steph.*
8. F. *leucopyga* Wagl. Isis, 1831. 516.
9. F. *ardesiaca* Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. 1831. p. 389.
10. F. *gigantea* Eyd. et Souley. Voy. de la Bonite, p. 102. t. 8.

* Established by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1735.

February, 1845.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

PHŒNICOPTERUS
ignipalliatus J Geoff et D'Orb



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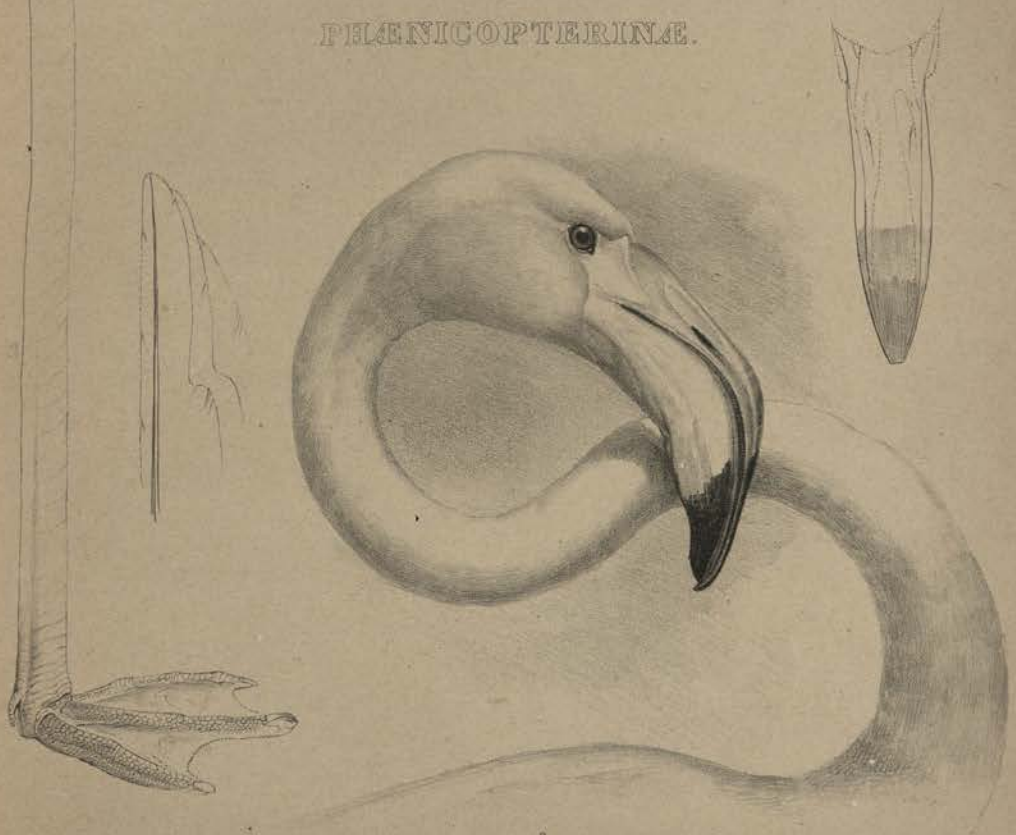
PHŒNICOPTERINÆ.



2

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1. CYGNUS minor. 2. PHŒNICOPTERUS antiquorum.

Order VIII. ANSERES *Linn.**

This division embraces many species of birds, which are peculiar for having their Tarsi usually very short, compressed, and placed more posteriorly than is the case with those that compose the other orders; the Toes are connected together by a membrane, which sometimes extends to the end of each toe; the hind toe is sometimes free, though more or less webbed, and thus their feet are well adapted to assist them in their progress on or in the water.

The first Family,

ANATIDÆ, or Ducks,

have the Bill generally depressed, broad, and always laminated on the sides; the lamination being more prominent in some species than in others.

The first Subfamily,

PHŒNICOPTERINÆ, or Flamingoes,

have the Bill large, compressed, suddenly bent downwards in the middle, and the lateral margins laminated; the Tarsi very long, slender, with the Tibia also lengthened and naked; the Toes short, the anterior ones united by a membranous web.

Phœnicopterus *Linn.*†

Bill larger than the head, higher than broad at the base, with the culmen flattened and suddenly bent downwards in the middle, and the sides narrowing and rather obtuse at the tip; the lower mandible narrow at the base, and widening at the middle, then narrowing to the tip; the lateral margins curved, and finely laminated; the nostrils placed in a groove, linear, and covered by a membrane. *Wings* moderate, with the first and second quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short. *Tarsi* very long, slender, slightly compressed, and covered in front with transverse scales; the tibia lengthened and exposed. *Toes* short, the anterior ones united together by a membrane; the hind toe free, very short, and almost touching the ground: the claws short.

* The *Palmipedes* of Latham, and the *Natatores* of Illiger.
† Established by Linnæus in 1748.

PHŒNICOPTERINÆ.

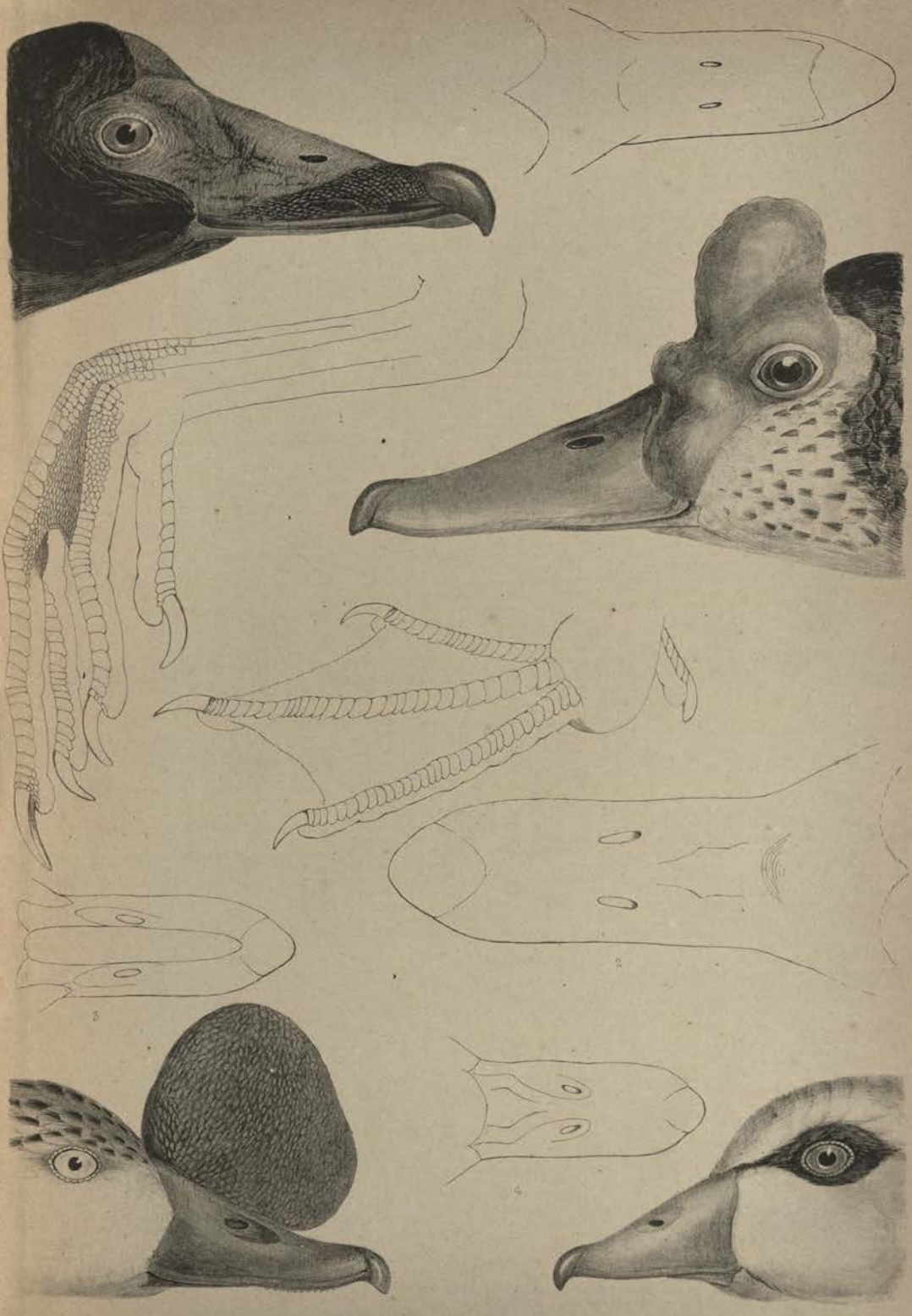
These remarkable birds are found in the warmer parts of the world. They are usually observed on the sea shore or in the salt-marshes in flocks of many individuals, one of which generally acts as sentinel, while the others are feeding or resting. At the slightest danger it gives warning by a loud trumpet-like noise, and then starts off and takes the lead in their flight. When flying, they form two lines springing from one bird, which gives the appearance of a triangle, but they alight in a straight line, and generally remain so even while seeking their food. They are capable of running quickly, but, when walking, assist themselves by placing their upper mandible on the ground. Shell-fish, the spawn of fish, and marine insects form their food, which they secure by means of their long bill, turning it towards themselves, and thus it is placed upside down to take advantage of its peculiar form. The nest is placed on a hillock, which the female forms of mud to the height of a foot and a half, having the top truncated and concave, whereon are deposited two or three eggs; these are hatched by the bird crouching over them.

1. P. *antiquorum* Temm. Pl. enl. 63., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 287.
2. P. *ruber* Linn. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 66. f. 4., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 93., Catesby's Car. pl. 73. 74., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 416.
3. P. *chilensis* Mol. Chili, p. 214.
4. P. *ignipalliatus* I. Geoffr. & D'Orb. Mag. de Zool. 1833. Ois. t. 2. — Phœnicopterus chilensis *Pœppig*.
5. P. *parvus* Vieill. Anal. d'Ornith. Gal. des Ois. t. 273. — Phœnicopterus minor *Geoffr.* Pl. enl. 419.

September, 1846.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

CHENALOPEX
jubatus (Spix)



1. ANSERANAS melanoleuca. 2. PLECTROPTERUS gambensis. 3. SARKIDIORNIS cristata. 4. CHENALOPEX ægyptiacus.

The second Subfamily,

PLECTROPTERINÆ, or SPUR-WINGED GEESE,

have the Bill long, generally of equal width throughout, and armed at the tip with a strong broad nail; the apical part of the tibia and knee naked; the Tarsi lengthened, compressed, and covered with small subquadrate scales; the Toes moderate, and the anterior ones more or less united by a membrane; the hind toe long, simple, and generally elevated.

ANSERANAS *Less.**

Bill long, broader at the base than towards the tip, the base more elevated than broad; the culmen gradually sloping, the bill covered with a warty skin, which extends round the eyes to a point on the forehead, leaving only the large broad strong nail at the tip naked; the nostrils placed near the middle and culmen, membranous, and having the opening small. *Wings* long, with the third and fourth quills equal and longest. *Tail* long and rounded. *Tarsi* lengthened, as long as the middle toe without the claw, covered with small nearly rounded scales. *Toes* lengthened, slender, with the three anterior ones united by a web only at the base, and the sides margined; the hind toe long and hardly elevated above the plane of the other toes; the claws long, compressed, and acute.

The type is peculiar to Australia, and utters a shrill whistling note.

A. *melanoleuca* (Lath.) Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. 7., Cuv. Mém. du Mus. xi. cah. t. 19., Less. Compl. du Buff. Ois. t. 49. f. 1. — Anas semipalmata *Lath.* Gen. Syn. Suppl. ii. pl. 139., Lamb. Icon ined. i. 74.

PLECTROPTERUS *Leach.*†

Bill lengthened, the base as broad as high, and the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a large broad nail; the nostrils oval, and placed near the middle and culmen. *Wings* lengthened, with the second, third, and fourth quills equal and longest, and the bend of the wings armed with a strong spur. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* long, a trifle shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered with small quadrate scales, those of the front the largest. *Toes* long, the anterior ones united by an indented web; the hind toe elevated and simple. The base of the culmen furnished with a naked protuberance; the cheeks and a portion of the neck of the adult denuded of feathers.

The single species of this genus is only found in Africa; especially in the western and southern parts.

P. *gambensis* (Linn.) Steph. Lath. Syn. vi. pl. 102., Mag. de Zool. 1834. Ois. t. 29, 30. — Anser spinosus *Bonn.*

* Established by M. Lesson in 1828 (*Man. d'Ornith.* ii. p. 418.). It is coequal with *Choristopus* of Mr. Eyton in 1838.
† Mr. Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 6.) adopted this name, in 1824, from the MS. of the late Dr. Leach.

Sarkidiornis *Eyton*.*

Bill moderate, of equal width throughout, more elevated at the base than broad, and the tip armed with a broad strong nail; the nostrils large, oval, placed near the middle and culmen. *Wings* lengthened, with the first and second quills nearly equal and longest; each shoulder armed with a blunt tubercle. *Tail* moderate and rounded. *Tarsi* moderate, as long as the middle toe without the claw, and covered with subquadrate scales. *Toes* long, the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe moderate, much elevated, and simple. The male furnished with a large rounded compressed caruncle on the top of the culmen.

The birds of this division are inhabitants of the warmer parts of America, and are also found in India and Western and Southern Africa. The Indian species is generally met with in pairs, and feeds on the seeds of aquatic grasses and other kinds of plants. The female is of less size than the male, has the metallic reflections much less brilliant, and is also destitute of the compressed upright caruncle on the culmen.

1. S. *regia* (Mol.) Eyton. — Anser melanonotos *Penn* Ind. Zool. p. 21. pl. 11., Pl. enl. 937., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 285.; Anas tricolor *Bodd.*

2. S. *africana* Eyton, Monogr. Anat. p. 103.

3. ? S. *sibilatrix* Poepp.' Bull. Sci. Nat. xix. 103.

Chenalopex *Steph.*† .

Bill rather short, strong, with the base much elevated, and the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a broad strong nail; the nostrils large, rather rounded, and placed near the middle and culmen. *Wings* long, with the second and third quills nearly equal and longest; the bend of the wings armed with a blunt spur. *Tail* moderate and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, and covered with subquadrate scales. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe long, elevated, and slightly lobed.

Most parts of Africa, and the tropical portions of America, are the localities of the birds that constitute the species of this genus.

1. C. *ægyptiacus* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 379. — Anser varius *Schn.*

2. C. *africanus* (Bonn.) Pl. enl. 982, 983.

3. C. *montanus* (Gmel.).

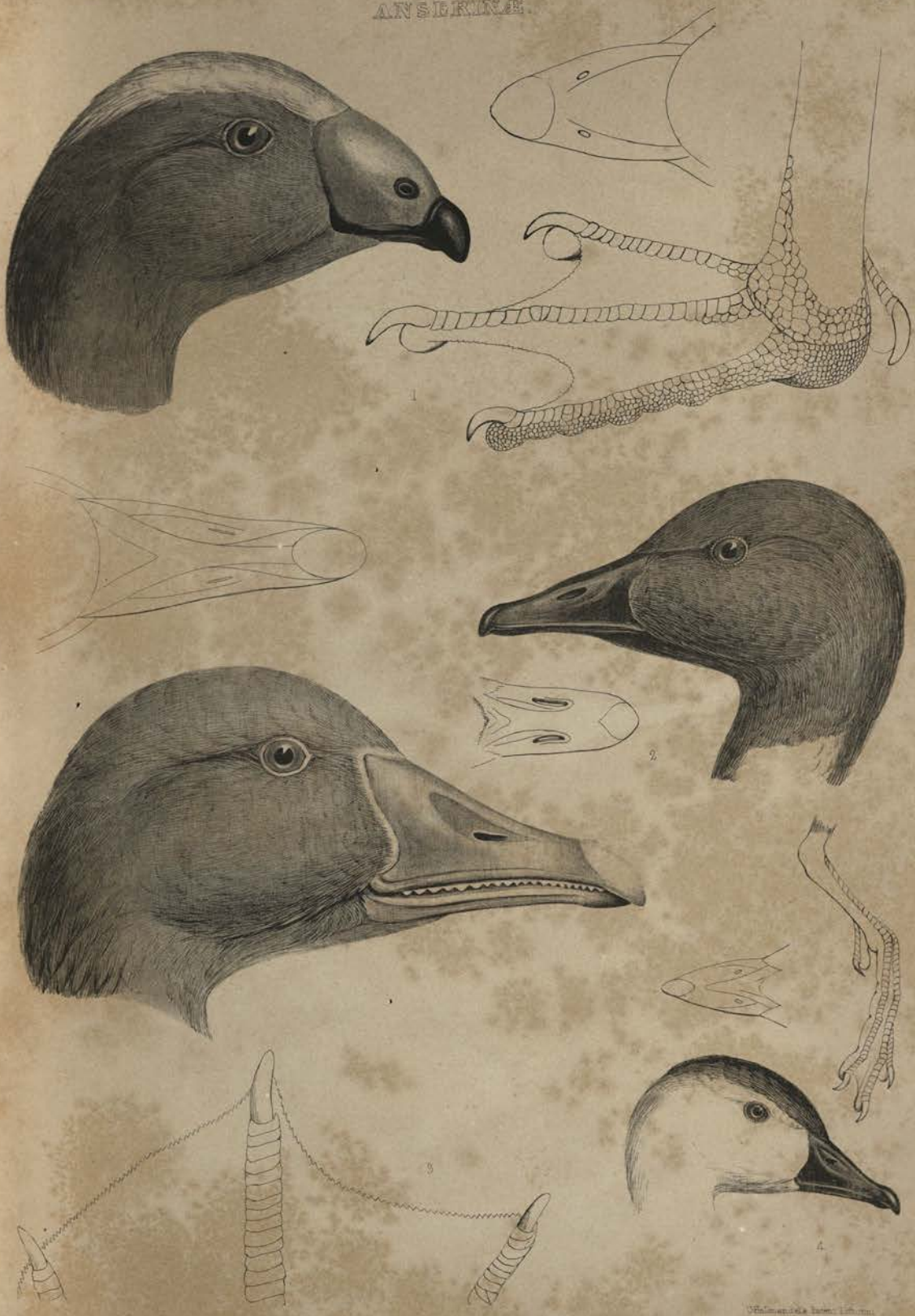
4. C. *jubatus* (Spix), Wagl. Spix, Av. Bras. t. 108. — Anser polycomos *Less.*?

* The above name was established in 1838 (*Monogr. Anatidæ*, p. 20.) by Mr. Eyton.

† It was in 1824 that Mr. Stephens established the above name (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 42.).

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint

BERNICLA
inornata (King.)



1. CEREOPSIS novæ hollandiæ 2. BERNICLA brenta 3. ANSER ferus 4. NETTAPUS coromandelianus.

The third Subfamily,

ANSERINÆ, or GEESE,

have the Bill as long as, or shorter than, the head, the culmen much elevated at the base and gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a large broad nail, the sides compressed, and the marginal laminæ more or less apparent; the Wings lengthened; the Tarsi longer than the middle toe, and the knee naked; the Toes short, and strongly webbed, with the hind toe short, elevated, and scarcely lobed.

CEREOPSIS *Lath.**

Bill very short, with the base elevated, and the culmen arched for three fourths of its length, and then depressed to the tip, which is protected by a large and broad nail; the nostrils very large, rounded, and pierced in the cere, which covers the basal portion of the bill to near the nail. *Wings* rather long, with the first quill short. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe. *Toes* short, and united by an indented web; the hind toe short and not lobed.

The type of this genus is peculiar to the continent of Australia, where it is never seen on water, but wanders about the grassy declivities and the shores, in search of grass, on which it principally feeds.

1. C. *novæ hollandiæ* Lath. Pl. col. 206., Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 33. — Cereopsis cinereus *Cuv.*; C. australis *Swains.*; Anser griseus *Vieill.*

ANSER *Barr.*†

Bill more or less lengthened, elevated at the base; the culmen sloping to the tip, which is furnished with a large broad nail; the sides compressed, the lateral margins of both mandibles strong, and armed with very strong and widely set tooth-like laminæ; the margins of the upper mandible arched and angulated at the base; the nostrils large, with the opening in the middle of the bill, and longitudinal. *Wings* long, and the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, and united by an indented web, the lateral ones unequal; and the claws short and curved.

These birds seek the higher latitudes during the summer months; and as the winter appears they return to the warmer portions of Europe, Asia, and America. They are mostly seen in the meadows and marshes of the interior, where they seek their food of grass and grain. On the land they walk with facility, and are very buoyant and graceful on the

* Established by Latham (1801), in his *Index Ornithologicus*, Suppl. lxvii.

† Established by Barrère (1745), in his *Ornith. Sp. nov.* p. 16.; and it embraces *Chen* of M. Boie (1822), and *Cygnopsis* of M. Brandt (1836).

surface of the water, on which they generally rest during the night; when fearful of danger they can plunge beneath its surface for some distance. They possess great power and rapidity of flight; and on their migration they mostly move in two lines, meeting in a point anteriorly. The nest is composed of vegetable matter, and placed among rushes in marshy places; the female lays several eggs.

1. A. *ferus* Gesn. Naum. Vögel, t. 41. f. 60., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 347. — Anas Anser *Linn.*; Anser cinereus *Meyer*; Anser vulgaris *Pall.*; Anser palustris *Flem.*

2. A. *segetum* (Gmel.) Mey. Pl. enl. 985. — Anser sylvestris *Briss.*

3. A. *erythropus* (Linn.) Flem. Edward's Birds, pl. 153. — Anas albifrons *Gmel.*; Anas Casarca *S. G. Gmel.*

4. A. *Bruchi* Brehm. — Anas albifrons *Fab.*; Anas medius *Temm.*; Anas intermedius *Naum.* Vög. t. 288.

5. A. *brevirostris* (Bon.) Heck. — Anas cinerascens *Brehm*; Anas minutus *Naum.* Vög. t. 290.

6. A. *brachyrhynchus* Baill. Mémoires de Soc. d'Emulation d'Abbeville, 1833, Yarr. British Birds, pl. p. 64. — Anser phœnicopus *Bartlett*; Anser brevirostris *Thienem.*; Anser rufescens *Brehm.*?

7. A. *hyperboreus* (Pall.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 152., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 68. f. 5. & pl. 69. f. 5., Pall. Zoogr. t. 65. — Anser niveus *Briss.*; Anas cærulescens *Linn.*; A. nivalis *Forst.*; Type of Chen *Boie* (1822).

8. A. *cygnoides* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 347., Pall. Zoogr. t. 64.? — Anser guineensis *Briss.*; Type of Cygnopsis *Brandt* (1836).

Bernicla *Steph.**

Bill shorter than the head; the culmen elevated at the base, and gradually sloping towards the tip, which is armed with a large broad nail; the lateral margins membranous, widening posteriorly, and furnished interiorly with lamellæ that are not exposed, but short and widely set; the nostrils large, with the opening linear, longitudinal, and placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills, and sometimes the second only, the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, and covered with small scales. *Toes* short, and united by an indented web, and the lateral ones unequal; the hind toe very short, slightly elevated, and simple.

These birds migrate from the high northern latitudes of Europe, Asia, and America, where they have passed the summer, to the more genial parts for the winter months; some are peculiar to the southern portions of South America, to the Falkland Isles, the Sandwich Islands, and Chili. They usually frequent the marshy grounds that are occasionally overflowed by the high tides, and the coasts and rocks, on which they can find the marine grasses and algæ upon which they feed. Some species are never seen near the sea or even near fresh water, but entirely wander about the interior in pairs or small flocks, living on grasses, berries, &c. The nest is composed of vegetable matter, wherein the female lays from ten to twelve eggs.

1. B. *Brenta* (Pall.) Steph. Pl. enl. 342., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 1. — Anas Bernicla *Linn.*; A. torquata *Belon.*

2. B. *leucopsis* (Bechst.) Steph. Pl. enl. 855. — Anas erythropus *Gmel.*; Anser Bernicla *Pall.*

3. B. *jubata* (Lath.) Steph.

4. B. *antarctica* (Gmel.) Steph. Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 50 — Anas magellanica *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. f. 37.; A. Ganta *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 336. et Icon. ined. 66.; A. hybrida *Mol.*; Anser candidus *Vieill.*; Anas chionis *Illig.*

5. B. *melanoptera* (Eyton), Voy. of Beagle, Birds, pl. 50.

6. B. *inornata* (King), Proc. Z. S. 1830. 15. — Anas cana *Gmel.*? Brown's Ill. Zool. pl. 41, 42.?

7. B. *canagica* (Sewast.) Nov. Act. Petrop. xiii. p. 346. t. 10., Brandt's Desc. et Icones &c. Faun. Ross. 1. t. — Anser pictus *Pall.* Zoogr. 11. 233. t. 67.

8. B. *ruficollis* (Pall.) Steph. Pall. Spic. vi. t. 4., Pall. Zoogr. t. 67. — Anas torquata *Gmel.*

9. B. *magellanica* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 1006. — Anas picta *Gmel.* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 333. et Icon. ined. 65.; An. leucoptera *Gmel.* Brown Illustr. Zool. pl. 40.; Type of Chloephaga *Eyton* (1838).

10. B. *sandwichensis* (Vigors), Proc. Z. S. 1834, Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 8. — Anser hawaiiensis *Eyd. & Souley.* Voy. de la Bonite, Ois. t. 10.

11. B. *anticola* (Tschudi) — Anser montana *Tschudi*, Wiegm. Arch. 1843. 1. 390.

* Established by Mr. Stephens in (*Gen. Zool.* xii. pt. 2. p. 45.) 1824; and it embraces *Chloephaga* (1838) of Mr. Eyton.

12. B. *canadensis* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 346., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 67. f. 4.
13. B. *leucopareia* Brandt, Desc. et Icones Faun. Ross. 1. t. — Anser canadensis *Pall.*
14. B. *Hutchinsii* (Richards. & Swains.) Faun. Bor. Amer. 70.
15. B. *indica* (Gmel.) Gould Cent. of Birds, pl. 80. — Anser undulatus *Bonn.*
16. B. ? *grandis* (Gmel.).

Nettapus *Brandt.**

Bill small, more elevated at the base than broad, the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a large nail; the lamellæ not exposed, but short and widely set; the nostrils somewhat basal, placed near the culmen, with the opening rounded. *Wings* moderate, pointed, and the first two quills the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* long and united by a full web, the lateral ones unequal, and the hind toe very short and more or less lobed; the claws short and curved.

The species of this genus are found in the continental part of India, in Australia, and Africa, where they inhabit the lakes, estuaries, and rivers. "It is remarkable," Mr. Blyth observes, "that the Indian species seems totally incapable of standing or walking upon the ground, but invariably flutters along it in a strange scuffling manner, like a wounded bird. They always descend into the water, never alighting on the ground of their own accord." Col. Sykes remarks: "These birds when wounded dive, and, on returning to the surface, show only the bill above water, keeping the body below at pleasure." He further says that vegetable matter and gravel were found in the stomach. The nest of the Australian species is described by Mr. Gould as being "built up in the grass, about a foot above the surface of the water, the bottom of the nest resting on its surface; it was composed of long dried grasses, slightly hollowed for the reception of the eggs," which are six in number.

1. N. *coromandelianus* (Gmel.) Gould, Pl. enl. 949, 950. — Bernicla Girra *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 68.; N. affinis *Jerd.*; N. albipennis *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl.
2. N. *pulchellus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1841. 89., B. of Austr. pl.
3. N. *auritus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 770. — Anas madagascariensis *Gmel.*

* Established by M. Brandt (*Desc. et Icon. &c.*) in 1836. In 1838, Mr. Eyton adopted the manuscript name of *Cheniscus* from Brookes. Mr. Swainson's name of *Anserella* (1837) is supposed to be founded on a species of this genus, for which I had in 1840 proposed the name of *Microcygna.*

November, 1844.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

CYGNUS
coscoroba (Mol.)

The fourth Subfamily,

CYGNINÆ, or SWANS,

have the Bill nearly the length of the head, higher at the base than broad, and covered with a soft Cere, which in most extends to each eye, the breadth of the bill uniform throughout; the Tarsi moderate, and the Toes lengthened, with the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind Toe short, and not margined with a membranous lobe; the neck very long.

CYGNUS *Linn.**

Bill nearly the length of the head, of equal breadth throughout, and much higher than broad at the base, which is covered with a soft fleshy cere that extends in a point to the eye on each side; the apical portion depressed, and armed at the tip with a large nail; the nostrils more or less in the middle of the bill, rather oblique and oval. *Wings* moderate, with the second and third quills equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* a little shorter than the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, the anterior ones united by a full web, and the hind toe short, and without any marginal lobe.

These graceful birds are principally distributed in the northern latitudes of Europe, Asia, and America. They appear, however, in the more genial portions of these three continents during extreme winters, and there are species peculiar to the southern parts of South America. They live on the lakes and rivers, in small parties of from five to thirty individuals. Various parts of aquatic plants form their chief food; in seeking for which they have the power of submerging their heads for some depth below the surface of the water, where they can retain them for a considerable time. Their nest is formed of a heap of dry vegetable matter; and the female lays from five to seven eggs.

1. C. *Olor* (Gmel.) Illiger, Pl. enl. 913. — Cygnus sibilus *Pall.*; Cygnus gibbus *Bechst.*; Cygnus mansuetus *Ray.*

2. C. *immutabilis* Yarr. Brit. Birds, iii. p. 131. fig. of head.

3. C. *nigricollis* (Gmel.) Steph. Griff. An. Kingd. Birds, pl. — Anas melanocorypha *Molin.*; Anas melanocephala *Gmel.*

4. C. *ferus* Ray. — Anas Cygnus *Linn.*; Cygnus Olor *Pall.*; Cygnus melanorhynchus *Meyer*; Cygnus xanthorhinus *Naum.*; Cygnus musicus *Bechst.*; Type of Olor *Wagl.* (1832).

5. C. *minor* Pall. Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. pl. 95. — Cygnus Bewickii *Yarrell*; Cygnus musicus *Fab.*? Cygnus islandicus *Brehm*; Cygnus melanorhinus *Naum.*

6. C. *americanus* Sharpless, Audub. Birds of Amer. pl. 406. — Cygnus Bewickii *Sw.* Faun. Bor. Amer. 465.; C. musicus *Pr. Bonap.*

7. C. *buccinator* Rich. Faun. Bor. Amer. 464., Audub. Birds of Amer. pl. 376.

8. C. *coscoroba* (Mol.) Molina Chili, p. 213. — Cygnus anatoïdes *King*; Anas chionis *Illiger*?

9. C. *atrata* (Lath.) Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 286. — Anas plutonia *Shaw*, Nat. Misc. pl. 108.; Anser Novæ Hollandiæ *Bonn.* Labill. Voy. t. 9.; Type of Chenopis *Wagl.* (1832).

* Linnæus used this name in his *Systema Naturæ*, of 1735. The genus includes *Olor* and *Chenopis* Wagler, *Isis* (1832).

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

ANAS
caryophyllacea Lath.

1. DENDROCYGNA viduata. 2. TADORNA vulpanser. 3. CHAULELASMUS streperus.
4. MALACORHYNCHUS membranaceus. 5. CAIRINA moschata. 6. MERGUS serrator.

7. CASARCA rutila. 8. ANAS boschas. 9. SPATULA clypeata. 10. QUERQUEDULA crecca.
11. PTEROCYANEA cinnea. 12. DAFILA acuta. 13. AIX sponsa.

BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

The fifth Subfamily,

ANATINÆ, or River Ducks,

have the Bill lengthened, more or less broad, depressed towards the tip, which is furnished with a hard nail, and the inner portion of the lateral margins more or less lamellated ; the Tarsi compressed, and generally the length of the inner toe ; the hind Toe lengthened, and slightly bordered with a membranous lobe from the base to the tip.

Dendrocygna *Swains.**

Bill long, higher at the base than broad, with the culmen sloping to the tip, which is armed with a strong broad nail, and the lateral margins straight ; the lamellæ of the upper mandible advancing below the lateral margins, slender, and set widely apart ; the nostrils large, oval, and placed near the base and culmen. *Wings* short and rounded, with the second, third, and fourth quills the longest ; the first quill with a deep notch in the middle, and the secondaries nearly as long as the quills. *Tail* moderate, and rounded at its end. *Tarsi* slightly shorter than the middle toe, robust. *Toes* long, the lateral ones united to the middle one by an indentated membrane; and the hind toe very long, elevated, and simple.

* These birds are migratory, residing in Asia, Africa, the West Indies, South America, and Australia ; and they are found in troops on the fresh-water rivers and ponds, seeking their food, which consists of vegetable matter. During the warm part of the day and at night they roost on the trees.

1. D. *arcuata* (Cuv.) Swains. Horsf. Zool. Res. pl. — Anas javanica *Horsf.* ; Mareca awsuree *Sykes.*
2. D. *major* Jerd. Madr. Journ. 1840. 218.
3. D. *autumnalis* (Linn.) Eyton, Pl. enl. 826., Edwards's Birds, pl. 149.
4. D. *arborea* (Linn.) Eyton, Pl. enl. 804., Edwards's Birds, pl. 193.
5. D. *viduata* (Linn.) Eyton, Penn. Gen. Birds, pl. 13., Pl. enl. 808.
6. D. *virgata* (Pr. Max.).
7. D. *Eytoni* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. — Type of Leptotarsis *Gould* (1838).

Tadorna *Leach.*†

Bill shorter than, or as long as, the head, higher at the base than broad, with the culmen (furnished at times with a round tubercle) concave in the middle, depressed, and curved upwards at the tip, which is suddenly hooked with a strong narrow nail ; the basal part of the lateral margin nearly straight,

* Established by Mr. Swainson (*Class. of Birds,* ii. 365.) in 1837. Wagler's generic name of *Dendronessa* was proposed in 1832, but that name had been previously employed by Mr. Swainson. Mr. Gould's genus *Leptotarsis* is coequal with them.

† Proposed by Leach previously to 1822, when Dr. Fleming introduced it into the *Phil. of Zool.* p. 260. In 1840, Count Keyserling and Prof. Blasius used in its place *Vulpanser.*

and the apical part much curved upwards; the lamellæ slender, rather widely set, and more strongly constructed anteriorly on the inner portion of the lateral margins; the nostrils large, oval, and placed near the base and culmen. *Wings* moderate, pointed, with the second quill the longest, and armed on the shoulder with a tubercle. *Tail* moderate and nearly even. *Tarsi* strong, rather shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* short and fully webbed; the hind toe moderate and elevated, and slightly lobed; the claws moderate and curved.

The type of this division is generally scattered in various parts of the old world, and is found on the sea coast, as well as on the fresh-water rivers and lakes of the interior. It performs periodical migrations to the more northern latitudes. The other species are peculiar to Australia. Marine plants, shell-fish, and molluscous animals form their principal food. Their nest is formed of grass, lined with down, in the deserted burrows of rabbits, which are often found on the coast. The female lays from twelve to fourteen eggs.

1. T. *Vulpanser* Flem. Pl. enl. 53. — Anas Tadorna *Linn.*; Tadorna familiaris *Boie*; T. Belloni *Steph.*; Anas cornuta *Gmel.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 357.
2. T. *Radjah* (Garn.) Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 49.
3. T. *nævosa* (Gould), Proc. Zool. Soc. 1840. p. 177., Birds of Austr. pl.

Casarka *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill as long as the head, nearly straight, the width equalling the height at the base, the anterior half depressed, and scarcely curved upwards at the tip, which is armed with a strong broad nail; the basal part of the lateral margin straight, and the apical part slightly curved upwards; the lamellæ of the upper mandible prominent below the lateral margins, slender, and set rather widely apart; the nostrils suboval, near the base and culmen. *Wings* moderate, with the second quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* robust, shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* long, and united by a full web; and the hind toe long, elevated, and lobed.

The European species of this division occurs also in most parts of Asia and Africa, and is said to be principally found on the large rivers, and but rarely on the sea coast. Their food consists of aquatic vegetables, as well as the small fry of fish and insects. It is in burrows, especially of the marmots, on the banks of rivers, that the female deposits eight to ten eggs. Other species are inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand.

1. C. *rutila* (Pall.) Hist. de l'Egypt. Ois. t. 10. f. 1., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 358. — Anas Casarca *Linn.*; A. rubra *Gmel.*
2. C. *tadornoides* (Jard. & Selby), Eyton, Illustr. Ornith. pl. 62.
3. C. *variegata* (Gmel.) — Anas Cheneros *Forst.* Descriptiones Animalium, &c. p. 92., Icon. ined. 67.; Casarka castanea *Eyton*, Anat. pl. p. 108.

Aix *Boie.*†

Bill shorter than the head, the height at the base not equal with the width, slightly narrowing, and the culmen sloping towards the tip, which is armed with a very broad and large nail; the lateral margins straight, the lamellæ of the upper mandible short, widely set and thick; the nostrils oval,

* Established by the Prince of Canino (*List of Birds of Europe and N. America*) in 1838.

† It was in 1828 that this genus was established by M. Boie (*Isis*), yet other names have since been employed for it; viz. *Cosmonessa* of M. Kaup (1829), *Dendronessa* of Mr. Swainson (1831), and *Lampronessa* of Wagler (1832). These are all coequal with the one used above.

lateral, and placed near the middle of the bill. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill nearly as long as the second, which is the longest. *Tail* moderate, and moderately rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* long, united by a full web, and the hind toe moderate, slightly elevated, and lobed.

Of the two species, one is peculiar to the American continent and the West Indies, the other to China. The American species is rarely found on the sea shore or in salt marshes, its favourite haunts being the solitary deep, and muddy creeks, ponds, and mill dams of the interior. Those of the northern parts of that vast continent migrate to the more temperate districts until the approach of summer, when they again return to their old haunts. Their food consists principally of acorns, seeds of the wild oats, and insects. Sometimes the eggs are placed on a few sticks laid in a fork of the branches, usually, however, in the inside of a hollow tree, on the soft decayed wood, to the number of thirteen. Wilson further states that the female carries the young, one by one, in her bill, by the wing or back of the neck, to the foot of the tree, whence she afterwards leads them to the water.

1. A. *sponsa* (Linn.) Boie, Pl. enl. 980, 981., Wils. Amer. Ornith. pl. 70. f. 3., Voy. l'Ile de Cuba, Ois. t. 30., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 206.

2. A. *galericulata* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 805, 806.

Mareca *Steph.**

Bill shorter than the head, higher than broad at the base, of equal breadth, but depressed, and much rounded at the tip, which is armed with a strong and broad nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible prominent, especially in the middle of the lateral margins, slender, and rather widely set; the nostrils situated near the base and culmen, lateral, and oval. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* moderate and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web; and the hind toe moderate and lobed.

They inhabit various parts of the world, performing periodical migrations in vast flocks during the night, from the northern latitudes to the more temperate countries, and *vice versa*. They seek the margins of lakes and mouths of rivers, as well as the sea shores, wherever their peculiar vegetable food is to be found. The species of America, says Wilson, are seen in great flocks, taking short flights from one rice field to another during the rainy season. They are extremely fond of the tender roots of that peculiar species of aquatic plants on which the canvass-back feeds, and for which that bird is in the constant habit of diving. The widgeon, who never dives, watches the moment of the canvass-back's rising, and, before he has his eyes well opened, snatches the delicious morsel from his mouth, and makes off. It is in the northern regions that the female lays her eggs, which are usually six or eight in number.

1. M. *Penelope* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 825., Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 366. — Anas fistularis *Briss.*; Mareca fistularis *Steph.*; Anas melanura *Gmel.?*; A. Kogolka *Gmel.*

2. M. *americana* (Gmel.) Steph. Pl. enl. 955., Wils. Amer. Ornith. pl. 69. f. 1. — Anas Wigeon *Bonn.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 345.

3. M. *chiloensis* (King), Eyton's Anat. pl. p. 117.

4. M. *castanea* Eyton, Anat. pl. p. 119.

5. M. *gibberifrons* Mull. & Schl. Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. p. 159.

6. M. *capensis* (Gmel.) Steph.

7 M. *brasiliensis* (Gmel.) Steph.

* Mr. Stephens established this genus (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 130.) as far back as 1824; yet, in 1829, M. Kaup proposed for it the name of *Penelope*.

Dafila *Leach.**

Bill longer than, or as long as, the head, higher than broad at the base, narrowed, but slightly widening towards the tip, which is depressed and armed with a strong nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible broad, widely set, and not projecting below the lateral margins; the nostrils large oval, and placed near the culmen at the base. *Wings* long, with the first two quills the longest. *Tail* wedge-shaped, with the two middle feathers much lengthened. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web, and the hind toe rather long and lobed.

They are found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America, performing periodical migrations to the more temperate regions for the winter. The shallow fresh-water marshes are their principal places of resort, as well as fresh-water lakes; and they are rarely found on the sea shores. They seldom dive, but are very noisy. Their nest is made of herbage, and usually found in marshes, and in it the female deposits from eight to ten eggs.

1. D. *acuta* (Linn.) Pr. Bonap. Pl. enl. 954., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 68. f. 3. — Anas caudacuta *Ray;* A. longicauda *Briss.*; A. Tsitzihoa *Vieill.* Gould's B. of Eur. pl. 365.
2. D. *bahamensis* (Linn.) Catesby's Carol. i. t. 93., Eyton's Anat. pl. p. 112., Zool. Beechey's Voy. pl. 14. — Anas Ilathera *Bonn.*; A. Urophasianus *Vigors;* Phasianurus Vigorsii *Wagl.*; Type of Pœcilonetta *Eyton* (1838).
3. D. ? *cucullata* (Fisch.) Mém. l'Acad. de Mosc. ix. t. 19.

Anas *Linn.*†

Bill longer than the head, higher than broad at the base, nearly of equal breadth throughout; the culmen nearly straight, and depressed to the tip, which is armed with a strong broad nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible hardly visible beyond the lateral margin, strong, and widely set, especially near the middle; the nostrils placed near the base of the culmen, lateral, and oval. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the tertials lengthened and acute, and with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* united by a full web; and the hind toe small and somewhat lobed.

Most parts of the Old and New Worlds are inhabited by these birds, which migrate from the colder regions where they retire to breed on the approach of summer, to the more temperate parts on the return of winter. They are generally observed on the margins of fresh-water rivers and lakes, while others only frequent the sea shores or salt marshes. All, however, possess great power of flight, and are capable of swimming with great rapidity. Their food consists of grains, worms, slugs, and insects, which they seek for by means of their bills from among the herbage, &c. The nest is usually placed in the most solitary places of the marshes or bogs, amidst coarse grass, reeds, and rushes, and instances have been remarked of their occupying the nests of other birds. They generally deposit from twelve to sixteen eggs.

1. A. *Boschas* Linn. Pl. enl. 776, 777., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 70. f. 7. — Anas fera *Briss.*; A. domestica *Linn.*; A. adunca *Linn.*; A. curvirostra *Pall.*; A. purpureo-viridis *Schinz;* A. Breweri *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 338.
2. A. *pœcilorhyncha* Penn. Ind. Zool. pl. 13., Gray's Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 67.
3. A. *specularis* King, Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 40. — Anas specularoïdes *King;* A. chalcoptera *Kittl.* Vögel Chili, t. 5.
4. A. *superciliosa* Gmel. — Anas leucophrys *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 93., and Icon. ined. 77.
5. A. *obscura* Gmel. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 2.

* Proposed by Leach previously to 1824, when it was adopted by Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 126.). In 1829, M. Kaup gave the name of *Trachelonetta;* and Wagler, in 1832, that of *Phasianurus.* It embraces *Pœcilonetta* of Mr. Eyton (1838).

† Established by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1735. Mr. Swainson, in 1831, used the name of *Boschas* for this division.

6. A. *cristata* Gmel. — Anas lophyra *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 340. and Icon. ined. 78.; A. pyrogastra *Meyen*, Nova Acta, 1833. t. 25.
7. A. *luzonica* Fras. Proc. Z. S. 1839. 113.
8. A. *georgica* Gmel. — Anas xanthorhyncha *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 342., and Icon. ined. 71.
9. A. *sparsa* A. Smith, Eyton's Anat. p. 142., Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 97.
10. A. *caryophyllacea* Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. — Anas erythrocephala *Bonn.*
11. A. ————. — Anas superciliosa *Mull. & Schl.* Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. p. 178.
12. A. *xanthorhyncha* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 45., and Icon. ined. 72. — Anas flavirostris *A. Smith*, Eyton's Anat. p. 141., Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 96.
13. A. *capensis* Gmel. — Anas assimilis *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 46. and Icon. ined. 75.
14. A. *erythrorhyncha* Gmel. — Anas pyrrhorhyncha *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 45. and Icon. ined. 73.
15. A. *pesosaca* Vieill. N. Dict. H. Nat. v. 132., Azara No. 430.
16. A. *rubrirostris* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. v. 108., Azara No. 433.
17. A. *bicolor* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. v. 136., Azara No. 436.
18. A. *melanocephala* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. v. 163., Azara No. 438.
19. A. *flavirostris* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. v. 107., Azara No. 439.
20. A. *leucophrys* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. v. 156., Azara No. 442.
21. A. *punctata* Burch. Tr. S. Afr. p. 283.
22. A. *oxyura* Licht. Meyen, Nova Act. xvi. 122. — Anas spinicauda *Vieill.*
23. ? A. *rubidopteron* Dubois, Ornith. Gal. t.

QUERQUEDULA *Steph.**

Bill as long as the head, straight, the height equalling the breadth at the base, of equal width throughout, depressed towards the tip, which is armed with a small narrow hooked nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible hardly visible, broad, and rather widely set; the nostrils situated near the base and culmen, lateral, and oval. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the second quill the longest, and the secondaries lengthened and pointed. *Tail* moderate and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web; and the hind toe short and slightly lobed.

The birds of this division are mostly found in Europe, Asia, and North America; others, however, are distributed in South America and Africa. They are migratory birds, commencing their rapid flights in small flocks soon after sunset; and are generally seen, throughout the day, resting on the surface of the fresh-water ponds, or on the reedy shores of rivers and lakes. During the twilight and night, they sift with their bills the mud and herbage for their food, which consists of seeds of various aquatic plants, insects, and worms. Their nests are made of a vast mass of decayed vegetable matter, lined with down, wherein the female deposits from eight to ten eggs.

1. Q. *Crecca* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 947.
2. Q. *carolinensis* (Gmel.) Steph. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 70. f. 4., Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. pl. 146. — Anas sylvatica *Vieill.*
3. Q. *creccoïdes* (King), Eyton, Zool. Journ. iv. 99. — Anas oxyptera *Meyen*, Nova Acta, 1833. t. 26.
4. Q. *falcata* (Pall.) Penn. Arct. Zool. p. 574. pl. 23., Pall. Zoogr. t. 70.
5. Q. *javana* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 930. — Anas javanensis *Bonn.*
6. Q. *glocitans* (Pall.) Act. Stock. 1779. p. 33. t. 1. — Anas picta *Stel.*; A. torquata *Mes.*; A. formosa *Georgi*; A. baikal *Bonn.*
7. Q. *bimaculata* (Penn.) — Anas glocitans *Gmel.*
8. Q. *hottentotta* A. Smith, Eyton's Anat. p. 129. Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds.
9. Q. *Ipecuturi* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. v. 120.— Anas Paturi *Spix*, Av. Bras. ii. t. 109.; Querquedula erythrorhyncha *Eyton*, Azara No. 437.
10. Q. *multicolor* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 55. — Anas manillensis *Gmel.*
11. Q. *Hina* (Lath.) Steph.
12. Q. *torquata* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. v. 110., Azara No. 441.
13. Q. *humeralis* Mull. & Schl. Verh. Nat. Gesch. Nederl. p. 159.
14. Q. *Puna* (Licht.) Tschudi, Faun. Peruana, p. 55.
15. Q. *capensis* A. Smith, Eyton's Anat. p. 128.

PTEROCYANEA *Pr. Bonap.*†

Bill long, straight, higher than broad at the base, but the sides gradually widening to the tip; the lamellæ of the upper mandible prominent, and strong in the middle.

* Established by Mr. Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 142.) in 1824; M. Kaup, in 1829, substituted *Nettion.*

† This division was originally made by Mr. Eyton, in 1838, under the name of *Cyanopterus*, which word, however, having been previously employed, it was changed to the above by the Prince of Canino, in 1842?

The species inhabit Europe, Asia, and America, performing the usual migrations from the south towards their breeding-places in the more northern parts, on the approach of summer. They are usually seen on the muddy banks of the fresh-water rivers, sifting the mud with their bills for their food, which consists of insects, the seeds of reeds or other water plants, and wild oats. They fly rapidly, and, when they alight, drop down suddenly, like the snipe or woodcock, among the reeds or on the mud. Their nests are formed among the rank herbage on the sides of lakes and pools.

1. P. *circia* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 946. — Anas Querquedula *Linn.*; A. Balkul *Forsk.*
2. P. *maculirostris* (Licht.) — Anas fretensis *King*, Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 29.; A. versicolor *Vieill.* Azara No. 440.
3. P. *discors* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 966. 403., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 68. f. 4. — Querquedula americana et Q. virginiana *Briss.*
4. P. *cæruleata* (Licht.) — Anas cyanoptera *Vieill.* Azara No. 434.; A. Rafflesii *King*, Zool. Journ. Suppl. pl. 29., Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 23.
5. P. *Novæ Hispaniæ* (Gmel.) — Querquedula mexicana *Briss.*

Chaulelasmus.*

Bill the length of the head, of nearly equal breadth throughout, as high as broad at the base; the culmen nearly straight and depressed to the tip, which is armed with a narrow hooked nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible very prominent near the middle, slender, and widely set; the nostrils placed near the base and culmen, lateral, and oval. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill nearly as long as the second, which is the longest. *Tail* rather short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web, and the hind toe very small and slightly lobed.

This form is distributed in various parts of the globe, undertaking the usual periodical migrations of the *Anatinæ*. They frequent the lakes, rivers, and marshes, especially those overgrown with reeds and rushes, rarely resorting to the sea coast. Their flight is performed with great rapidity, and they generally conceal themselves, when disturbed, by diving, at which they are very expert, more so than is usual with the birds of this subfamily. Seeds of aquatic plants and insects compose their food, which they seek for during the day. The nest is placed in the most retired part of the marshes.

1. C. *strepera* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 958. — Anas platyrhynchos *Ray;* A. Kekuscha *Gmel.*; Chauliodus capensis *Swains.*

Spatula *Boie.*†

Bill longer than the head, narrowed at the base; the culmen straight, depressed, and the side much dilated for nearly half its length from the tip, which is furnished with a small hooked nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible very slender and long, especially near the middle, those of the lower mandible concealed by the lateral margins of the upper, but also very slender and lengthened; the nostrils placed near the base, small, and oval. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first two quills of nearly equal length. *Tail* moderate and somewhat pointed. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web, and the hind toe short and slightly lobed.

* The original name of this genus was given by Mr. Swainson in 1831 (*Journ. Roy. Inst.*) as *Chauliodus*, which, having been previously used in Zoology, was changed by me to the above in 1838, and by Mr. Eyton in the same year to *Ktinorhynchus*.

† M. Boie proposed this division in 1822 (*Isis*, p. 564.), and in 1824 Mr. Stephens used *Rhynchaspis* (from Leach's MSS.); while in 1831 M. Brehm gave the name of *Clypeata*, and in the same year Mr. Swainson considered this division as the *Anas* proper.

These shy birds are inhabitants of most parts of the world, migrating to the temperate portions on the approach of winter. They are usually seen on the muddy shores of lakes and rivers, as well as on the marshes, where they sift the watery mud through the slender and prominent lamellæ of their curious broad bills, searching for minute insects, worms, and small seeds, which constitute their principal food. The nest is formed in tufts of coarse herbage, wherein they deposit from ten to twelve eggs.

1. S. *clypeata* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 971, 972., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 67. f. 7. — Anas rubens *Gmel.*; A. mexicana *Lath.*; A. platalea *Vieill.* Azara No. 431.

2. S. *rhynchotis* (Lath.) Lamb. Icon. ined. i. 78. — Rhynchaspis maculatus *Gould*, Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. pl. 147.

3. S. *capensis* (A. Smith), Eyton's Anat. p. 135., Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Birds, pl. 98.

Malacorhynchus *Swains.**

Bill much longer than the head, straight, compressed at the base, depressed and slightly enlarging towards the tip, which is armed with a small and hooked nail; the sides furnished with a loose, membranous, angular skin; the lamellæ of the upper mandible very long and slender, especially near the middle of the margin; the nostrils near the base and culmen, small, and rounded. The other characters like those of *Spatula*.

The type of this division is peculiar to Australia.

M. *membranaceus* (Lath.) Swains. Shaw's Nat. Misc. pl. 697. — Anas fasciata *Shaw*.

Cairina *Flem.*†

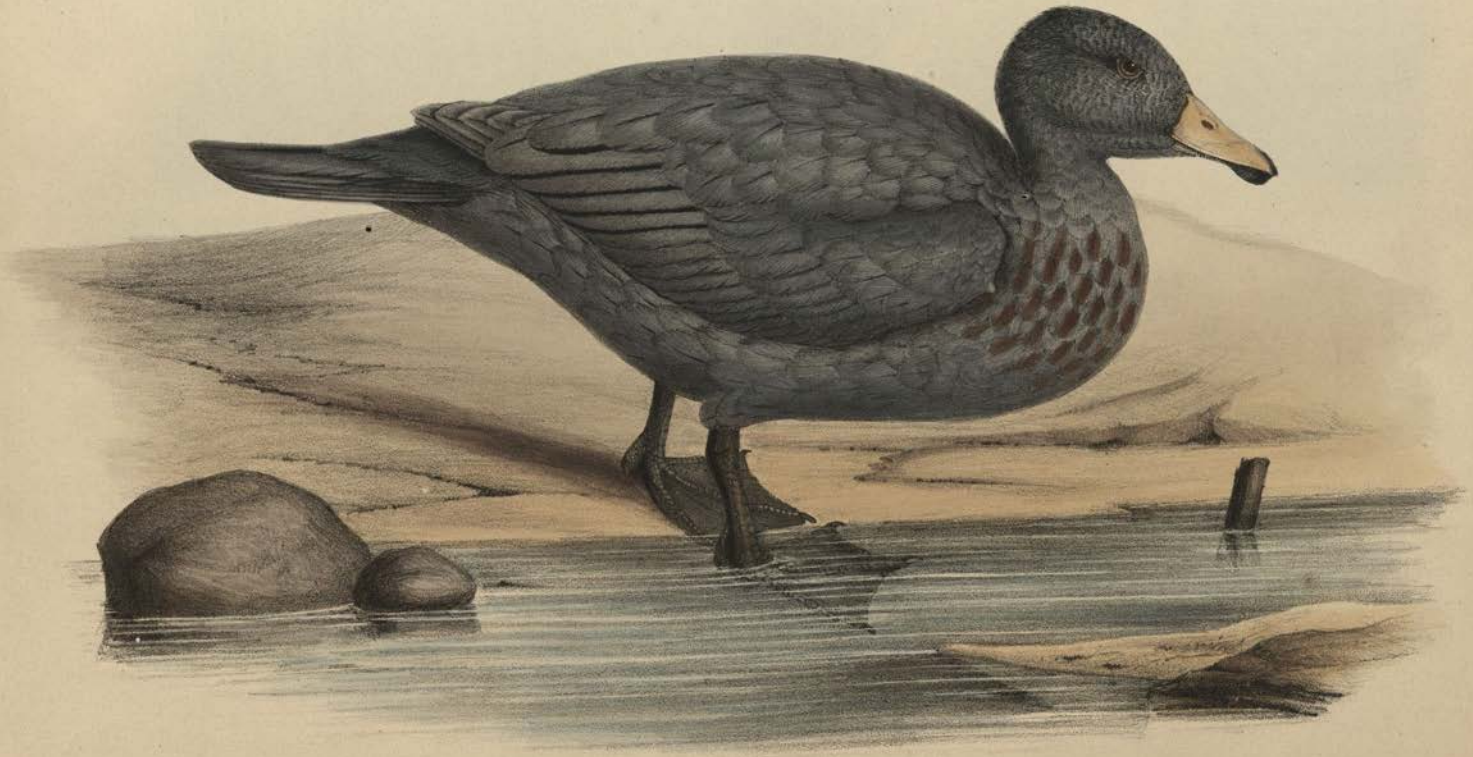
Bill lengthened, straight, higher at the base than broad, and of equal width throughout, with a rounded tubercle placed on the base of the culmen, which is nearly straight to the tip, and there furnished with a strong nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible broad and widely set; the nostrils placed near the base and culmen, large, and oval. *Wings* moderate, with the third and fourth quills the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* united by a full web, and the hind toe short and lobed. The sides of the head naked and carunculated.

It is found in the warmer parts of South America, and in the neighbourhood of the Caspian Sea, either in vast flocks or in pairs, generally on the rivers and lakes. They are constantly seen resting on the high trees during the heat of the day, and they also seek such places at night. The nest is formed in hollow trees, of feathers picked off their own breasts. The female deposits from ten to fourteen eggs.

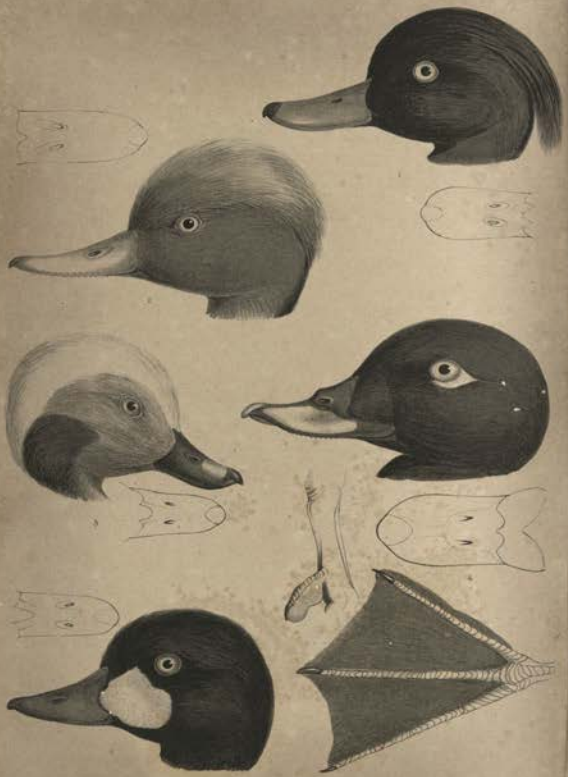
C. *moschata* (Linn.) Flem. Pl. enl. 989. — Cairina sylvestris *Steph.*; Anas Merianæ *Shaw*, Nat. Misc. pl. 69.

* The above name was established by Mr. Swainson in 1831 (*Journ. Roy. Inst.* p. 18.), and by Wagler in 1832.

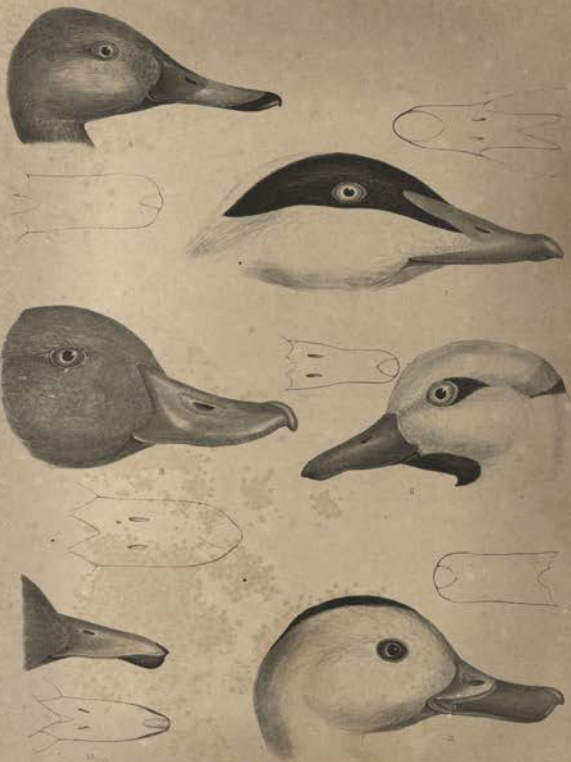
† This genus was established by Dr. Fleming (*Phil. Zool.* p. 260.) in 1822. M. Lesson, in 1828, proposed *Moschatus*; and, in 1834, Mr. Nuttall added *Gymnathus*. These are all founded on the same species.



HYMENOLAIMUS,
malacorhynchus G.R.Gray.



1. FIGULA cristata 2. BRANTA rufina 3. HARELDA glacialis 4. OIDEMIA fusca 5. CLANGULA glaucion



6. NYROCA ferina 7. SOMATERIA mollissima 8. MICROPTERUS cinereus 9. ENDONETTA Stelleri
10. HYMENOLAIMUS malacorhynchus 11. CAMPTOLAIMUS labradorus

The sixth Subfamily,

FULIGULINÆ, or SEA DUCKS,

have the Bill of various lengths, elevated at the base, and more or less broad and depressed towards the tip, which is armed with a broad strong nail; the Wings moderate and pointed; the Tail generally short, and more or less wedge-shaped; the Tarsi much shorter than the middle toe, and compressed; the Toes long and united by a full web, the outer as long as the middle toe, the hind toe short and deeply margined with a broad membranous web.

BRANTA *Boie.**

Bill as long as the head, broader at the base than high, with the culmen gradually sloping to the depressed tip, which is armed with a broad nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible large and prominent; and the nostrils large, oval, and placed near the middle of the bill. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and slightly rounded. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

The species is an inhabitant of the north-eastern portions of Europe, and of Northern Asia, migrating to the temperate parts on the approach of winter. It is frequently seen on the fresh-water lakes and rivers of the interior, rarely visiting the sea coast. Its food consists of aquatic plants, seeds, and molluscous animals.

1. B. *rufina* (Pall.) Boie, Pl. enl. 928., Pall. Zoogr. t. 79. — Callichen ruficeps *Brehm*; Anas erythrocephala *Gmel. jun.* Nov. Com. Petrop. xv. 465. t. 20.; A. cinerea *Gmel. jun.* It. 11. 184. t. 18.

FULIGULA *Steph.*†

Bill nearly as long as the head, broader at the base than high, the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a broad and strong nail; the sides dilated, especially anteriorly, where it is rounded, the lateral margins straight and curved upwards to the nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible not prominent, and widely set; and the nostrils small, oblong, and near the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* half the length of the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

These birds are inhabitants of the northern regions of Europe, Asia, and America, migrating to the temperate parts on the return of winter. One species, however, is peculiar to New Zealand. They frequent, in pairs or small societies,

* Established by M. Boie (*Isis*) in 1822. Three other names have been established on the same type, viz. Netta *Kaup*, 1829; Callichen *Brehm*, 1830; Mergoïdes *Eyton*, 1836.

† In 1824 Mr. Stephens (*Shaw's Zool.* xii. 11. p. 187.) adopted this name from Ray; but in 1831 M. Brehm proposed *Platypus*; while M. Sundeval, in 1835, used *Fulix* for this division.

the fresh-water lakes and rivers; but some are more especially found on the sea shore. Their food consists principally of small bivalve and univalve shells, which they dive for, or for which they search the pools that are left on the sand banks after the tide has receded, or on the muddy shores that are found on some coasts. Others feed principally on the roots of aquatic plants.

1. F. *cristata* (Ray), Pl. enl. 1001. 1007.—Anas Fuligula *Linn.*; Anas Colymbis *Pall.*; Anas scandiaca *Gmel.*; Anas latirostra *Brün.*; Anas notata *Bodd.*
2. F. *collaris* (Don.) Pr. Bonap., Donov. Brit. Birds, pl. 147.—Anas Fuligula *Wils.* Amer. Ornithol. pl. 67. f. 5.; Anas rufitorques *Pr. Bonap.*
3. F. *Marila* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 1002.—Anas frænata *Sparr.*; Anas subterranea *Scop.*
4. ? F. *marilöides* (Richards.) Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 69. f. 3.—Fuligula affinis *Eyton.*
5. F. *novæ zealandiæ* (Gmel.) Steph. Forst. Icon. ined. t. 79.—Anas atricilla *Forst. MS.*
6. F. *metopias* (Pœppig), Froriep's Notizen (1829) No. 529., Bull. Sci. Nat. 1829. p. 103.
7. ? F. *rufa* (Linn.) Steph. Penn. Br. Zool. t. 99., S. G. Gmel. Reise, ii. t. 16.

Nyroca *Flem.**

Bill as long as the head, higher at the base than broad; the culmen gradually sloping towards the tip, which is depressed, slightly dilated, and armed with a strong nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible not prominent; and the nostrils oval, and placed near the base. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the two first quills the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* half the length of the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

The ducks which compose this division are found in various parts of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and North America. They migrate in flocks to the higher latitudes to breed; and are generally seen on the fresh-water lakes, rivers, and marshes, but usually at no great distance from the sea, and occasionally on the sea shore, expertly diving for their food, which consists of aquatic plants, seeds, and insects. The nest is generally placed in the reeds, &c., that border the edge of lakes and rivers; it is formed of dried vegetable matter, and they deposit therein from eight to ten eggs.

1. N. *ferina* (Linn.) Flem. Pl. enl. 803.—Anas rufa *Gmel.*; Anas ruficollis *Scop.*
2. ? N. *americana* (Pr. Bonap.) Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 70. f. 6.—Anas ferina *Wils.*
3. N. *Valisneria* (Wils.) Steph. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 70. f. 5.
4. N. *leucophthalma* (Bechst.) Flem. Pl. enlumin. 1000.—Anas Nyroca *Gueld.*; Anas peregrina *Gmel.*; ? Anas africana *Gmel.*; Anas Gmelini *Lath.* S. G. Gmel. Reise, ii. t. 16.; Anas Glaucion *Pall.*
5. N. *australis* Gould, Eyton's Anat. p. 160.
6. N. *brunnea* Eyton, Anat. pl. p. 161.
7. ? N. *fulva* (Gmel.).

Clangula *Flem.*†

Bill shorter than the head, narrower than high at the base; the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a strong broad nail; the sides narrowing towards the tip, the lateral margins straight, membranous, and then curved upwards to the nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible not prominent, and widely set; and the nostrils oval, large, and placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate, acute, with the two first quills the longest. *Tail* rather long, and graduated. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

They are inhabitants of the Arctic regions, from whence they migrate to the south on the approach of the winter season. Usually seen in small parties on fresh lakes and the larger rivers, and sometimes on the sea shore. Their flight

* Established by Dr. Fleming (*Phil. of Zool.* ii. p. 260.) in 1822; but M. Boie, in the same year, proposed *Aythya.*

† Established by Dr. Fleming (*Phil. of Zool.* ii. p. 260.) in 1822. In 1828, M. Lesson proposed *Histrionicus*; while, in 1829, M. Kaup used *Glaucion* for this division.

is powerful and quick; and they are remarkably active on the water, swimming and diving with the greatest dexterity. It is by the latter mode that they obtain their food, which consists of small fry, molluscous animals, shrimps, worms, &c. The nest is built among rushes, or sometimes in the hollow of a tree; and they lay from twelve to fourteen eggs.

1. C. *Glaucion* (Linn.) Boie, Planch. enlumin. 802.— Anas Clangula *Linn.*; Clangula vulgaris *Flem.*; Clangula chrysophthalma *Steph.*; Anas hyemalis *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. t. 72.; Anas peregrina *S. G. Gmel.*
2. ? C. *americana* Pr. Bonap. — Anas Clangula *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 67. f. 6.
3. C. *islandica* (J. Fr. Gmel.) Briss. Orn. vi. t. 36. f. 1. 2. — Clangula Barrovii *Swains.* Faun. Bor. Amer. pl. 70.
4. C. *histrionica* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 798, 799.— Anas minuta *Linn.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 4.; Anas torquata *Briss.*
5. C. *albeola* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 948. — Anas bucephala *Linn.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 67. f. 2. 3.; Anas rustica *Linn.*

Harelda *Leach.**

Bill much shorter than the head, broader than high at the base; the culmen gradually sloping towards the apex, where it is somewhat depressed; the sides compressed and membranous, and gradually contracting to the tip, which is armed with a broad nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible prominent and widely set; and the nostrils large, oblong, and placed near the middle. *Wings* moderate, with the two first quills the longest. *Tail* wedge-shaped, with the two middle feathers narrowed and much lengthened. *Tarsi* more than half the length of the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web; the hind toe short and strongly lobed.

The species is a native of all parts of the Arctic circle, but migrates to the more temperate regions on the approach of winter. These migrations are performed in vast flocks, and their flight is very swift and low, consisting of but short excursions at a time. They are invariably seen on the sea shore, where they are continually diving for their food, which consists of small molluscous animals and crustacea. The nest is formed on the sea shore, of grass and such other soft materials as they can find in the neighbourhood, and lined with down plucked from their own bodies. The female deposits from eight to ten eggs.

1. H. *glacialis* (Linn.) Leach, Pl. enl. 1008. 999. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 70. f. 1. 2.; Anas hyemalis *Linn.*; Anas miclonia *Bodd.*; Anas leucocephala *Bechst.*; Querquedula ferroensis *Briss.*; Anas Sawka *Lepech*; Anas brachyrhynchus *Beseke.*

Hymenolaimus *G. R. Gray.*†

Bill as long as the head, equally compressed, elevated at the base, with the culmen for three fourths of its length straight, and then slightly sloping to the tip; the sides shelving from the culmen to the lateral margins, of which the basal half is firm, and furnished with lengthened slender laminæ; the apical half of the margin composed of a soft flexible skin that hangs over the lower mandible, widening towards the tip, where it is truncate, and the nail not very prominent; the nostrils situated near the middle, and oval. *Wings* short, slender, with the first, second, and third quills nearly equal, but the second is the longest, and the shoulder is armed with a short blunt spur. *Tail* lengthened, and composed of broad feathers, with the end rather rounded. *Tarsi* nearly as long as the middle toe, exclusive of the claw; the fore toes strong and fully webbed, and the hind toe moderate and strongly lobed.

* Noticed by Mr. Stephens (*Shaw's Zool.* xii. 11. p. 174.) in 1824; M. Kaup proposed, in 1829, *Payonetta*; and, in 1842, Mr. Macgillivray used *Crymonessa.*

† Established in 1843. (*Ann. Nat. Hist.* p. xi. 370.)

Peculiar to New Zealand; and Forster says they live "by sucking the worms, &c., from the mud, when the tide retires from the beach."

1. H. *malacorhynchus* (Gmel.) Forst. Icon. ined. t. 74.— Malacorhynchus Forsterorum *Wagl.*

Camptolaimus *G. R. Gray.**

Bill nearly as long as the head; the base as high as broad; the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a strong and broad nail; the sides near the tip membranous, dilated, and flexible, with a narrow bony plate running along beneath the nostrils towards the base of the bill, where it is somewhat dilated; the lamellæ of the upper mandible moderate, but on the lower they are very prominent, long, and widely set; and the nostrils large, lateral, oval, and placed near the base. *Wings* lengthened, pointed, with the two first quills the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* short, more than half the length of the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

The type is peculiar to North America, where it is always found on the sea coast, especially on the sand bars. Their food appears to consist principally of molluscous animals, which are procured by expert diving.

C. *labradora* (Gmel.) Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 69. f. 6.

Micropterus *Less.*†

Bill short, broad, much elevated at the base, and depressed from before the nostrils to the tip, which is armed with a broad hooked nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible moderate, and widely set; and the nostrils somewhat linear, and placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* short, with the second and third quills the longest; and each wing armed with two blunt tubercles. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* more than half the length of the middle toe. *Toes* long, and united by a full web.

The species is found on the Falkland Islands and Staaten Land, &c., where it is generally seen in pairs, or occasionally in flocks of from forty to fifty. It feeds, says Mr. Darwin, on shell-fish, from the floating kelp and tidal rocks. They constantly keep on the sea or on the rocks of the shore. From the shortness of their wings they do not fly, but they have the power of using them when on the water, as oars, which enables them to escape with incredible speed. The nest is slightly formed on the rocks, and the parents are said to show great fondness for their young when in danger, by concealing them with their own body while in the act of leading them to a place of safety. This protection the parents are enabled to give, as it is somewhat difficult for the shots of the sailors to penetrate their closely set feathers.

M. *cinereus* (Gmel.) Voy. de l'Uranie, pl. 89. — Anas brachyptera *Lath.* Forst. Icon. ined. t. 68.; Oidemia patachonica *King.*

* Proposed in 1841, in the place of *Kamptorhynchus* of Mr. Eyton (*Monogr. Anatidæ*, p. 57.), who published that name in 1838, but which was previously used in Zoology.

† It was in the year 1828 that M. Lesson established this genus. (*Manuel d'Ornith.* p. 416.)

Eniconetta *G. R. Gray.**

Bill short, broad, much elevated at the base, the sides narrowed, with the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a very strong broad nail; the nostrils large, placed near the base, and oval. *Wings* short, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* long, the hind toe short and lobed.

It is an inhabitant of Northern Asia, and is also found on the north-western coast of America; and is so exclusively maritime, as never to enter even the estuaries of the contiguous rivers. The nest is formed among the rocks and precipices.

E. *Stelleri* (Pall.) Pall. Spic. Zool. t. 5., Pall. Zoogr. t. 68. — Anas dispar *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. t. 7. 8.; Anas occidua *Bonn.*

Somateria *Leach.*†

Bill with the base more or less elevated, and compressed behind the nostrils, where it is divided in front by an acute angle of feathers; the anterior portion of the bill depressed, narrowed, and armed at the tip with a strong broad hooked nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible moderate, and widely placed; and the nostrils oval, placed near the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate, pointed, with the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* more than half the length of the middle toe. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

The higher latitudes of the Arctic regions of Europe and America are the proper abodes of the birds of this division. They are generally seen on the solitary rocky shores and islands, which are their favourite haunts, living in flocks; generally diving in deep water, in search of their food, which consists of shell-fish, crustacea, and the fry of fish. Their nests are placed on ground, formed outwardly of dry grass and sea weed, and internally of down plucked from their own breasts, which, for softness, warmth, lightness, and elasticity, surpasses that of all other birds. The female deposits five eggs.

1. S. *mollissima* (Linn.) Leach, Pl. enl. 209. 208. — Anser lanuginosus *Briss.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 71. f. 2 & 3.; Anas Cutberti *Pall.*

2. S. *spectabilis* (Linn.) Steph. Sparr. Mus. Carls. t. 39. 40. — Anas Beringii *Lath.* Pall. Zoogr. ii. t. 67.

Oidemia *Flem.*‡

Bill as long as the head, with the culmen much inflated at the base above the nostrils, and the sides at the base more or less swollen and bare of feathers; the fore part of the upper mandible suddenly much depressed, and the sides dilated and membranous, with the tip armed with a very broad

* This generic name was proposed (1840) in the place of three other names, all of which had been previously employed, viz. Macropus *Nuttall* (*Ornithology*, ii. p. 450.), 1834; Polysticta *Eyton*, 1836; Stelleria *Pr. Bonap.*, 1838.

† This genus of Dr. Leach was noticed by Dr. Fleming (*Phil. of Zool.* ii. p. 260.) in 1822.

‡ Established by Dr. Fleming (*Phil. of Zool.* ii. p. 260.) in 1822. In the same year M. Boie used *Melanetta*; in 1828, M. Lesson proposed two names, viz. *Maceranas* and *Macroramphus*; in 1829, M. Kaup gave *Pelionetta:* all which names were established on the same set of birds.

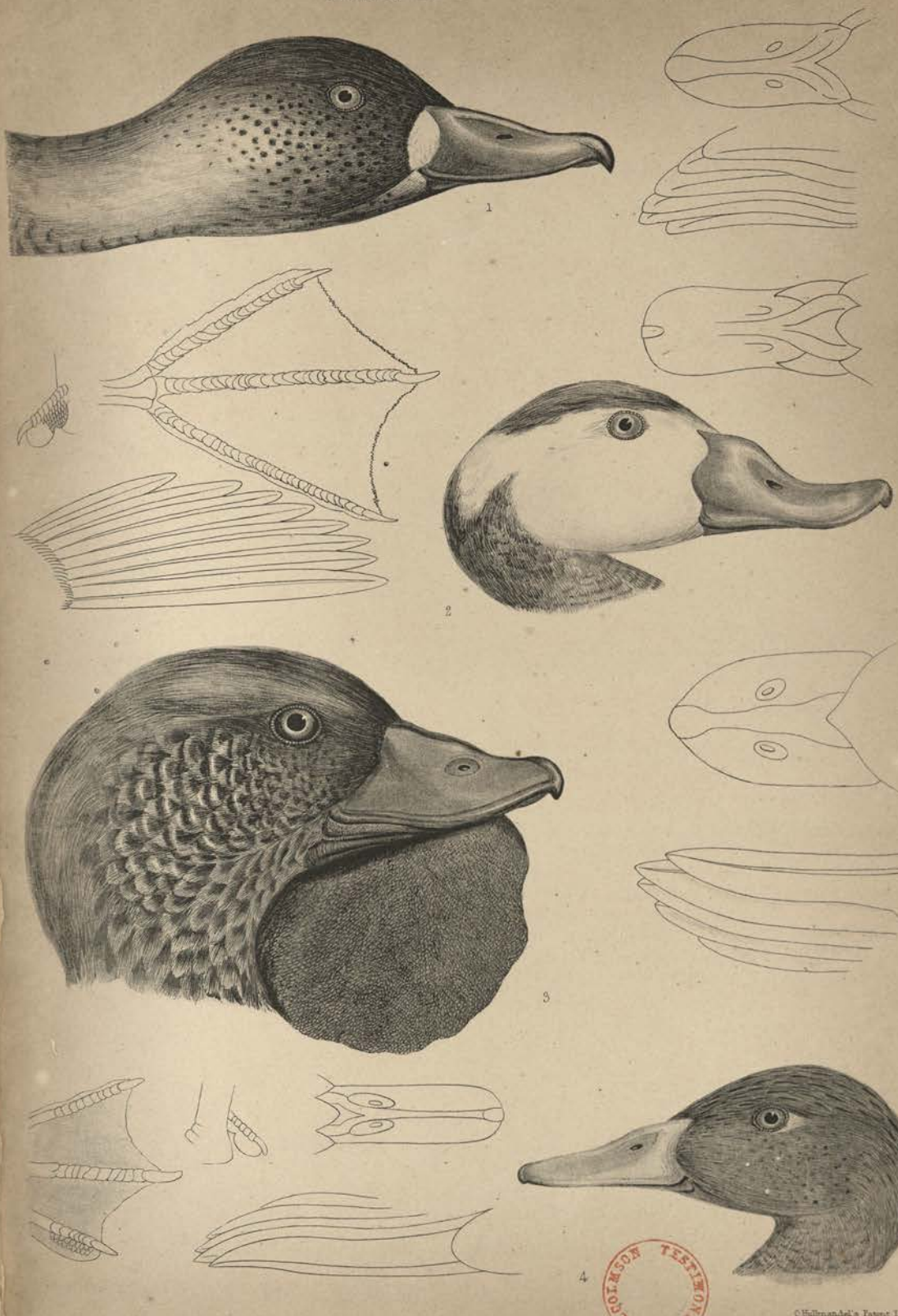
flat nail; the lamellæ of the upper mandible prominent, strong, and widely set; the nostrils oval, and placed near the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate, pointed, with the first or second quills the longest; those which have the second quill the longest have the first deeply notched at about half its length. *Tail* short, pointed, and graduated. *Tarsi* more than half the length of the middle toe. *Toes* lengthened, and united by a full web.

The birds of this division are inhabitants of the northern portions of Europe, Asia, and America, migrating to the temperate latitudes on the advance of winter. Their flight is rather rapid, generally at short distances, but heavy, and near the surface of the water. They are expert divers and swimmers, even amidst the heaviest surf. It is on the rocky shores and bays of the sea that they mostly abound, seeking crustacea, various bivalve shells, and other marine animals, that are common in such places. Their nest is composed outwardly of dry grass, &c., lined internally with down from their own bodies; and the female lays from six to eight eggs.

1. O. *nigra* (Linn.) Flem. Pl. enl. 978. — Anas atra *Pall.*; Anas cinerascens *Bechst.*; Anas cinerea *S. G. Gmel.*
2. O. *americana* Richards.—Anas nigra *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 2.
3. O. *fusca* (Linn.) Flem. Pl. enl. 956. — Anas Carbo *Pall.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 3.; Anas fuliginosa *Bechst.*; Type of Melanetta *Boie* (1822).
4. O. *perspicillata* (Linn.) Steph. Pl. enl. 995. — Anas latirostris *Bodd.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 67. f. 1.

August, 1844.

ERISMATURA
ferruginea. Eyton.



1. THALASSIORNIS leuconotus. 2. ERISMATURA leucocephala. 3. BIZIURA lobata. 4. NESONETTA auclandica.

The seventh Subfamily,

ERISMATURINÆ, or Spiny-tailed Ducks,

have the Bill elevated at the base, and the anterior half much depressed to the tip, which is furnished with a nail; the Wings short and concave, with the ends of the quills incurved; the Tail lengthened, and composed of narrow rigid feathers, which are but slightly protected with coverts both above and below; the Tarsi shorter than the middle toe, and compressed; the Toes lengthened, the anterior ones united by a full web, and the hind toe long, and furnished with a broad web.

Thalassiornis *Eyton.**

Bill nearly the length of the head, more elevated at the base than broad, the culmen sloping to near the tip, and then depressed, and armed with a strong broad hooked nail; the width of the upper mandible nearly equal throughout, and the sides somewhat compressed; the nostrils small, oval, and placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* short, with the second and third quills longest. *Tail* rounded, and composed of slightly rigid feathers. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* lengthened; the outer nearly as long as the middle toe, and all the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe moderate, and strongly lobed.

This bird is peculiar to the southern portions of Africa, and Dr. Andrew Smith has kindly obliged me by the following information regarding it. "It is always, or at least generally, observed swimming on the surface of the fresh-water lakes of the Cape colony. It flies, but never very far, nor at any great height above the surface of the water; indeed its wings, during its progress, often disturb the fluid, and occasion a ripple behind it. It dives most vigorously, stops a long time under water, and reappears at a considerable distance from where it descends. Its power of sight is very great; hence it is with difficulty shot, owing to its commonly being under water before the deadly lead can reach it. The farmers succeed in killing it by concealing themselves and their arms from its observation. It feeds upon what it finds in the water, and is to be seen actively employed in filling its stomach as it advances from place to place."

T. *leuconotus* (A. Smith) Eyton, Monogr. Anat. i. 168., A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl.

Biziura *Leach.*†

Bill short, broader than elevated at the base, of nearly equal breadth, and suddenly narrowed at the tip, which is armed with a moderate-sized nail; the sides sloping from the culmen to the lateral margins which are membranous, and the interior margined with short and very fine lamellæ; from beneath the lower mandible hangs a large compressed caruncle; the nostrils lateral, oval, and placed in the middle of the bill. *Wings* very short, and furnished at the shoulder with two blunt tubercles; the second and third quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short, and composed of rigid and narrowed feathers. *Tarsi* robust, compressed, and two thirds the length of the middle toe. *Toes* lengthened, the anterior ones united with a full web; the hind toe elevated, short, and strongly lobed.

The bird which constitutes this division is peculiar to Australia. Lieutenant Breton, R. N., remarks that "He has never heard of any instance in which more than two were seen together. They are met with only on the rivers, and in

* Established by Mr. Eyton (*Monogr. Anat.* i. 70.) in 1838.

† This genus of Leach was noticed by Mr. Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xii. p. 221.) in 1824. M. Temminck had about the same time proposed *Hydrobates* for the same type.

pools left in the otherwise dry beds of streams. It is extremely difficult to shoot them, on account of the readiness with which they dive; the instant the trigger is drawn, the bird is under water."

B. *lobata* (Shaw), Shaw's Nat. Misc. pl. 255., Pl. col. 68. — Biziura novæ hollandiæ *Steph.*; Anas carunculata *Vieill.*

Erismatura *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill nearly as long as the head, higher at the base than broad, the culmen suddenly curved to the front of the nostrils and then depressed, straight and the sides somewhat dilated near the tip, which is armed with a very narrow nail, enlarged and hooked beneath; the nostrils oval and placed nearly in the middle of the bill. *Wings* short and concave, with the first two quills the longest. *Tail* long, wedge-shaped, and composed of narrow stiff feathers. *Tarsi* half the length of the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* lengthened, the middle and outer ones of equal length, and the three anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe long, elevated, and margined by a lobed membrane; the claws short, curved, and acute.

The species are scattered in various parts of both hemispheres. They are peculiarly aquatic birds, living on the large sheets of saline waters and rivers, especially those that run into the sea. In such places, they are generally seen in small societies of five or six individuals, and mostly apart from other species of water birds. Their bodies, except the head and neck, are entirely hidden beneath the surface of the water when swimming. The form of their bodies makes them extremely expert in diving, when seeking for molluscous animals and fish, on which they principally subsist. The nest is constructed of reeds and other aquatic plants, in such a manner that it floats on the surface of the water.

1. E. *leucocephala* (Scop.) Eyton, Gould's B. of Eur. pl. — Anas mersa *Pall.* Reise ii. t. 11., Pall. Zoogr. t. 73., Hist. de l'Egypt. Ois. pl. 10. f. 2.
2. E. *rubida* (Wils.) Bonap., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 71. f. 5, 6. — Type of Gymnura *Nutt.* (1834.)
3. E. *ferruginea* Eyton, Monogr. Anat. 170.
4. E. *maccoa* (A. Smith), Eyton, Monogr. Anat. 169. pl.
5. E. *australis* (Gould), Eyton, Proc. Z. S. 1836. 85.
6. E. *dominica* (Linn.) Eyton, Pl. enl. 968. 967. — Anas spinosa *Gmel.*

? 7. E. *spinicauda* (Vieill.) Ency. Méth. 356., Azara No. 429. — Anas oxyura *Licht.*

Nesonetta.

Bill shorter than the head, the width and elevation at the base equal, the culmen gradually sloping to the tip which is armed with a moderate-sized nail, the sides compressed and of equal breadth throughout; the lamellæ of the interior margins of the upper mandible small and widely set, strongest near the base; the nostrils near the base, lateral, and oval. *Wings* very short and pointed, with the second quill the longest. *Tail* short and wedge-shaped, with the end of the stem of each feather bare and rigid. *Tarsi* robust, about two thirds the length of the middle toe. *Toes* strong, with the outer toe shorter than the middle, and all the fore toes united by a full web; the hind toe short, elevated, and somewhat lobed.

The type of this genus is peculiar to the Auckland Islands, but its habits are at present unknown.

N. *aucklandica.* — Mergus australis *Homb. & Jacq.* in Ann. Sc. Nat. sér. 2. xv. p. 320. ?

* This division was first established by the Prince of Canino under the denomination of *Oxyura* (*Ann. Lyc. Nat. Hist. of New York*, 1828, p. 390.), which, having been previously used, was changed to the above in 1832. In 1832, Wagler proposed the name *Cerconectes*; in 1834, Mr. Nuttall that of *Gymnura*; and Mr. Gould, in 1836, that of *Undina.*

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

MERGANETTA
armata. Gould

1. MERGANETTA armata. 2. MERGELLUS albellus. 3. MERGUS castor.

The eighth Subfamily,

MERGINÆ, or MERGANSERS,

have the Bill straight, and much compressed on the sides, with the culmen elevated at the base, and convex towards the tip, which is armed with a broad and much hooked nail; the lateral margins of both mandibles more or less serrated; the Wings moderate and pointed; the Tail short and rounded; the Tarsi short, and the Toes moderate, the outer as long as the middle, the three anterior ones united by a full web, and the hind toe moderate, elevated, and margined by a broad web.

MERGANETTA *Gould.**

Bill as long as the head, straight, much compressed, elevated at the base, and gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a strong broad nail; the lateral margins of the upper mandible membranous, somewhat dilated in the middle, and the interior dentated with very fine lamellæ; the nostrils linear, and placed near the middle of the bill. *Wings* moderate, with the second and third quills the longest, and the shoulder armed with a strong and acute spur. *Tail* lengthened, and rounded, composed of rigid and pointed feathers. *Tarsi* somewhat lengthened, but shorter than the middle toe, and compressed. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united by a full web; and the hind toe short, elevated, and much lobed.

"Found inhabiting," says Mr. Brydges, who discovered this remarkable bird, "the rapid rivers of the Andes. This bird swims and dives against the rapidity of the mountain torrents in a manner truly astonishing. It seldom or never leaves the rivers of the Andes; and, like the Grebe, seldom makes use of its wings, although when disturbed it flies a short distance. Generally seen in pairs."

M. *armata* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1841. 95.

MERGUS *Linn.*†

Bill as long as, or longer than, the head, straight, slender; the culmen elevated, and convex towards the tip, which is suddenly hooked and armed with a large broad nail; the lateral margins of both mandibles serrated with short and widely set teeth, all pointing backwards; the nostrils lateral, placed near the base of the bill, oblong, pierced longitudinally in a membrane and pervious. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first and second quills of nearly equal length and longest. *Tail* moderate and graduated. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe. *Toes* moderate; the outer and middle ones of nearly equal length, and the three anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe moderate and much lobed.

These birds are inhabitants, during the summer months, of the northern parts of both the eastern and western hemispheres, where they remain until the lakes and rivers are entirely covered with ice; and, as the severity of the winter

* Established in 1841. (*Proc. Z. S.* 1841. 95.)

† First proposed by Linnæus in 1735. Brisson, in 1760, used *Merganser*, in which he has been followed by Leach and the Pr. of Canino.

increases, they return to the more temperate regions in large flocks. They are rarely seen on the land, but when on the water their heads and backs only are visible above the surface. Their activity is remarkable, especially when diving; and they possess the power of continuing beneath the surface for some time, and of proceeding for some distance with great rapidity. During these submersions they seek for fish, on which they almost entirely subsist. It is in the high latitudes, on the margins of water, that they build their nests, either concealed by a large stone or placed under the cover of bushes; this nest is composed of grass and other vegetable materials, mixed and lined with any kind of soft substances, and in it the female deposits from eight to twelve eggs.

1. M. *Castor* Linn. Pl. enl. 951.—Mergus Merganser *Linn.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 68. f. 1.; Merganser Raii *Steph.*
2. M. *serrator* Linn. Pl. enl 207. — Merganser cristatus *Briss.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 69. f. 2.; Mergus niger *Gmel.*; Merganser serratus *Steph.*
3. M. *cucullatus* Linn. Pl. enl. 935, 936. — ? Mergus fuscus *Lath.*; Merganser virginianus cristatus *Briss.*
4. M. *brasiliensis* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 283.
? 5. M. *cristatus* Pall. Zoogr. 11. 291.
? 6. M. *imperialis* Gmel.
? 7. M. *cæruleus* Gmel.

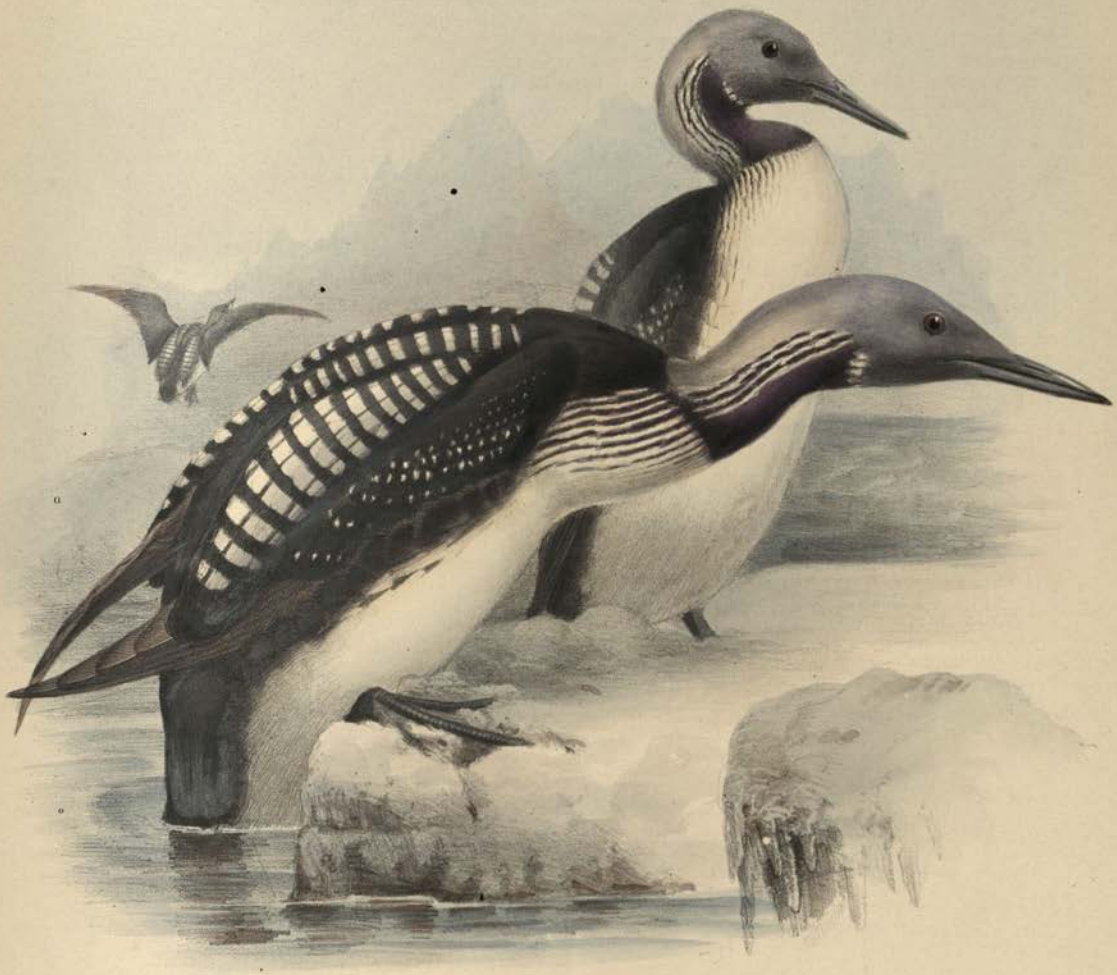
Mergellus *Selby*.*

Bill much shorter than the head, more elevated than broad at the base; the culmen gradually sloping to the tip, which is armed with a broad and much hooked nail; the lateral margins of the mandibles serrated with short and closely set teeth; the nostrils placed near the middle of the bill, lateral and subovate. The rest of the characters agree with those of Mergus.

The type of this genus is also found in the northern parts of both hemispheres, whence it is driven, by the approach of the arctic winter, to the more genial portions of Europe and America, where it frequents the sea coast, fresh-water lakes, and rivers. This bird is a very expert swimmer, and can remain a long time diving beneath the surface of the water. Fish, and more especially crustacea, form the principal portion of its food. It makes its nest on the borders of lakes and rivers; and the female deposits from eight to twelve eggs.

M. *albellus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 449., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 91. f. 9. — Mergus minutus *Linn.*; Mergus asiaticus ? *Gmel.*; Mergus glacialis *Brün.*; Mergus stellatus *Briss.*; ? Mergus anatarius *Eimbach*, Isis (hybridus cum anate).

* Proposed by Mr. Selby (*Cat. of Gen. and Subgen. of Birds*, p. 47.) in 1840. In 1816, Leach had separated this species as the *Mergus* proper, in which idea he was followed by Mr. Stephens, 1824. (*Gen. Zool.* xii. 156.)



Wolf del et lith. Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

COLYMBUS
arcticus. Linn.

The second Family,

COLYMBIDÆ, or Divers,

have the Bill more or less long, much compressed, straight, and acute; the Nostrils placed in a longitudinal groove, with the opening basal, linear, or rounded: the Wings moderate, with the first quill longest: the Tail very short: the Tarsi short, and much compressed: the Toes long, and the three anterior ones more or less united together by a membrane; the hind toe short, and margined by a small membrane.

The first Subfamily,

COLYMBINÆ, or Divers,

have the head long, straight, with the tip curved, and the sides compressed; the Nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a groove, with the opening linear and pervious: the Wings long and pointed: the Tail very short: the Tarsi short, and much compressed: the Toes long; the fore toes united together by an entire web; the hind toe short, and slightly margined by a membrane.

Colymbus *Linn.**

Bill long, strong, and straight, with the apical portion of the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is acute; the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils basal, lateral, and placed in a membranous groove, with the opening linear and pervious. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first and second quills the longest. *Tail* very short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the outer toe, much compressed, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long; the anterior toes united together by an entire web, and the inner side of the internal toe margined by a membrane; the hind toe short, and margined by a small membrane; the claws moderate, broad, and depressed.

The species of this genus are found in the Arctic circle, but migrating to the more temperate climates during severe winters. They are observed on the sea coast, and on the lakes and ponds of the interior. They are usually noticed in pairs, or in small parties, swimming about in search of fish and other aquatic animals, which constitute their food, and after which they are able to dive and remain a long time under water, and when they return to the surface, they seldom expose more than the neck. They swim and dive with the greatest velocity, but they rarely fly, and then their flight is performed heavily and high in the air. The eggs, which are two to four in number, are deposited on the bare ground, or in a nest composed of dry weeds, but in either case they are placed near the water's edge.

* Established by Linnæus in 1735. *Cepphus* of Mœhring (1752), *Urinator* of Cuvier (between 1799 and 1800), and *Eudytes* of Illiger (1811) are synonymous with the name employed.

1. C. *glacialis* Linn. Pl. enl. 952. — Colymbus torquatus *Brün.*; C. immer *Linn.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 393., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 74. f. 3., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 306.

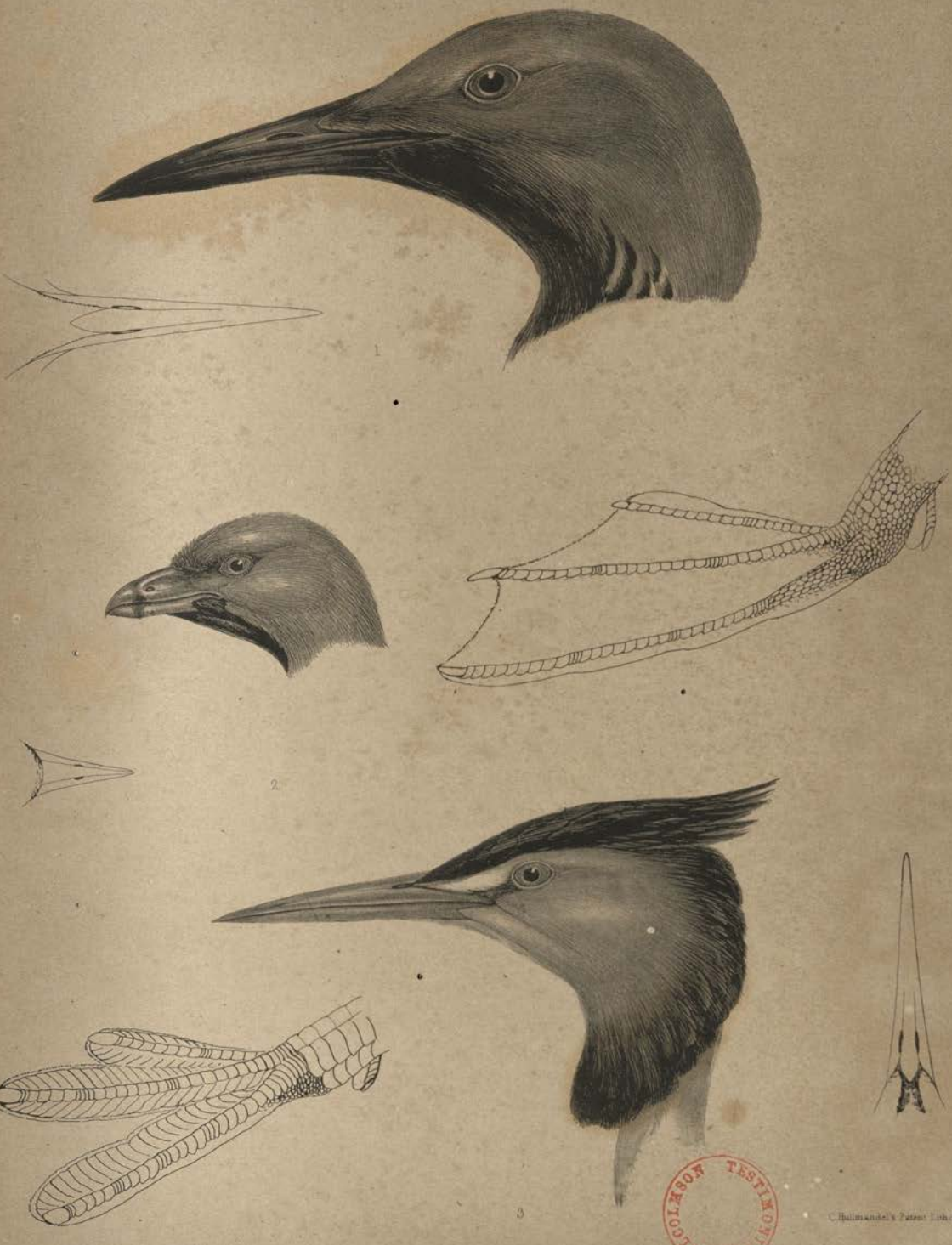
2. C. *arcticus* Linn. Edwards's Birds, pl. 146., Pl. enl. 914. — Colymbus ignotus et C. leucopus *Bechst.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 394., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 346.; C. balthicus *Horns. & Schill.*

3. C. *septentrionalis* Linn. Edwards's Birds, pl. 97., Pl. enl. 308. — Colymbus lumme, C. borealis, et C. stellatus *Brün.* Pl. enl. 992.; C. striatus *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 395., Gal. des Ois. t. 282., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 202.

June, 1848.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

PODILIMBUS.
brevirostris. G.R.Gray



1 COLYMBUS arcticus. 2 PODILYMBUS carolinensis. 3 PODICEPS cristatus.

The second Subfamily,

PODICIPINÆ, or GREBES,

have the Bill long, straight, compressed on the sides, with the culmen slightly curved at the tip, which is acute and entire; the gonys ascending; the nostrils pierced in a groove and oblong; the Wings short, with the first quill the longest; the Tail not apparent; the Tarsi short and much compressed; the Toes long, the outer longer than the others; the anterior ones broadly lobed on the sides, especially on the inner side; the claws short, very broad, and obtuse.

PODICEPS *Lath.**

Bill more or less long, strong, straight, the culmen slightly curved at the tip, which is acute and entire; the sides much compressed, and the gonys short and advancing upwards to an acute point; the nostrils placed in a short groove, with the opening longitudinal and exposed. *Wings* short and pointed, with the first or sometimes the second quill the longest, and slightly emarginated near the tips. *Tail* short, not apparent. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, much compressed, the anterior and posterior edges covered with small scales, which are serrated posteriorly, and the sides with transverse scales. *Toes* long, the outer the longest, depressed, margined on the sides, especially on the inner side, and united at the base to the middle toe; the hind toe short and strongly lobed; the claws short, very broad, flat, and obtuse.

The species are scattered over the world, and are usually found in small flocks near the sea-coast, or on the sides of the lakes, fresh-water rivers, and marshes, but are rarely seen on the land, owing to the difficulty they have in walking. On the water, however, they swim and dive with the greatest facility and activity, and are enabled to pursue fish to a great depth. If fearful of danger, they either hide among the reeds or dive beneath the floating water plants, where, with only their bill above the surface they lie concealed, until the cause of their alarm has subsided, when they resume their usual avocations. At certain seasons they migrate, which is usually performed over the sea near the coast; and the flight is limited, except when at a certain elevation, and then it is rather rapid, and can be sustained for a lengthened excursion. Fish, insects, and occasionally water plants form their subsistence. The nest is composed of grass, lined with down; it is usually fixed to reeds and other plants, and it sometimes floats on the surface of the water. The eggs are three to four in number.

* Latham in 1790 established this genus (*Index Ornithologicus*, p. 780.). *Colymbus* of Brisson (1760), and *Lophaithyia* of M. Kaup (1829) are synonymous. It embraces *Dytes*, *Proctopus*, *Podeaithyia* of Dr. Kaup (1829), and *Dasyptilus* of Mr. Swainson (1837), with which *Poliocephalus* of Mr. Selby is synonymous.

1. P. *cristatus* (Linn.) Lath. Pl. enl. 400. — Colymbus cornutus *Briss.*; C. urinator *Linn.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 360. f. 2., Pl. enl. 944. 941., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 388., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 292.; Type of Lophaithyia *Kaup* (1829).

2. P. *australis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1844. p. B. of Austr. pl.

3. P. *leucopterus* King, Zool. Journ. ii. p. 101., Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 107.

4. P. *grisegena* (Bodd.) Lath. Pl. enl. 931. — Colymbus rubricollis *Gmel.*; C. subcristatus *Jacq.* Vög. t. 18.; C. parotis *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. t. 9.; C. vulgaris *Scop.*; C. cucullatus et C. nævius *Pall.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 389., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 298.; C. longirostris *Bonn.*; Type of Podeaithyia *Kaup* (1829).

5. P. *cornutus* (Gmel.) Lath. Pl. enl. 404. f. 2. 942. Edwards's Birds, pl. 96. f. 1. 145. — Colymbus obscurus *Gmel.*; C. caspicus *S. G. Gmel.*; C. nigricans *Scop.* Briss. Orn. vi. t. 3. f. 2., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 390., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 259.; C. comosus *Bonn.*; C. minutus *Pall.*; Type of Dytes *Kaup* (1829).

6. P. *auritus* (Linn.) Lath. Edwards's Birds, t. 96. f. 2., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 391., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 404.; Type of Proctopus *Kaup* (1829).

7. P. *minor* (Gmel.) Lath. Pl. enl. 905. — Colymbus hebridicus *Gmel.* Penn. Br. Zool. ii. pl. 79.; C. fluviatilis *Br.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 392.; C. pyrenaicus *La Peyr.*

8. P. *philippensis* (Bonn.) Temm. Pl. enl. 945. — Podiceps minor var. β *Lath.*

9. P. *poliocephalus* Jard. & Selby's Ill. Orn. t. 13. — Podiceps nestor *Gould*; Type of Poliocephalus *Selby* (183 ?).

10. P. *rufopectus* G. R. Gray, Faun. New Zealand, App. p. 198., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 19.

11. P. *novæ hollandiæ* Steph. Gen. Zool. xiii. p. 18. — P. gularis *Gould*, Proc. Z. S. 1836. p. 145. B. of Austr. pl.

12. P. *Rollandi* Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool. t. 36.

13. P. *kalipareus* Less. Voy de la Coqu. Ois. t. 45. — Podiceps occipitalis *Less.* Pernetty's Voy. t. 11.

14. P. *dominicus* (Linn.) Lath. Briss. Orn. vi. t. 5. f. 2., Azara, No. 445.

15. P. *major* (Bodd.) — C. cayennensis *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 404. f. 1.; Podiceps cayanus *Lath.*

16. P. *thomensis* (Gmel.) Lath. — Colymbus insulæ S. Thomæ *Briss.*

17. P. *antarcticus* Less. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 209.

18. P. *americanus* Garn. Voy. de la Coqu. Zool. p. 599.

19. P. *chiliensis* Garn. Voy. de la Coqu. Zool. p. 601.

20. P. *bicornis* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 88., Azara, No. 443.

PODILYMBUS *Less.**

Bill shorter than the head, strong, and much compressed on the sides, with the culmen much curved to the tip, which is hooked over that of the lower mandible, and entire; the gonys short and suddenly advancing upwards; the nostrils placed anteriorly in a broad membranous groove, oval, and exposed. *Wings* short, with the second quill the longest, and the first four more or less emarginated anteriorly near the tip. *Tail* not apparent. *Tarsi* short and much compressed on the sides, and the posterior edge serrated. *Toes* long, depressed, and strongly margined on the sides, especially on the inner margins; the hind toe short, and moderately lobed; the claws short, depressed, and obtuse.

The species of this division are peculiar to the New Continent. Their habits and manners are similar to those just described.

1. P. *carolinensis* (Lath.) — Colymbus podiceps *Linn.* Catesby's Carol. pl. 91.; C. ludovicianus *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 943., Spix, Av. Bras. ii. t. 100., Azara, No. 444.

2. P. *brevirostris* G. R. Gray.

* M. Lesson established this division in 1831 (*Traité d'Ornithologie*, p. 595.). *Sylbeocyclus* of the Prince of Canino (1832), and *Hydroka* of Mr. Nuttal (1834) are synonymous.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

PODICA
senegalensis. (Vieill.)

The third Subfamily,

HELIORNINÆ, or SUN GREBES,

have the Bill long, straight, and compressed, with the tip slightly curved and emarginated; the gonys of the lower mandible short and advancing upwards; the Wings moderate and rounded; the Tail long and much rounded; the Tarsi short; and the Toes margined with a membrane, which is more or less united to the middle one.

HELIORNIS *Bonn.**

Bill longer than the head, straight, sides compressed, with the culmen rather elevated, and gradually curved to the tip, which is acute and emarginated; the gonys of the lower mandible short, and advancing upwards; the nostrils placed in a broad groove, with the opening large, longitudinal, and near the middle. *Wings* moderate, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and much rounded, with each feather broad and rounded at its end. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, robust, and scutellated in front. *Toes* long, the outer nearly as long as the middle one, with a broad web on the inner margin of all, which is united to the first joint of the inner toe, and to the second joint of the outer; the inner toe margined interiorly, and united to the lobe of the hind toe.

It is chiefly seen on the sides of rivers and creeks; in such places it searches for small fish and insects, more especially flies, in catching which it shows great dexterity. It is very active, with the head and body continually in motion, and frequently expanding the tail and wings at the same time.

H. *Fulica* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 893. — Plotus surinamensis *Gmel.*; Heliornis fulicarius *Bonn.*

PODICA *Less.*†

Bill like that of the last genus; but the *Wings* moderate, with the third, fourth, and fifth quills the longest. *Tail* lengthened, rounded, and composed of long narrow feathers, with the shaft of each strong at the base. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, and scutellated in front. *Toes* long, and margined with a broad lobed membrane; the lateral ones unequal; the hind toe long, and margined with a broad lobe; the claws short and curved.

The typical species is peculiar to Western Africa; its habits and manners are unknown.

P. *senegalensis* (Vieill.) Less. Gal. des Ois. t. 280.

* Established by Bonnaterre (*Encycl. Méthod.* p. 64.) in 1790; and, in 1811, Illiger altered it to *Podoa*.
† Established by M. Lesson in 1831 (*Tr. d'Orn.* p. 596.); and *Rhigelura* of Wagler (1832) is coequal.

Huthmandel & Walton's new Process

FRATERCULA
corniculata (Naum.)

Order VIII. ANSERES.

The third Family,

ALCIDÆ, or Auks,

have the Bill more or less long, generally compressed on the sides; and the culmen usually curved to the tip, which is sometimes hooked: the Wings generally short, and more or less imperfectly formed: the Tail short and graduated: the Tarsi usually short and compressed: the Toes entirely webbed, with the hind toe small or wanting.

The first Subfamily,

ALCINÆ, or Auks,

have the Bill more or less short, and much compressed on the sides, with the culmen and gonys keeled; the tip of the upper mandible acute and hooked; the Nostrils linear: the Wings more or less long and perfectly formed, with the first quill the longest: the Tail short and graduated: the Tarsi short and compressed: the Toes entirely webbed, with the hind toe wanting.

Alca *Linn.**

Bill lengthened, basal half clothed with short plumes, and the apical half horny, much compressed; with the culmen keeled, curved, and hooked at the tip, that of the lower mandible curved downwards; and the gonys angulated and ascending; both mandibles, laterally, obliquely grooved; the nostrils basal, on the lateral margin, and almost covered with the basal short plumes, with the opening linear and narrow. *Wings* more or less long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and graduated. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, robust, and covered with small scales. *Toes* entirely webbed, with the outer toe longer than the inner one; the claws short, curved, acute, and slightly dilated on the margin.

The species are found in the northern latitudes, frequenting at certain seasons the more temperate parts of Europe. They are sometimes noticed on the rocks, in the deep clefts of which the female deposits a single egg, without any kind of nest. They live chiefly on the water, where they are very expert, swimming and diving with great rapidity.

* Linnæus established this genus in 1744. *Chenalopex* of Mœhring (1752), *Pinguinus* of Bonnaterre (1790), *Diomedea* of Scopoli (1777), *Pingouin* of Cuvier (1799—1800), and *Utamania* of Leach (1816) are synonymous.

The length of their wings does not admit of much power of flight, except in the case of the second species, in which it is rapid and heavy, being performed just above the surface of the water by quickly repeated movements of the wings. They feed on various kinds of small fish and other marine animals.

1. A. *impennis* Linn. Pl. enl. 367., Edw. Birds, pl. 147.—Alca major *Briss.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 400., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 341.

2. A. *torda* Linn. Pl. enl. 1003., Edw. Birds, pl. 358.—Alca pica *Linn.*; A. minor *Briss.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 401., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 214.; Type of Utamania *Leach* (1816).

Fratercula *Briss.**

Bill short, entirely horny, extremely elevated at the base, and very much compressed on the sides, with the culmen arched and acutely keeled to the tip, which is hooked; both mandibles transversely grooved, and the gonys projecting upwards and keeled; the nostrils basal, and placed near the lateral margin, with the opening linear and narrow. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the toes, compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* webbed, the outer toe nearly as long as the middle; the claws short and curved. A dilated naked skin at the gape of the mouth.

The species are inhabitants of the high latitudes, but perform periodical migrations to the more temperate regions, keeping always near the shore, and at night concealing themselves in the clefts of rocks or burrows. Their flight is heavy and rather quick, but only for a short distance at a time, and always near the surface of the water, which they sometimes strike with their feet to assist them in their progress. While on the water their speed is remarkably quick, and when alarmed or seeking food they expertly dive beneath the surface. Their food principally consists of mollusca and sometimes of crustaceous animals. They generally excavate a hole by means of their bill and claws to the depth of two or three feet, at the further end of which the female usually deposits a single egg on the bare ground.

1. F. *arctica* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 275.—Mormon fratercula *Temm.*; Alca labradoria *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 403., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 213., Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 363. t. 83., Isis, 1821, p. 783. t. 7. f. 5, 6, 7.

2. F. *glacialis* (Leach), Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 404., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 293., Isis, 1821, p. 782. t. 7. f. 2.

3 F. *corniculata* (Naum.) Isis, 1821, p. 782. t. 7. f. 3, 4., Kittl. Kupf. Nat. Vög. t. 1. f. 1.

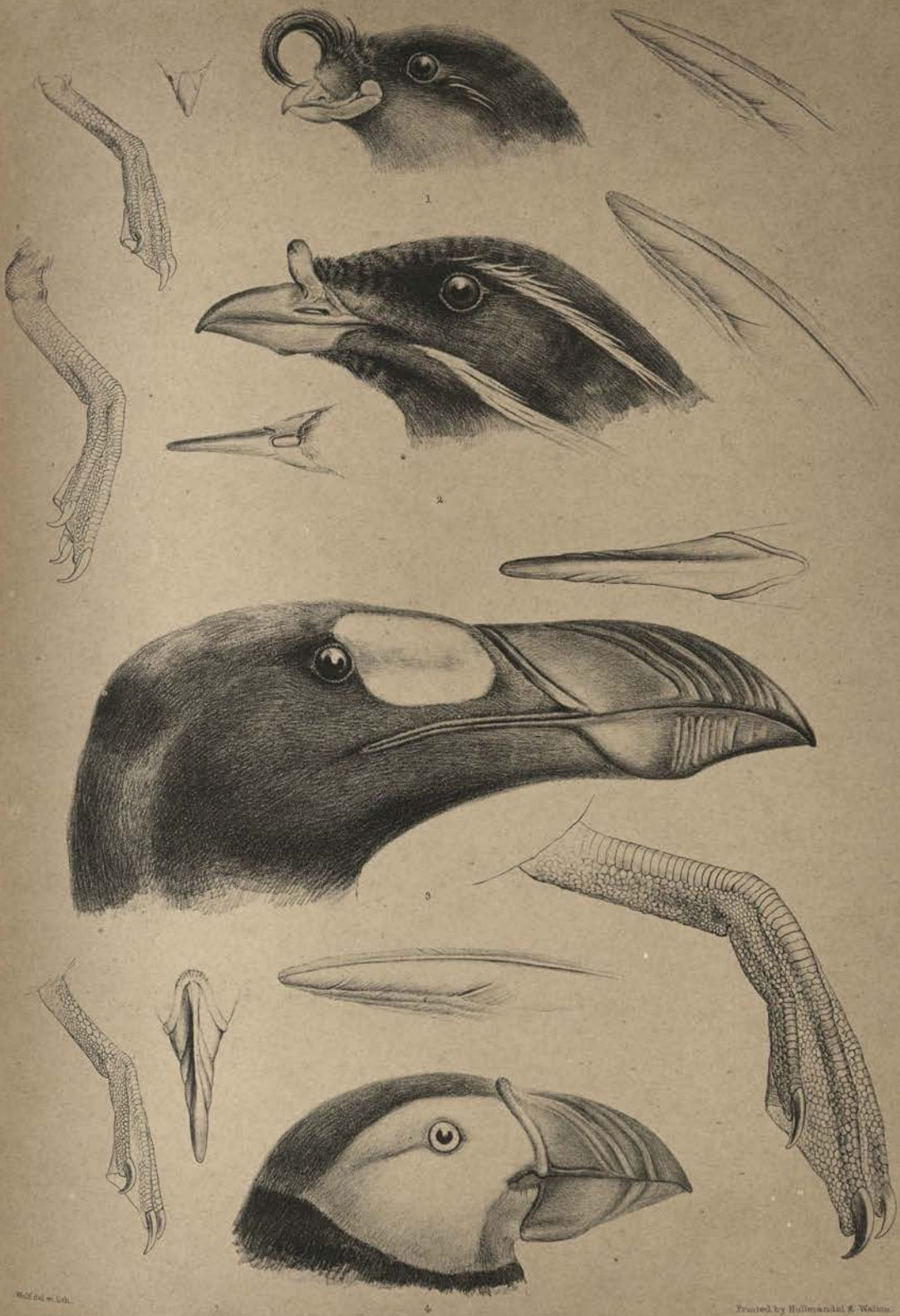
4. F. *cirrhata* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 761., Pall. Spic. Zool. v. t. 1. & 5., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 299., Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 363. t. 82., Isis, 1821, p. 781. t. 7. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 249., Kittl. Kupf. Nat. Vög. t. 1. f. 2.—Type of Lunda *Pall.* (1811?)

* Established by Brisson in 1760. *Mormon* of Illiger (1811), *Lunda* of Pallas (1811?), *Gymnoblepharum* and *Ceratoblepharum* of M. Brandt (1837) are synonymous.

December, 1847.

Hullmandel & Walton Lithographers

PHALERIS
nodirostris Pr Bon.



Wolf del. et Lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. PHALERIS cristatella. 2. CERORHINA occidentalis. 3. ALCA impennis. 4. FRATERCULA arctica.

The second Subfamily,

PHALERIDINÆ, or STARIKIS,

have the Bill short, broad at the base, with the sides gradually compressed, and the culmen curved to the tip, which is emarginated; the lower mandible grooved on the sides, and the gonys ascending; the Nostrils lateral, and pierced in the bony covering of the broad nasal groove, with the opening linear: the Wings moderate and pointed: the Tail short and rounded: the Tarsi short, compressed, and covered with small scales: the Toes three, and all united together by an entire membrane: the Claws moderate, compressed, and acute.

PHALERIS *Temm.**

Bill shorter than the head, broad at the base, and slightly depressed, with the culmen curved, and the sides gradually compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the base of the lateral margins inflexed; the gonys keeled and curved upwards to the tip, and the sides more or less grooved; the nostrils lateral, placed in a broad groove, and enclosed by a hard covering, with the opening linear and exposed. *Wings* rather short and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, compressed, and covered with small regular scales. *Toes* long, and the anterior ones united together by an entire web; the inner toe shorter than the outer; the claws moderate, compressed, and curved.

The species are found in the Arctic regions, and especially in the islands that lie between China and North America. They live in small flocks, swimming with ease and dexterity while in quest of their food, which consists of crustacea, mollusca, and other marine animals; as the night approaches they seek the shore, where under the ledges of the rocks, or in burrows dug with their bill and feet, they retire to rest; and it is in such places that the female usually deposits a single egg.

1. P. *psittacula* (Pall.) Spic. Zool. t. 2. and t. 5. f. 4., Zoogr. t. 84., Esch. Zool. Atlas, t. 17. — Type of Ombria *Esch.* (1829).

2. P. *tetracula* (Pall.) Spic. Zool. t. 4. and t. 5. f. 10., Zoogr. t. 88.

3. P. *pygmæa* (Gmel.) — Uria pusilla *Pall.* Zoogr. t. 90.

4. P. *nodirostra* Pr. Bonap. Geogr. Comp. List Birds of Eur. and N. Amer. p. 66. — Cerorhyncha occidentalis *Vigors*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 402. f. .; Phaleris microceros *Brandt*; Ph. corniculata *Esch.* ?

5. P. *cristatella* (Pall.) Spic. Zool. t. 3. and t. 5. f. 7., Zoogr. t. 86. — Type of Tyloramphus *Brandt* (1837).

6. P. *camtschatica* (Lepech.) Nova Acta Petrop. xii. t. 8. — Mormon superciliosum *Licht.* Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 89.; Phaleris cristatellus *Temm.* Pl. col. 200.; Uria mystacea *Pall.* Zoogr. t. 89., Gal. des Ois. t. 237., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 402.

7. P. *dubia* (Pall.) Zoogr. t. 87.

8. P. *aleutica* (Pall.) Zoogr. ii. p. 370. — Type of Ptychoramphus *Brandt* (1837).

* Established by M. Temminck in 1820. It embraces *Ombria* of Eschscholtz (1829) (with which *Cyclorrhynchus* of Dr. Kaup, 1829, is synonymous), *Ptychoramphus* and *Tyloramphus* of M. Brandt (1837).

CERORHINA *Pr. Bonap.**

Bill shorter than the head, and much compressed, with the base covered by a membrane, surmounted by a long, obtuse, horn-like process above each nostril; the culmen curved to the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys curved upwards to the tip, which is turned downwards; the nostrils lateral, pierced in the bony covering of the nasal groove, with the opening linear and exposed. *Wings* short and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* very short, and rather rounded. *Tarsi* one third shorter than the middle toe, and rather compressed. *Toes* long, the anterior ones united together by an entire web; the claws moderate and compressed.

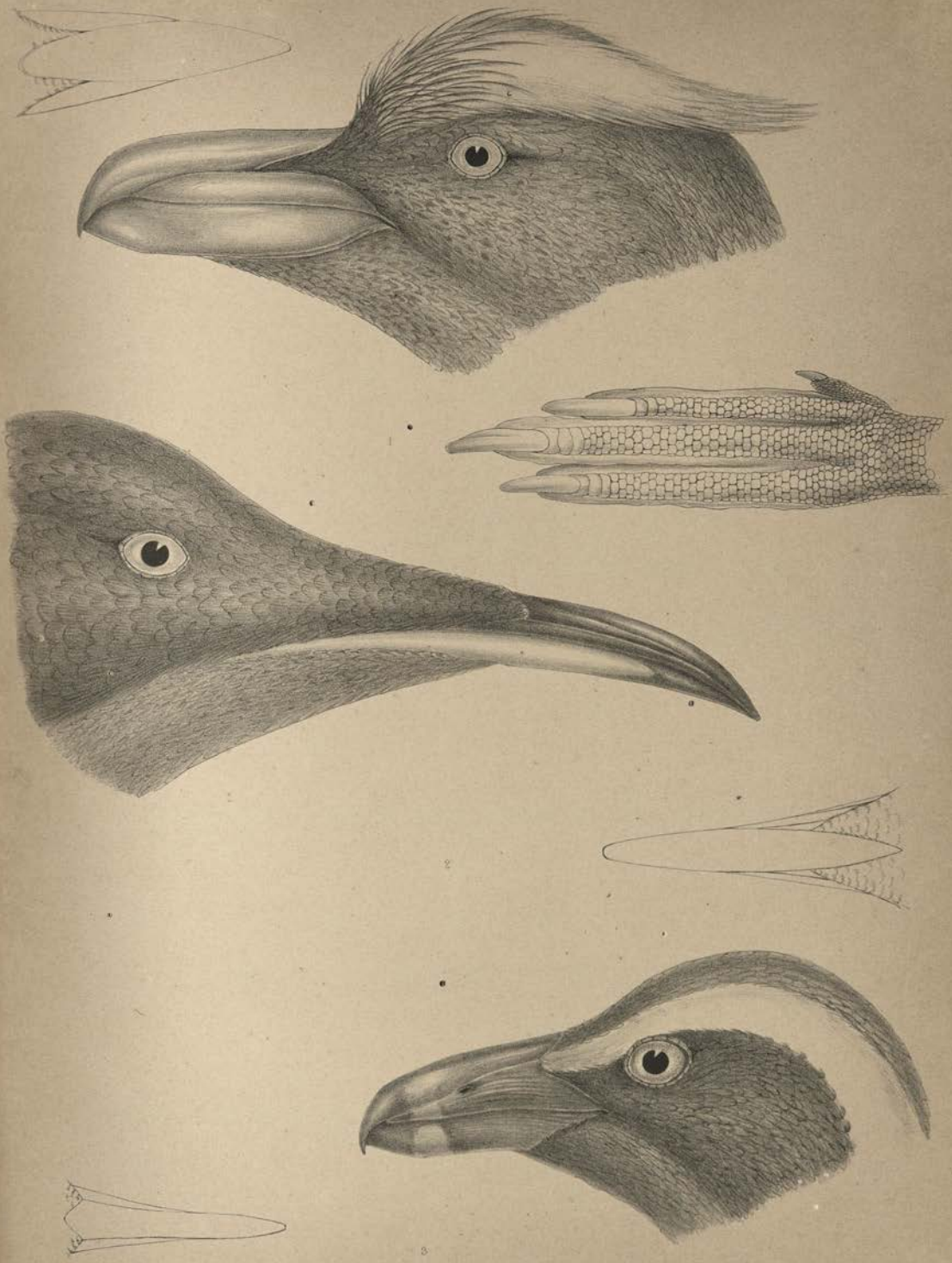
The typical species of this genus is found in the Northern Pacific, and on the islands situated between America and Asia. Its habits and manners are very similar to those of the former genus.

C. *occidentalis* Pr. Bonap. Syn. Birds of U. States, p. 428.— Phaleris cerorhyncha *Pr. Bonap.*; Chimerina cornuta *Esch.* Zool. Atlas, t. 12.; Alca monocerata *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. p. 362., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 402. f.

* Established by the Prince of Canino in 1828 (*Syn. B. of U. States*, p. 427.); in 1831 his Highness changed this word to *Ceratorrhina*. *Chimerina* of Eschscholtz (1829) is synonymous.

February, 1848.

EUDYPTES
pachyrhynchus. G.R. Gray.



Bale and d. & Walton Lith. Graphers

1. EUDYPTES chrysolophus. 2. APTENODYTES Forsteri. 3. SPHENISCUS demersus.

The third Subfamily,

SPHENISCINÆ, or PENGUINS,

have the Bill more or less long and straight, with the sides compressed and grooved, the culmen rounded and curved at the tip, which is acute; the Nostrils placed in the lateral groove, and linear; the Wings short, imperfect, being only covered with scale-like plumes; the Tail more or less short, and composed of narrow rigid feathers; the Tarsi very short and depressed; the Toes moderate and depressed, with the anterior toes united by a web; the hind toe very small, and united to the side of the tarsus.

SPHENISCUS *Briss.**

Bill moderate, much compressed, and strong, with the culmen rounded and curved at the tip, which is acute; the tip of the lower mandible suddenly truncated, and the gonys moderate and curved upwards; the nostrils rather rounded, and placed in the lateral groove near the middle of the bill. *Wings* imperfect, and covered with scale-like plumes. *Tail* very short. *Tarsi* very short, thick, flattened, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long, the lateral ones unequal, and united to the middle toe by a web; the hind toe very small, and united to the tarsus at the base of the inner toe; the claws long, compressed, and slightly curved.

These birds are found on the rocks of the islands of the Southern Ocean, and the southern portions of South America and Africa. They are frequently observed on the floating islands of ice that are scattered in that dreary ocean. Their habits and manners are similar to those given in the next genus.

1. S. *demersus* (Linn.) Temm. Edwards's Birds, pl. 94., Pl. enl. 382. 1005., Règ. Anim. (D'Orb.) Ois. t. 90. f. 3.
2. S. *magellanicus* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. t. 5., Forst. Icon. ined. 83., Descr. Anim. p. 351.
3. S. *Humboldtii* Meyen, Nov. Acta, &c. xvi. t. 21.
4. ? S. *chiloensis* (Mol.) — Aptenodytes Molinæ *Lath.*

EUDYPTES *Vieill.*†

Bill more or less long, straight, much compressed, and grooved on the sides, and the culmen rounded and curved at the tip, which is acute; the end of the lower mandible truncated, and the gonys moderate

* Established by Brisson in 1760.

† Established by Vieillot in 1816 (*Analyse, &c.*, p. 67.): but in 1825 he used Brisson's name of *Catarractes* for the same series of birds, and *Chrysocoma* of Mr. Stephens (1825) is coequal. It embraces *Dasyramphus* of MM. Hombron and Jacquinot (1846).

and advancing upwards; the nostrils linear, placed in the lateral groove, which extends for three fourths of the length of the bill; and the frontal plumes advancing to the opening. *Wings* imperfect. *Tail* long, and composed of narrow rigid feathers. *Tarsi* very short, much flattened, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long and strong, with the anterior ones united to the middle one by a web, the lateral toes unequal, the outer the longest; the hind toe very small, and united to the tarsus at the base of the inner toe; the claws strong, compressed, and slightly curved.

These birds are found in the Southern Ocean, where they are observed scattered even in the most southern latitudes in small parties in the open ocean, or are seen standing erect on the floating fields of ice, but as the breeding season advances they approach the islands and mainland, at which time they frequent in immense flocks the rocks in the deep bays and harbours, and sometimes at the mouths of salt-water rivers. Their power of swimming is very great; and they are seen at times skipping continually in and out of the water, making their way with amazing speed, even amidst the waves of the most troubled sea, by means of their fin-like wings, as well as with the assistance of their webbed feet. It has been stated that they can dive even during the severest gale to the bottom of the sea, where, among beds of corals and tracts of sea weeds, they move about in search of crustacea, small fish, and marine plants. The eggs, two in number, are deposited in a slight depression on the ground, or in burrows on the sides of mounds of the tussac-grass. They remain with their young for several months; the latter are clothed in down until they are nearly the size of their parent, when they put on the adult plumage, which process is very suddenly performed. The parents take the young birds off shore to teach them to swim, and often adopt some artifice when they refuse to take the water, such as enticing them to the side of a rock, and pushing them in. They proceed with them for several successive days to the distance of four or five miles, in order to accustom them to the element on which they are destined chiefly to live, until they are sufficiently strong to endure the roughness of the sea, on which these birds have been observed at a distance of more than three hundred miles from any land. Their cries are hoarse and discordant, and approach those of certain quadrupeds.

1. E. *chrysocome* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. t. 1. — Pinguinaria cristata *Shaw*, Nat. Misc. pl. 437.; Aptenodytes catarractes *Forst.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 49.; Apt. gorfua *Bonn.* Pl. enl. 984.?

2. E. *chrysolophus* Brandt, Bull. Sci. l'Acad. de St. Petersb. ii. p. 314., Forst. Icon. ined. 80.

3. E. *antarctica* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. t. 4., Forst. Icon. ined. 82., Descr. Anim. p. 56., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 26.

4. E. *torquata* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. p. 146., Sonn. Voy. t. 114. — Aptenodyta platyrhyngos *Scop.*

5. E. *papua* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. t. 3., Sonn. Voy. t. 115., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 299., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 25.

6. E. *antipoda* (Homb. & Jacq.) Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1841. p. 320., Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 33. f. 2., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 27.

7. E. *Adeliæ* (Homb. & Jacq.) Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1841. p. 320. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 33. f. 1., Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, pl. 28. — Pygoscelis brevirostris *G. R. Gray*; Type of Dasyramphus *Homb. & Jacq.* (1846).

8. E. *minor* (Forst.) Comment. Goett. iii. p. 147., Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 103., Forst. Icon. ined. 84, 85., Desc. Anim. p. 101., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. — Apt. undina *Gould ?*

9. E. *brasiliensis* (Licht.) Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 355.

10. E. *palpebrata* (Licht.) Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 356.

11. E. *pachyrhynchus* G. R. Gray, Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Birds, p. 17.

Aptenodytes *Forst.**

Bill longer than the head, rather slender, compressed on the sides, slightly bent at the end, with the base of the upper mandible covered with short close-set plumes, and the side grooved to near the tip, which is acute; the lower mandible covered with a smooth naked skin; the nostrils linear, and placed in the lateral groove. *Wings* imperfect, and covered with scale-like plumes. *Tail* very short, and composed of narrow rigid feathers. *Tarsi* very short, flattened, and covered with short plumes. *Toes*

* Established by Forster in 1788 (*Enchir. Hist. Nat.* p. 38.). *Spheniscus* of Scopoli (1777), *Apterodita* of Gmelin (1788), and *Pinguinaria* of Shaw are synonymous.

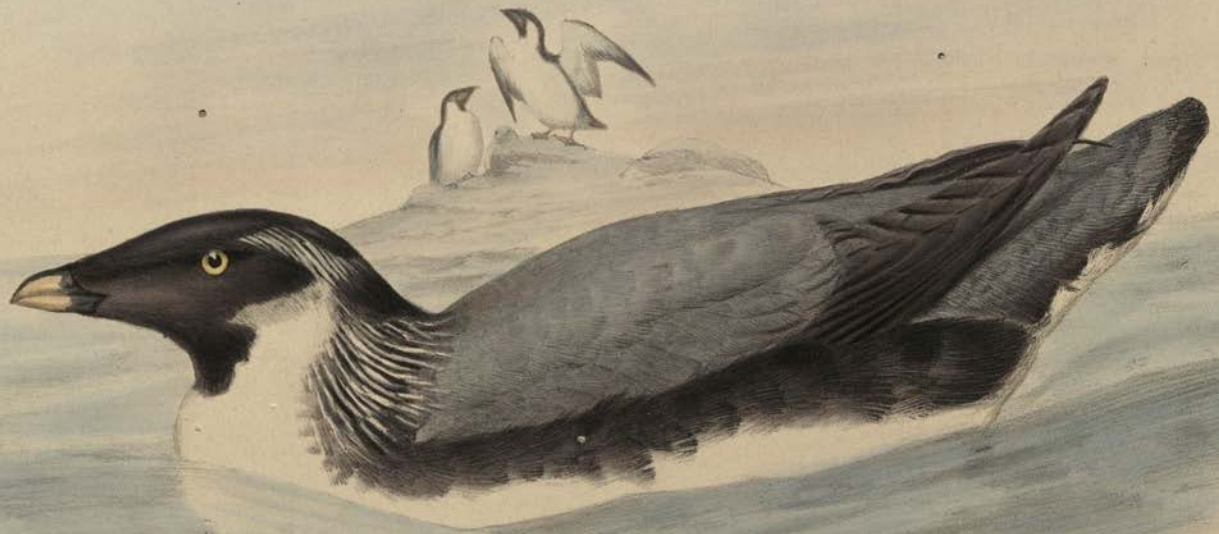
rather short and depressed, the anterior ones united by a web ; the hind toe very small, and almost entirely connected to the inner side of the tarsus ; the claws large, depressed, and very slightly curved.

The species of this genus are found in high southern latitudes. Mr. G. Bennett has described particularly a colony of these birds, which covers an extent of thirty or forty acres at the north end of Macquarrie Island, in the South Pacific Ocean. The number of penguins collected together in this spot is immense, but it would be almost impossible to guess at it with any near approach to truth, as, during the whole of the day and night, thirty or forty thousand of them are continually landing, and an equal number going to sea. They are arranged, when on shore, in as compact a manner, and in as regular ranks, as a regiment of soldiers, and are classed with the greatest order ; the young birds being in one situation, the moulting birds in another, the sitting hens in a third, the clean birds in a fourth, &c. ; and so strictly do birds in similar condition congregate, that, should a bird that is moulting intrude itself among those which are clean, it is immediately ejected from among them. The females hatch the eggs by keeping them close between their thighs ; and, if approached during the time of incubation, move away, carrying the eggs with them. At this time the male bird goes to sea and collects food for the female, which becomes very fat. After the young is hatched, both parents go to sea, and bring home food for it ; it soon becomes so fat as scarcely to be able to walk, the old birds getting very thin. They sit quite upright in their roosting-places, and walk in the erect position until they arrive at the beach, when they throw themselves on their breasts, in order to encounter the very heavy sea met with at their landing-place.

1. Apt. *Forsteri* G. R. Gray, Ann. of Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 315. — Aptenodytes patachonica *Forst.* Comment. Goett. iii. p. 137. ; Apt. patagonica *Forst.* Icon. ined. 81., Descr. Anim. p. 347., Penn. Gen. of Birds, pl. 14., Mill. Illustr. pl. 20.

2. Apt. *Pennantii* G. R. Gray, Ann. of Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 315. — Patagonian Penguin, *Penn.* Phil. Trans. 58. pl. ; Pinguinaria patachonica *Shaw,* Nat. Misc. pl. 409., Règ. Anim (D'Orb.) Ois. t. 90. f. 1., Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 113 ? ; Apt. longirostris *Scop.* ?

July, 1846.



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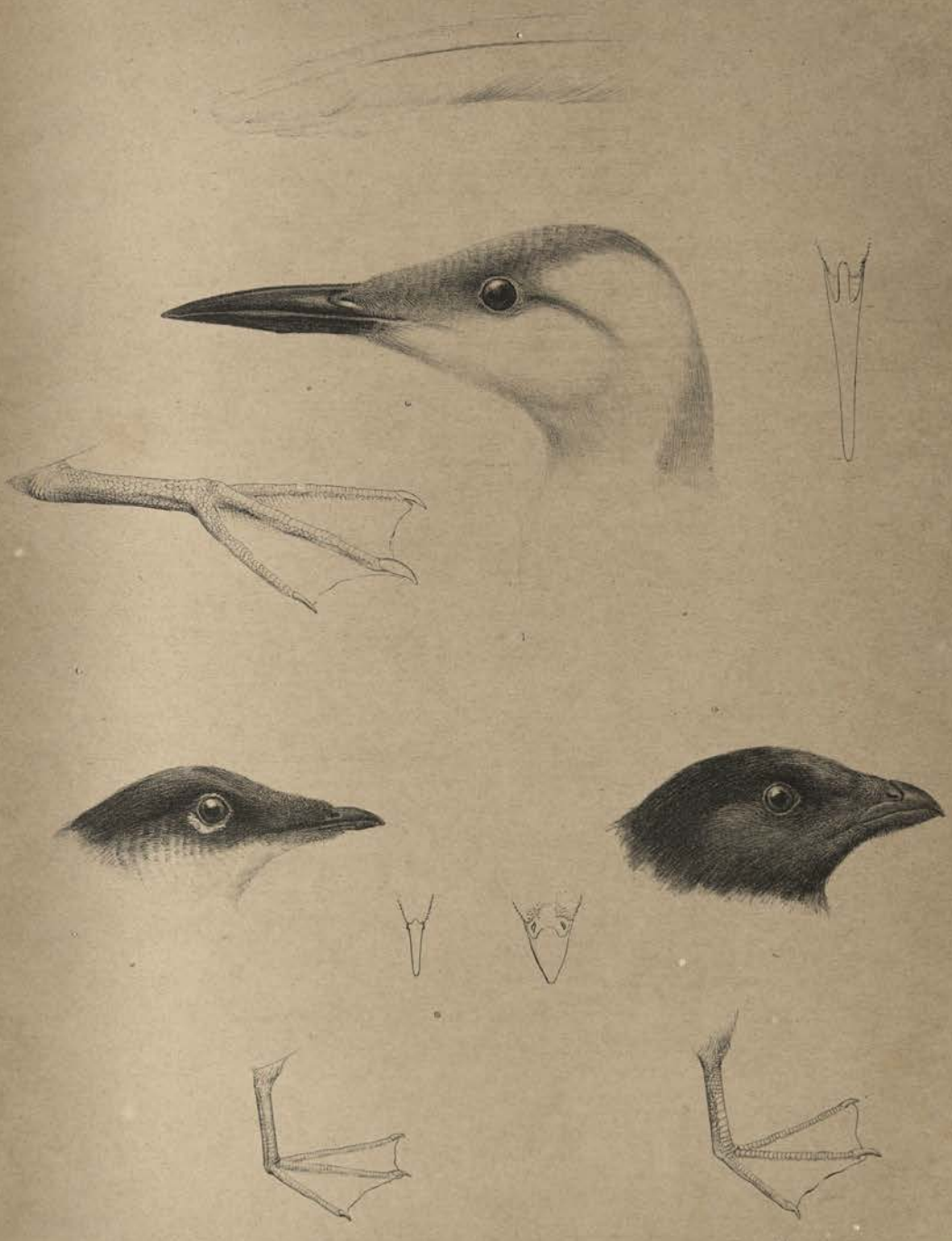
BRACHYRAMPHUS
antiquus Gm



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1 URIA troile 2 BRACHYRHAMPHUS marmoratus 3 ARCTICA alle

The fourth Subfamily,

URINÆ, or GUILLEMOTS,

have the Bill moderate, more or less slender and strong, with the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the Nostrils basal, and placed in a broad groove, more or less clothed with plumes, with the opening exposed: the Wings rather short, and pointed: the Tail short and rounded: the Tarsi short, more or less compressed: the Toes moderate, and the anterior ones united by a broad web; the outer toe as long as the middle toe, the hind toe wanting: the Claws short and curved.

BRACHYRHAMPHUS *Brandt.**

Bill rather short, straight, and strong, with the culmen elevated at the base, arched, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys long and ascending; the lateral margins inflexed; the nostrils lateral, pierced in a groove, which is clothed with short plumes, leaving the opening anteriorly and exposed. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* very short and rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* moderate, with the outer toe as long as the middle one, and all united by a broad web; the claws short, compressed, and acute.

It is between the north-western coast of America and the opposite coast of Asia that the species which compose this genus are found. Their habits and manners are like those of the next genus.

1. B. *marmoratus* (Lath.) Brandt, Lath. Gen. Syn. vi. pl. 96. (juv.), Arct. Zool. pl. 22. — Cepphus perdix *Pall.* Zoogr. t. 80.; Uria Townsendii *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 430.; U. brevirostris *Vigors*, Zool. Journ. iv. p. 357.; Type of Anobapton *Brandt* (1837).
2. B. *Wrangelii* Brandt, Bull. Acad. Sci. Imp. St. Petersb. ii. p. 346.
3. B. *brachypterus* (Kittl.) Brandt, Bull. Acad. Sci. Imp. St. Petersb. ii. p. 346.
4. B. *Kittlitzii* Brandt, Bull. Acad. Sci. Imp. St. Petersb. ii. p. 346.
5. B. *antiquus* (Gmel.) Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 402. f. . — Uria senicula *Pall.* Zoogr. t. 85.; Type of Synthliborhamphus *Brandt* (1837).
6. B. *Temminckii* Brandt. — Uria Wurmizusume *Temm.* Pl. col. 579.

URIA *Mœhr.*†

Bill moderate, straight, and strong, with the culmen slightly curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils lateral, placed in a groove, which

* Established by M. Brandt in 1837 (*Bull. Acad. Sci. Imp. St. Petersb.*). *Anobapton* and *Synthliborhamphus* of the same author are subgeneric names of the same genus.

† Established by Mœhring in 1752. *Grylle* of M. Brandt (1837) is synonymous. It embraces *Cataractes* of Mœhring (1752), with which *Uria* of Brisson (1760) and *Lomvia* of Brandt (1837) are coequal.

is more or less clothed, with the opening longitudinal and exposed. *Wings* short and pointed, with the first quill longest. *Tail* very short. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, much compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* moderate, and all united by a broad web; with the outer toe as long as the middle one; the claws short, compressed, and acute.

The species of this genus are inhabitants of the Arctic seas, whence they migrate during the winter to the more temperate regions. They are most usually noticed near the sea coast, swimming and diving, even beneath the ice, with the greatest facility; in the latter operation they assist themselves by means of their wings. Their flight is short, rapid, and generally performed near the surface of the water, and they walk on the land with great difficulty; they feed chiefly on fish and other marine productions. The egg, which is single and of large size, is usually deposited by these birds in society, on the ledges on the summits of precipitous rocks overhanging the sea, without any nest.

1. U. *grylle* (Linn.) Lath. Edwards's Birds, pl. 50. — Cepphus columba *Pall.*; Colymbus marmoratus *Fritsch*; C. lacteolus *Pall.*; Uria balthicus et U. grylloides *Brünn.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 399., Choris Voy. Pittor. t. 22., Gal. des Ois. t. 294., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 219.; Uria scapularis *Steph.*

2. U. *Mandtii* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 88.

3. U. *carbo* (Pall.) Brandt, Zoogr. p. 350. t. 79.

4. U. *Troile* (Linn.) Lath. Pl. enl. 903., Edwards's Birds, pl. 350. f. 1. — Colymbus minor *Gmel.*; Uria swarbag et U. lomvia *Brünn.* Choris Voy. Pittor. t. 20., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 396, 397., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 318.; Type of Cataractes *Mœhr.* (1752).

5. U. „*Brünnichii* Sabine, Linn. Trans. xii. p. 539. — Uria Francsii *Leach*; U. Troile *Brünn.*; Alca pica *Faber*; Cepphus arra *Pall.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 398., Choris Voy. Pittor. t. 21., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 235.

6. U. *ringvia* Brünn. Orn. Bor. p. 27. — Uria lacrymans *Lepy.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl., Choris Voy. Pittor. t. 23.

Arctica *Mœhr.**

Bill shorter than the head, and broader than high at the base, with the culmen curved, and the sides compressed at the tip, which is emarginated; the gonys short and ascending; the nostrils basal, and placed in a short, broad, membranous groove, with the opening near the middle, and sub-lunate. *Wings* rather short and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* short and rather rounded. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, slightly compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long, and all united by a broad web, with the outer toe nearly as long as the middle one; the claws moderate, compressed, and sharp.

The species are found in the northern regions, migrating to the more temperate parts during the winter. Their habits are very similar to those of the preceding genus.

1. A. *alle* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 917., Edwards's Birds, pl. 91., Gal. des Ois. t. 295. — Alca candida *Brünn.* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 74. f. 5., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 402., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 339.; Mergulus melanoleucos *Steph.*

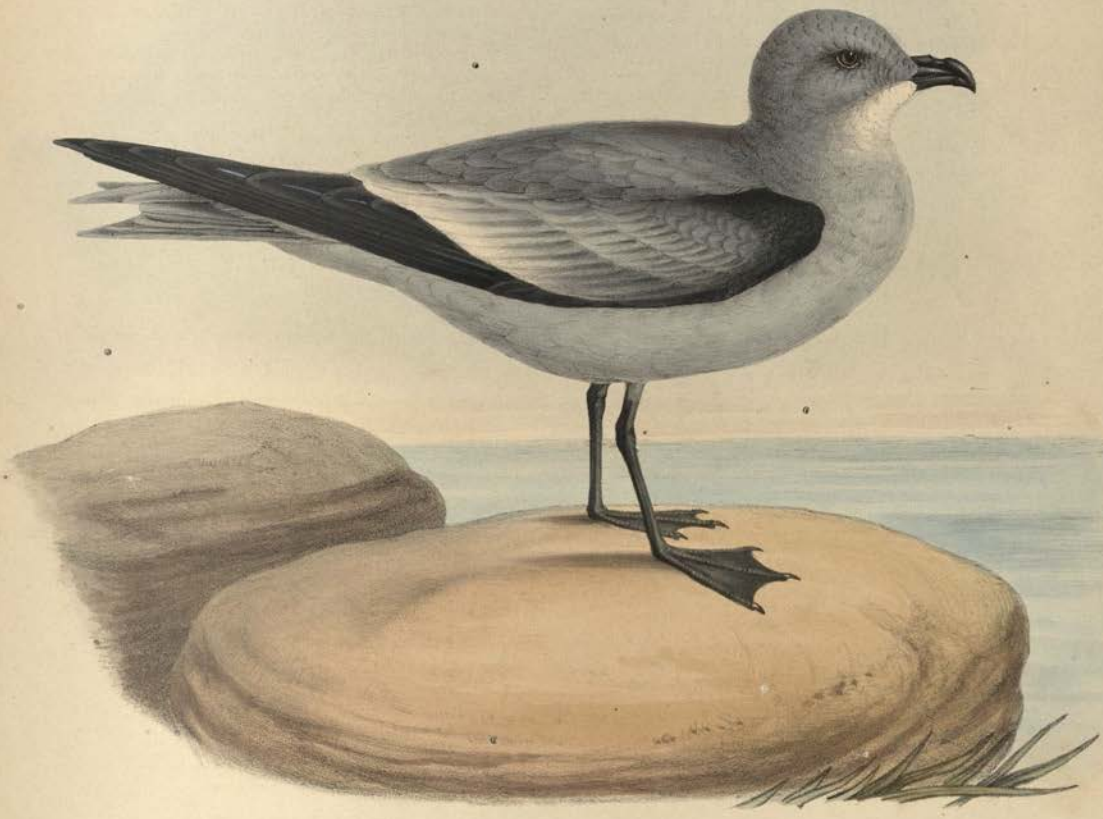
2. A. *cirrocephalus* (Vigors), Zool. Beechey's Voy. p. 33.

3. A. *Cassinii* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. 1846. p. 266.

* It was in 1752 that Mœhring established this genus. *Mergulus* of Vieillot (1816) is synonymous.

August, 1848.

PROCELLARINÆ.



THALASSIDROMA
furcata Gm.

The fourth Family,

PROCELLARIDÆ, or Petrels,

have the Bill more or less lengthened, straight, more or less compressed, and grooved as if composed of several pieces, with the tip strong, arched, suddenly hooked and acute, and the nostrils tubular and exposed.

The first Subfamily,

PROCELLARINÆ, or Petrels proper,

have the Nostrils placed on the basal portion of the culmen, tubular, and generally opened in front.

Pelecanoides *Lacep.**

Bill shorter than the head, broad at the base, and much depressed ; the sides swollen, grooved, and gradually compressed towards the tip, which is lengthened, compressed, arched, and acute: the lower mandible broad at the base, and suddenly compressed at the tip, which is, with the gonys, arched and acute; the sides longitudinally grooved and deep; beneath is placed a membranous pouch, capable of extension: the nostrils basal, one fourth the length of the bill, flattened above, and forming two lengthened, sublinear, exposed apertures, placed side by side on the surface. *Wings* very short, with the first two quills nearly equal and longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, laterally compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long; the outer nearly as long as the middle toe ; the hind toe and claw wanting.

Inhabit the coasts of New Zealand, Australia, and the southern parts of South America. They are generally observed in troops on the surface of the water near the shores, or on the inland seas, diving very frequently with considerable rapidity after their prey, which is supposed to consist of small fish. They fly during the evening moderately well in a straight line, by the rapid movement of their short wings. If the Patagonian species is disturbed during the day, while on the water, it generally dives to a distance, and, on coming to the surface, with the same movement takes flight: having flown some distance, it drops like a stone on the water, as if struck dead, and instantaneously dives again.

1. P. *urinatrix* (Gmel.). — Procellaria tridactyla *Forst.* Icon. ined. t. 88.

2. P. *Berardii* (Quoy & Gaim.) Voy. de l'Uranie, Zool. pl. 31., Pl. col. 517.

3. P. *Garnotii* (Less.) Voy. de la Coqu. Zool. pl. 46.

* This is coequal with *Haladroma* of Illiger, 1811, and *Puffinuria* of M. Lesson, 1831. Lacépède's name, however, appeared in the *Mém. de l'Institut*, p. 517., between 1800 and 1801.

Puffinus *Briss.**

Bill as long as, or shorter than, the head, slender, much compressed, and grooved obliquely on the sides; the tip lengthened, arched, suddenly hooked and acute: the lower mandible somewhat shorter than the upper, with the apical margin and gonys equally curved with the upper, the latter angulated beneath, and the sides longitudinally grooved: the nostrils basal, elevated above the culmen, opening obliquely in two tubes, placed side by side. *Wings* long, slender, somewhat acute, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded, composed of twelve feathers. *Legs* moderate, with the apical part of the tibia naked. *Tarsi* compressed and equal in length to the middle toe. All the *Toes* long, the outer equal with the middle one, the inner shortest, and the lateral toes margined exteriorly by a narrow membrane.

Invariably seen at sea in both hemispheres, seeking their food during the evening or in dark and tempestuous days among the breakers, or even diving after their prey, which consists of putrid fish and marine worms. They possess great power of flight, which enables them to keep on the wing for several days; and they have also a remarkable mode of running along the surface of the waves, when in search of food. They breed in company, in burrows made either by small animals or with their own sharp claws. They lay but one egg, and the young are covered with long down.

1. P. *major* Faber, Stor. deg. Ucc. pl. 366., Kuhl, Monogr. t. 11. f. 12. — Proc. Puffinus *Linn.* Pl. enl. 962., Kuhl t. 11. f. 10.; Proc. grisea *Gmel.* Forst. Icon. ined. t. 94.; Puff. fuliginosus *Strickl.*; Puff. cinereus *A. Smith*, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl. 56.
2. P. *leucomelas* Temm. Pl. col. 587.
3. P. *sericeus* Less. Man. d'Orn. p. 402.
4. P. *tenuirostris* Temm. Pl. col.
5. P. *pacificus* (Gmel.). — Nectris fuliginosus *Sol. MS.* Banks's Icon. ined. t. 23.; Proc. fuliginosa *Kuhl*, sp. 27.
6. P. *munda* (Sol.) Banks's Icon. ined. t. 24. — Proc. munda *Kuhl.*
7. P. *assimilis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 156. — Nectris nugax *Sol. MS.*
8. P. *chlororhynchus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. 613. — Puff. sphenurus *Gould*; Proc. carbonaria *Sol. MS.*?
9. P. *carnipes* Gould, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. 365.
10. P. *Anglorum* Ray, Edwards's Birds, t. 359. — Proc. Puffinus *Brün.*; Puff. arcticus *Faber.*
11. P. *obscurus* (Gmel.) Kuhl, Monogr. t. 11. f. 11., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 301. — Proc. yelcouan *Acerbi*; Puff. L'Herminieri *Less.*
12. P. *cinereus* (Gmel.). — Proc. inexpectata *Forst.* Icon. ined. t. 92.; Proc. melanura *Bonn.*; Type of Priofinus *Homb. et Jacq.* 1844.
13. P. *æquinoctialis* (Linn.) Edwards's Birds, pl. 89. — Proc. conspicillata *Gould*; Proc. fuliginosa *Sol. MS.* Banks's Icon. ined. t. 19., White's Journ. pl. p. 252.; Proc. atlantica *Gould.*

Thalassidroma *Vigors.*†

Bill shorter than the head, slender, weak, the sides much compressed and slightly grooved, with the tip suddenly hooked and acute; the lower mandible shorter than the upper, the tip arched, with the gonys hardly angular beneath; the nostrils elevated above the culmen at its base, tubular, with a single aperture in front. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill shorter than the third, and the second the longest. *Tail* emarginated, or more or less forked. *Legs* long, slender, with the naked space of the tibia extensive. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe. All the *Toes* rather short, the outer one nearly equal with the middle, and the inner the shortest; the hind toe only in the form of a triangular claw.

These small birds may be seen during their irregular rapid flight skimming the surface of the sea in both hemispheres, or resting their light bodies on the top of the water, floating with the waves; during heavy gales they are most active, and appear to walk with their wings expanded on the top of the waves. They feed on small marine animals and sea weeds, and will follow ships an immense distance for any greasy substances that may be thrown overboard by the sailors. They remain during clear weather concealed in holes or burrows, and only come forth during twilight.

* Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760: yet three other names have been proposed, viz. *Thiellus* Gloger, 1827; *Nectris* (Forst.) Kuhl, 1820; *Cymotomus* Macgill. 1842; and, in 1844, MM. Hombron and Jacquemont gave that of *Priofinus* for two of the species.

† Mr. Vigors proposed (*Zoological Journal*) this name in 1825, being unacquainted with the fact that M. Boie had separated these birds under that of *Hydrobates* in 1822, which name, however, cannot be adopted, as it had been previously used by Vieillot. It embraces the Prince of Canino's subgenus *Bulweria*, which was established in 1842, and also *Oceanites* of Count Keyserling and M. Blasius, which was proposed in 1840.

They breed in society, in holes of rocks that overhang the sea, where they deposit one or two eggs. The young are fed with oily substances which the parents throw off their stomachs.

1. Th. *pelagica* (Linn.) Vigors, Pr. Bonap. Journ. Phil. 1824. t. viii. t. viii. f. 1. f. 1*a*.
2. Th. *melitensis* Schemb. Cat. Orn. del Gruppo di Malta, p. 118.
3. Th. *oceanica* Kuhl, Monogr. t. 10. f. 1., Banks's Icon. ined. t. 12.—Proc. pelagica *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 60. f. 1.; Th. Wilsonii *Pr. Bonap.* Journ. Phil. t. ix. t. viii. f. 3. 3*a*.
4. Th. *furcata* (Gmel.)—Proc. orientalis? *Pall.*; Th. cinerea *Gould.*
5. Th. *Leachii* (Temm.) Pr. Bonap. Journ. Phil. t. ix. t. viii. f. 2. 2*a*.—Proc. Bullockii *Selby;* Proc. leucorrhea *Vieill.* ?
6. ? Th. *fuliginosa* (Gmel.).
7. Th. *fregetta* (Sol.) Kuhl, Monogr. t. 10. f. 3., Banks's Icon. ined. t. 14.—Proc. grallaria *Vieill.*?; Th. tropica *Gould;* Th. leucogaster *Gould.*
8. Th. *grallaria* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. No. 764.—Proc. oceanica *Pr. Bonap.;* Th. melanogaster *Gould;* Proc. fregetta var. *Sol. MS.* Pl. enl. 993? ?
9. Th. *Nereis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. 178.
10. Th. *marina* (Linn.) Kuhl, Monogr. t. 10. f. 2., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 292.—Proc. æquorea *Sol. MS.* Banks's Icon. ined. t. 13.; Proc. hypoleuca *Webb & Berth.* ?
11. Th. *Bulweri* (Jard. & Selby) Gould, Jard. and Selby's Ill. Orn. t. 65.—Proc. anjinko *Hein.;* Proc. (Puffinus) columbina *Webb & Berth.* Orn. Canar. p. 45. pl. 4. f. 2.; Type of Bulweria *Pr. Bonap.* (1842).

Procellaria *Linn.**

Bill as long as, or shorter than, the head, more or less broad at the base (varying in the sexes); the sides more or less compressed towards the tip, which is more or less compressed, much elevated and arched, lengthened, and acute: the lower mandible shorter than the upper, with the tip and gonys arched and acute: the nostrils tubular, horny, varying in length from one fourth to nearly two thirds of the length of the bill, with the aperture single, frontal, and crescent-shaped. *Wings* long, pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, rounded or wedge-shaped. *Legs* with the apical part of the thigh hardly naked. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, laterally compressed, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long, with the outer as long as the middle one, the inner shortest, and all united by a full web; the lateral toes margined exteriorly, the hind toe in the form of a large subtriangular claw.

These birds live in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres during the summer, and, as the winter approaches, migrate in numerous flocks to the more temperate seas. They are rarely seen near the shores, regardless of the heavy sea and gales. Their flight is usually rapid and continuous, or in graceful curves near the surface of the sea, seeking fish, the blubber of whales, and other marine animals on which they prey; and the large species has been noticed killing small petrels and young gulls, for the purpose of feeding on their hearts and livers. In holes that overhang the sea, the female lays one very large egg. The young are fed with oily substances, which the parents throw off from their stomachs for that purpose.

1. P. *gigantea* Gmel. Lath. Syn. t. 100., Banks's Icon. ined. t. 17.—Type of Ossifraga *Homb. & Jacq.* (1844).
2. P. *glacialis* Linn. Pl. enl. 59., Kuhl, Monogr. t. 10. f. 4.—Proc. hiemalis *Brehm.;* Type of Fulmarus *Leach* (1816).
3. P. *glacialoïdes* A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl. 51., Forst. Icon. ined. t. 91.—Proc. tenuirostris *Audub.*
4. ? P. *pacifica* Audub. Orn. Biogr. v. p. 331.
5. P. *melanopus* Gmel.—Proc. mollis *Gould?;* Proc. grisea *Kuhl,* Monogr. t. 11 f. 9.
6. P. *leucoptera* Gould, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. 364.
7. P. *desolata* Gmel. Kuhl, Monogr. t. 11. f. 7.—Proc. fasciata *Bonn.*
8. P. *alba* Gmel.—Proc. variegata *Bonn.*
9. ? P. *grisea* Bonn. Ency. Méth. 75.; Phil. Voy. pl. p. 161.
10. P. *sandaliata* Sol. MS. Banks's Icon. ined. t. 20., Kuhl, Monogr. sp. 21. (without specific name).
11. P. *gelida* Gmel.
12. P. *hæsitata* Kuhl, Temm. Pl. col. 416., Forst. Icon. ined. t. 97?
13. P. *Lessonii* Garn. Ann. des Sc. Nat. vii. pl. 4.—Proc. leucocephala *Forst.* Icon. ined. t. 98.; P. vagabunda *Sol. MS.*
14. P. *antarctica* Gmel. Forst. Icon. ined. t. 95.
15. P. *fuliginosa* Kuhl, Monogr. sp. 12 t. 10. f. 6.
16. P. *macroptera* A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl. 52.
17. P. *Solandri* Gould, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. 363.—Proc. melanopus *Sol. MS.*
18. P. *brevirostris* Less. Man. d'Ornith. p. 611.—Proc. lugens *Sol. MS.*?, Banks's Icon. ined. t. 22?
19. P. *nivea* Gmel. Forst. Icon. ined. t. 89, 90.
20. P. *Cookii* G. R. Gray, Faun. in Dieffenb. New Zealand.—Proc. velox *Sol. MS.* ?, Banks's Icon. ined. t. 16.
21. P. *Turtur* Sol. MS. A. Smith Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl 54., Banks's Icon. ined. t. 15., Kuhl, Monogr. t. 11. f. 8.
22. P. *cærulea* Gmel.—Proc. Forsteri *A. Smith,* Ill. S. Afr. Zool. pl. 54., Banks's Icon. ined. t. 86.
23. P. *capensis* Linn. Pl. enl. 964.—Type of Daption *Steph.* (1825).
24. ? P. *Garnotii* (Homb. & Jacq.).—Type of Priocella *Homb. & Jacq.* (1844).
25. P. *flavirostris* Gould, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. 365.

* Established by Linnæus in (*Systema Naturæ*) 1748. Leach used *Fulmarus* in 1816; Kaup, in 1829, *Rhantistes;* Mr. Stephens proposed *Daption* for some of the species in 1825; and, in 1844, MM. Hombron and Jacquemont added *Ossifraga* and *Priocella.*

Prion *Lacep.**

Bill the length of the head, very broad at the base, depressed above; culmen nearly straight, laterally swollen, but gradually compressed towards the tip, which is arched, elevated, compressed, and acute; the lateral margins dilated near the base, with a series of very fine laminæ running along the whole length internally rather above the margin: the lower mandible broad at the base, gradually compressed towards the tip, which is much compressed, with the margin and gonys arched: the nostrils basal, tubular, elevated above the culmen, short, opening with two apertures in front. *Wings* moderate, pointed, with the first quill nearly equalling the second, which is the longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, and rounded at the end. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, laterally compressed, and covered with small scales. The outer *Toe* nearly as long as the middle, and the hind toe nearly in the form of a broad, short, pointed claw.

They are generally observed between the 35th and 70th degrees of south latitude. They are wild and solitary in their habits, and constantly seen on the wing, with an extremely rapid flight, though sometimes going in numerous flocks. Their nests are placed in society, in burrows of about a yard deep, that are excavated in the hill sides, at a distance even of half a mile from the sea shore. The eggs are white, elongated, and of the size of those of a pigeon.

1. P. *vittata* (Gmel.) Forst. Icon. ined. t. 87., Kuhl, Monogr. t. 11. f. 13.—Pachyptila Forsteri *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. t. 47.

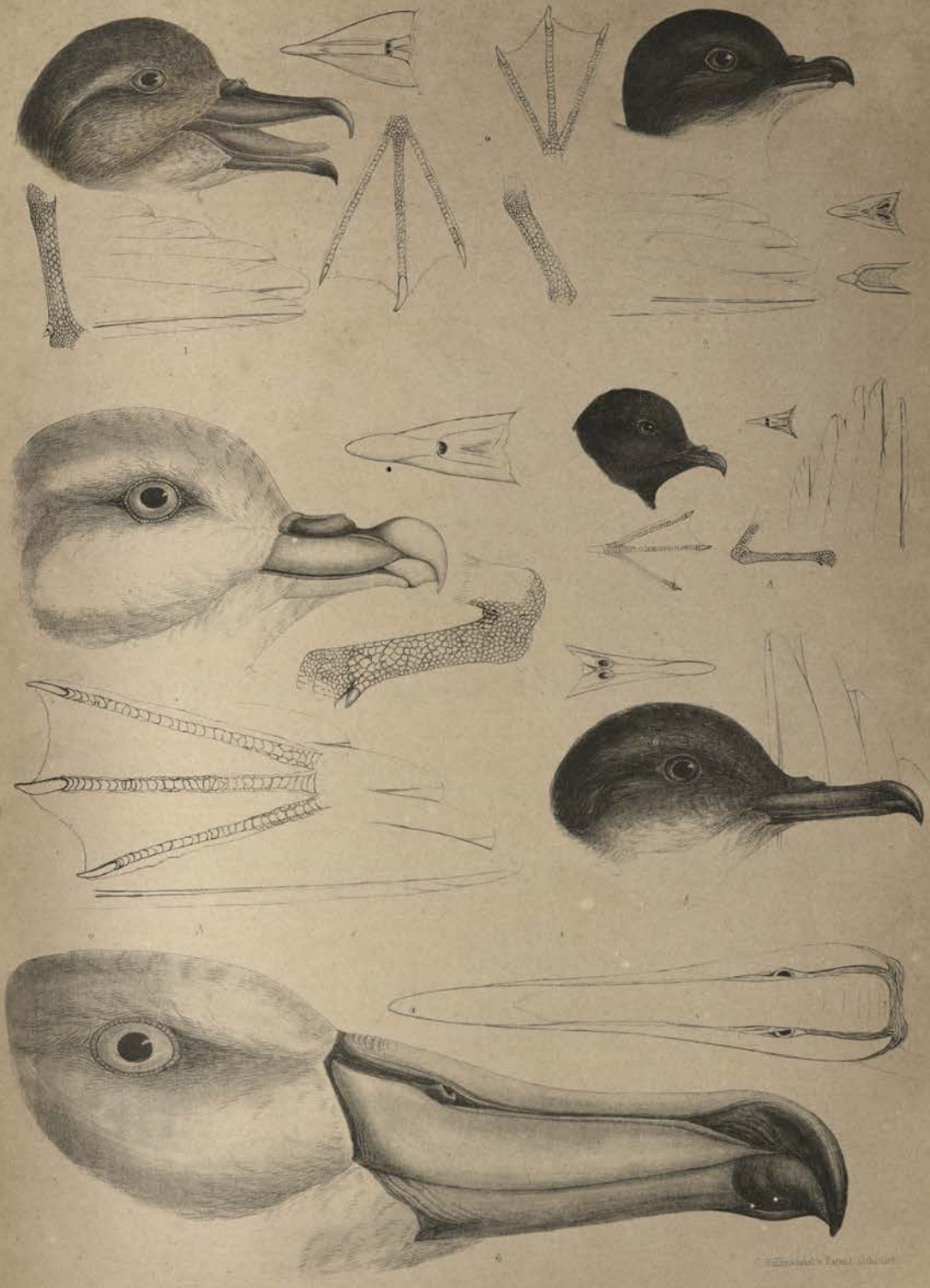
2. P. *Banksii* A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. t. 55.

* Lacépède proposed (*Mém. de l'Inst.* p. 514.) this generic name in 1800 or 1801, which Illiger changed to *Pachyptila* in 1811.

June, 1844.

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

DIOMEDEA
culminata Gould



1. PRION vittatus. 2. PELECANOIDES urinatrix. 3. PROCELLARIA Gularis.
4. THALASSIDROMA pelagica. 5. PUFFINUS anglorum. 6. DIOMEDEA exulans.

The second Subfamily,

DIOMEDEINÆ, or ALBATROSSES,

have the Nostrils short, tubular, widest anteriorly, and placed near the base of the lateral groove.

DIOMEDEA *Linn.**

Bill longer than the head, very robust, straight; the sides compressed and longitudinally grooved, with the tip greatly curved and acute; the lateral margins dilated and curved; the culmen broad, convex, and rounded: the lower mandible weak, compressed, with the tip truncated: the nostrils placed near the base, in the lateral groove, covered by a tube which is short, widening and spreading anteriorly from the side of the bill, with the aperture somewhat rounded and open in front. *Wings* very long, very narrow, with the second quill the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Legs* short, strong, with the tarsi one fourth shorter than the middle toe, and the inner toe the shortest. The two lateral *Toes* margined exteriorly by a narrow membrane; the web between the toes full and entire; the hind toe and claw entirely wanting: the claws short and obtuse.

These, the largest of marine birds, are found throughout both hemispheres, but more especially in the neighbourhood of Cape Horn, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Southern Ocean generally. They are seen sometimes at a great distance from land, skimming the surface of the water with great rapidity or resting on the sea. During strong gales and stormy weather, they soar in the higher region of the air; but, during calm weather, they can, it is stated, walk on the surface, with hardly any assistance from their wings, and the noise of their tread is heard at a considerable distance. They feed most voraciously on fish, especially those capable, from the large size of their fins, of leaping above the surface of the sea, also on mollusca and gelatinous animals. To such an extent do they gorge themselves, that they are frequently unable either to fly or to swim; and in this state they are often attacked by gulls and other seabirds, who compel them to disgorge their food, that it may be caught by their feathered enemies.

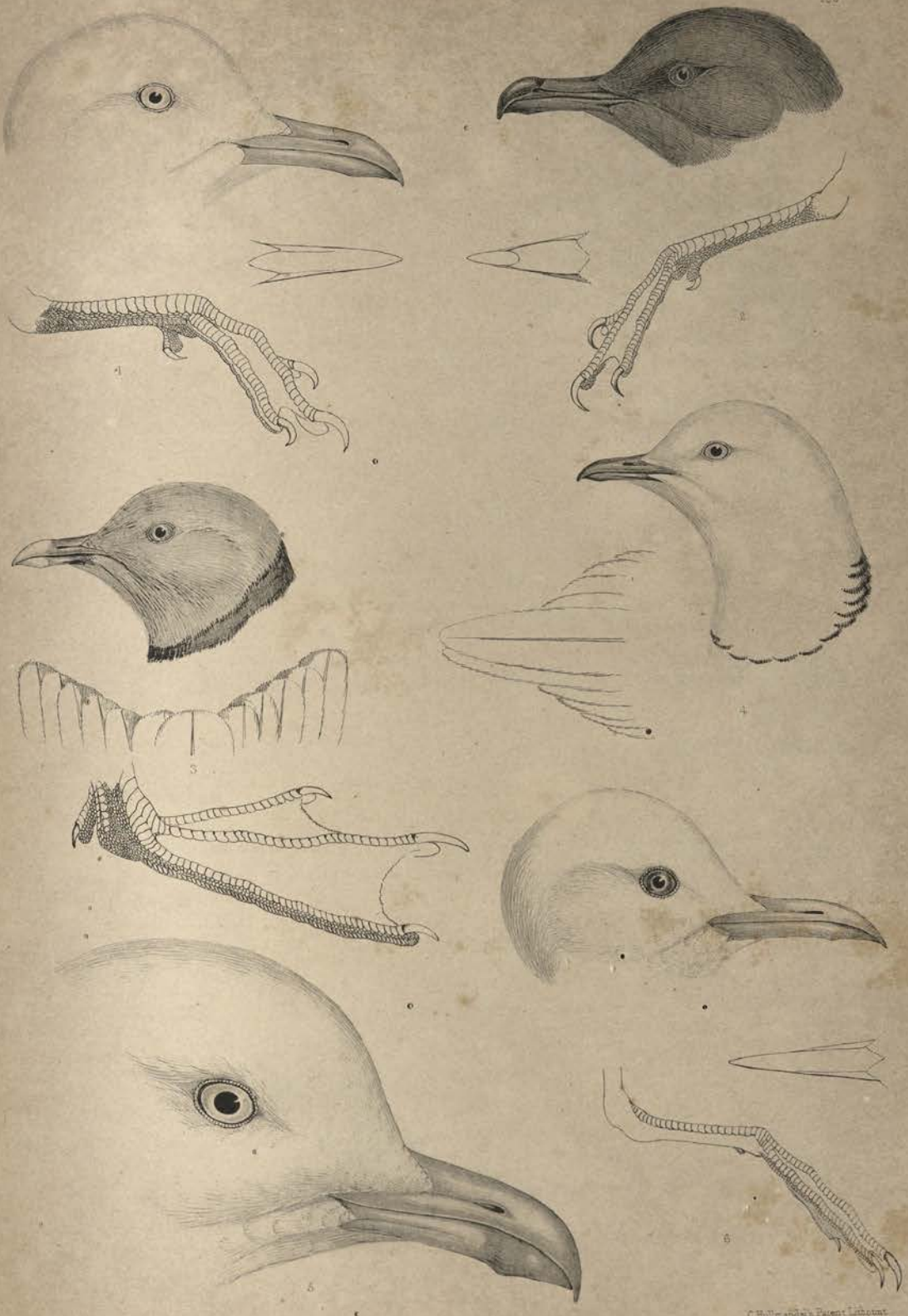
Their nests are built on the islands of the South Seas, of clay mixed with vegetable remains, in a round form, and two or three feet high; they deposit only one very large egg. The parent is said to provide for her offspring during the space of nine months.

1. D. *exulans* Linn. Pl. enl. 237.—D. epomophora? *Less.* Manuel d'Orn. 11. 351.
2. D. *spadicea* Gmel. Banks's Icon. ined. t. 25.
3. D. *melanophrys* Temm. Pl. col. 456.
4. D. *cauta* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1840. 177.
5. D. *chlororhyncha* Gmel. Lath. Syn. t. 94., Pl. col. 468.—D. profuga *Banks*, Icon. ined. t. 27.; D. chrysostoma *Forst.* Icon. ined. t. 100, 101.
6. D. *culminata* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. 107.
7. D. *fuliginosa* Gmel. Pl. col. 469.—D. antarctica *Banks*, Icon. ined. t. 26.; D. palpebrata *Forst.* Icon. ined. t. 102.; D. fusca *Audub.* B. of Am. pl. 407.
8. D. *brachyura* Temm. Pl. col. 554. Pl. enl. 963.—D. chinensis *Temm.*
9. D. *nigripes* Audub. Orn. Biogr. v. 327.—D. gibbosa *Gould*, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 361.
10. D. *olivaceorhyncha* Gould, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 361.

* It was in (*Systema Naturæ*) 1756 that Linnæus adopted this name for the genus, while Brisson in 1760 used that of *Albatrus*.

C. Hullmandel & Pavent Lithogr.

LARUS
dominicanus Licht.



C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

1 PAGOPHILA eburnea. 2. STERCORARIUS parasiticus. 3 XEMA Sabini.
4 RHODOSTETHIA Rosea. 5 LARUS argentatus. 6 RISSA tridactyla.

The fifth Family,

LARIDÆ, or GULLS,

have the Bill of various forms, more or less straight, and compressed on the sides ; the Nostrils lateral, generally longitudinal, and submedial ; the Wings lengthened and pointed; the Tail more or less long, and of various forms ; the Tarsi generally moderate, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales; the Toes moderate, with the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe usually short and elevated.

The first Subfamily,

LARINÆ, or GULLS,

have the Bill more or less lengthened, straight, compressed on the sides, with the culmen straight at the base and curved to the tip, which is acute; the Nostrils lateral, submedial, and oblong; the Wings lengthened and pointed; the Tail moderate and usually even; the Tarsi moderate and strong ; the Toes moderate, the fore toes united by a web, and the hind toe generally short and elevated.

STERCORARIUS *Briss.**

Bill moderate, straight, and strong, with the culmen straight, rounded, and covered with a membranous or bony cere; the apex curved, vaulted, and strong; the gonys much angulated and ascending; the nostrils placed in the fore part of the cere, narrow, and enlarging anteriorly. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and rounded, with the two centre feathers sometimes lengthened. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with strong scales. *Toes* moderate and strong, the anterior ones united by a full web ; the hind toe very small, and hardly elevated.

These bold and tyrannical birds are usually seen in pairs, far out at sea, in the higher latitudes of both hemispheres. Their flight is elevated, and performed in circles, especially when watching some object which has attracted their attention. They attack, while on the wing, other birds, as terns, gulls, and even the albatross, causing them to drop or disgorge their food, which they seize before it reaches the water. At other times they feed on the floating carcasses of cetaceous animals, as well as eggs and young sea birds. Their nests are formed in companies, of coarse grass, on rocks or on the sands. The eggs are generally one or two in number.

* Brisson established (*Ornithologie*) this genus in 1760. *Catarracta* (1764) of Brünnich, *Lestris* (1811) of Illiger, and *Prædatrix* (1816) of Vieillot, are coequal with the name employed. It is supposed to be *Buphagus* of Mœhring (1752).

1. S. *parasiticus* (Brünn.) Orn. Bor. 127. — Catarractes parasita *Pall.*; Lestris Richardsoni *Swains.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 441., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 272.

2. S. *cephus* (Brünn.) Orn. Bor. 126., Pl. enl. 991. 762. — Lestris parasiticus *Swains.*; L. crepidatus *Temm.*; L. Buffoni *Boie*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 442., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 267.

3. S. *pomarinus* Temm. Man. d'Orn. ii. p., Briss. Orn. vi. t. 13. f. 2. — Catarractes parasita var. camtschatica *Pall.*; Larus parasiticus *Meyer*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 440., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 253.; Stercorarius Lessonii *Degland.* ?

4. S. *catarrhactes* (Linn.) — Catarracta skua *Brünn.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 439.; Larus fuscus *Briss.*; Stercorarius pomarinus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 288.

5. S. *antarcticus* (Less.) — Lestris cataractes *Quoy & Gaim.* Voy. de l'Uranie, Ois. t. 38.

RHODOSTETHIA *Macgill.**

Bill short, slender, straight, with the culmen straight at the base and curved at the tip, the sides compressed, the gonys short, advancing upwards, and scarcely angulated; the nostrils lateral and submedial. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and wedge-shaped. *Tarsi* strong, as long as the middle toe. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe short and elevated.

The type of this genus was taken in the high northern latitudes. Its habits and manners have not been observed. It may be only a young bird.

R. *Rossii* (Sabine) Macgill. — Larus roseus *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. pl. 14., Wils. Illustr. Zool. pl. 8.

LARUS *Linn.*†

Bill more or less strong, as long as or shorter than the head, straight, and laterally compressed, with the culmen straight at the base, and arched to the tip, the gonys slightly angulated and advancing upwards; the nostrils lateral, with the opening near the middle of the bill, and longitudinal. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even. *Tarsi* nearly as long as the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe short and elevated.

These birds are scattered over the marine portions of the entire world; sometimes during the spring and summer they are found in flocks in the marshes, on the borders of rivers, and in the cultivated lands, where they seek for worms, insects, and their larvæ. They return to the sea coast on the approach of autumn and winter, subsisting principally on small fish and worms, which they obtain from the refuse left on the shore after the tide retires, and are especially fond of the spawn of crustaceous animals. These birds attack the weaker species as soon as they observe that they have been fortunate enough to catch a fish, when they dart down upon them, and cause them instantly to disgorge their prize. If the winter proves severe, these birds migrate further south, until they find a more genial climate. Their flight is easy and buoyant; and, when about to migrate, the flock ascends to a considerable height, and then moves off in a continuous line to its destination. The nest is formed of dry coarse grass or sea weeds, wherein are deposited three or four eggs.

* This was proposed by Mr. Macgillivray in 1842 (*Man. of Ornith.* ii. 252.) in the place of *Rossia*, which had been established in 1838, as that name had been previously employed.

† It was in 1735 that Linnæus established this genus. *Leucus*, *Gavia*, *Ichthyaëtus*, and *Hydrocolæus* of M. Kaup (1829), *Laroides* of M. Brehm (1830), and *Chroicocephalus* of Mr. Eyton (1836) are synonymous with the word employed. This latter name was changed by Mr. Strickland to *Chræocephalus* (1841).

1. L. *glaucus* Brün. Orn. Bor. p. 44., Naum. Vög. t. 35., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 432., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 396. — Larus glacialis et L. giganteus *Benich;* L. consul *Boie;* L. leucopterus *Vieill.*

2. L. *marinus* Linn. Pl. enl. 266. 990., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 430. — Larus nævius *Gmel.*; L. maculatus *Bodd.*; L. maximus, L. Mulleri et L. Fabricii *Brehm.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 241.

3. L. *leucopterus* Faber, Prod. der Isl. Orn. 91., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 433. — Larus islandicus *Edmond.*; L. argentatus *Sabine;* L. glacialis et L. arcticus *Macgill.*; L. glaucoïdes *Temm.*

4. L. *argentatus* Brün. Orn. Bor. 44., Pl. enl. 253. — Larus glaucus *Benich.*; Laroides major, L. argentatus, L. argenteus, L. argentatoïdes, et L. argentaceus *Brehm.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 434., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 291.; Type of Laroïdes *Brehm* (1830).

5. ? L. *cachinnans* Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 318.

6. L. *fuscus* Linn. Naum. Voy. t. 36. f. 51., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 431. — Larus flavipes *Mey. & Wolf.*

7. L. *dominicanus* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. No. 846., Azara No. 499.

8. L. *pacificus* Lath. Lamb. Icon. ined. ii. 92. — Larus leucomelas *Vieill.* Ency. Méth. t. 234. f. 4.; L. Georgii *Vigors*; L. bathyrhynchus *Macgill.*; L. frontalis *Vieill.* ?

9. L. *crassirostris* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxi. 508., Krusenst. Voy. aut. du Monde t. 57. — Larus melanurus *Temm.* Pl. col. 459.

10. L. *ichthyaëtus* Pall. Reise, ii. 713., Zoogr. ii. 322. t. 77., Rüpp. Atlas, t. 17. — Ichthyaëtus Pallasi *Kaup*; L. kroikocephalus *James.*; Type of Ichthyaëtus *Kaup* (1829).

11. L. *hæmatorhynchus* King, Zool. Journ. iv. 103., Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 106. — Larus Scoresbii *Trail.*

12. L. *fuliginosus* Gould, Voy. of Beagle, Birds, p. 141.

13. L. *novæ hollandiæ* Steph. Gen. Zool. xiii. 196. — Larus Jamesoni *Wils.* Ill. of Zool. pl. 23.; L. scopolinus *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 106. et Icon. ined. 109.

14. L. *canus* Linn. Pl. enl. 977., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 437. — Larus cyanorhynchus *Mey. & Wolf*; L. hybernus *Gmel.*; L. procellus *Bechst.*

15. L. *zonorhynchus* Rich. & Sw. Faun. Bor. Amer. p. 421., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 42. — Larus brachyrhynchus *Rich. & Sw.*

16. L. *occidentalis* Aud. Orn. Biogr. v. 320.

17. L. *Audouinii* Payr. Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1826. 460., Faun. Franc. t. 172. f. 1., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 438., Pl. col. 480.

18. L. *pygmæus* St. Vinc. Exp. de la Morée, Ois. t. 5.

19. L. *ridibundus* Linn. Pl. enl. 969, 970., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 425. — Larus cinerarius et L. erythropus *Gmel.*; L. atricilla et L. nævia *Pall.*; Sterna obscura *Lath.*; L. canescens *Bechst.*; L. capistratus *Temm.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl.; Type of Chroicocephalus *Eyton* (1836).

20. L. *melanocephalus* Temm. Man. p. 777., Stor. degli Ucc. t. 527. 526. 528., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 427.

21. L. *Bonapartei* Rich. & Sw. Faun. Bor. Amer., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 324. — Larus capistratus *Pr. Bonap.*

22. L. *Franklinii* Rich. & Sw. Faun. Bor. Amer. 424. pl. 17. — Larus atricilla *Sabine.*

23. L. *pipixcan* Wagl. Isis, 1831. 515.

24. L. *atricillus* Linn. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 426. — Larus ridibundus *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 74. f. 4.; L. major *Catesby*; L. poliocephalus *Temm.* ? Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 314.; L. albus *Scop.*

25. L. *leucopthalmus* Licht. Pl. col. 366.

26. L. *gelastes* Licht. Thien. Fortpfl. Vög. Eur. v. 22. — Larus tenuirostris *Temm.*; L. cinerarius *Pall.*; L. leucocephalus *Boiss.*; L. Genei *Breme.*; L. Lambruschinii *Pr. Bonap.* Faun. Ital. Ois. t.

27. L. *brunneicephalus* Jerd. Madr. Journ. 1840. 225.

28. L. *cirrocephalus* Vieill. N. Dict. Hist. Nat. xxi. 502., Gal. des Ois. t. 289. — Larus maculipennis *Licht.*; L. poliocephalus *Pr. Max.*; L. glaucotes *Meyen*, Nov. Act. 1834. t. 24.; L. albipennis *Licht.* Azara No. 410. 411.

29. L. ———. — L. poliocephalus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. 245. pl. 29.

30. L. *melanorhynchus* Temm. Pl. col. 504.

31. L. *serranus* Tschudi, Faun. Peruana, p. 54.

32. L. *Belcheri* Vigors, Zool. Journ. iv. 358.

33. L. *modestus* Tschudi, Faun. Peruana, p. 54. — L. Bridgesii *Fras.*

34. L. *minutus* Pall. Reise, iii. 704. — Larus atricilloides *Falk.* Reise, t. 24., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 428.; Type of Hydrocolæus *Kaup* (1829).

35. L. *D'Orbignyi* Aud. Hist de l'Egypt. Ois. t. 9. f. 3.

36. L. *nigrotis* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 619.

37. ? L. *pulo condor* Lath. Sparrm. Mus. Carls. t.

Xema *Leach.**

Bill shorter than the head, rather slender, and the sides compressed, with the culmen straight at the base, but curved to the tip; the gonys angulated and advancing upwards; the nostrils basal, lateral, and longitudinal. *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and forked. *Tarsi* as long as the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* moderate, and the anterior ones united by a full web; the hind toe short and elevated.

The type is peculiar to the arctic circle of both continents, where it is observed to seek its food from the sea beach, standing near the edge of the water, and gleaning the marine insects from the refuse which is cast on shore. It migrates southwards on the approach of hard winter. The eggs are generally two in number, and are placed on the bare surface of the rocks.

* Established by Leach in 1818 (*Linn. Trans.* xii. 520.).

1. X. *Sabini* Leach, Lin. Trans. xii. 520. pl. 29., Wils. Ill. of Zool. pl. 3. — Xema collaris *Leach*, Jard. and Selby, Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 35., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 288., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 429.

2. ? ———. — Mouette à queue fourchue, *Neboux*, Rev. Zool. 1840. 290.

Rissa *Leach.**

Bill longer than the head, strong, and laterally compressed, with the culmen straight at the base, and curved from the nostrils to the tip; the gonys short and advancing upwards; the nostrils lateral, basal, and the opening longitudinal. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even. *Tarsi* much shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered in front with transverse scales. *Toes* very long, slender, and united together by a full membrane; the hind toe rudimental and elevated.

It is in the northern parts of the old and new continents that these birds are generally seen in flocks on the wing, floating gracefully, high in the air, and sweeping in extended circles. They are capable of flying against the heaviest gale, passing close over the top of each succeeding wave; and every now and then descend with a spiral curve towards the water, supporting themselves by quick motions of the wings, until they dart at a young herring or some bit of offal, which having secured they fly away, probably chased by some other species anxious to rob them of the prize. These enemies frequently force them to disgorge the food which they have just swallowed. From the shortness of their legs they are most awkward in walking on the land, but, in the air or on the water, few birds surpass them in ease and activity of movements. The nests are found on the narrow projections of the rocks, so small as barely to admit their breadth. They are composed of sea weeds and coarse grass; and the eggs are three in number.

1. R. *tridactyla* (Lath.) Leach, Pl. enl. 253. 387. — Rissa Brünnichii *Leach*, Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 435., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 224.; Larus torquatus, L. gavia, et L. canus *Pall.*

2. R. *nivea* (Pall.) Zoogr. ii. 320. t. 76. — Larus brachyrhynchus *Gould*, Voy. Sulphur, Birds, pl. 34.

Pagophila *Kaup.*†

Bill rather strong, straight, and compressed, with the basal portion of the culmen straight, and the apical part curved to the tip; the gonys much angulated beneath, and advancing upwards; the nostrils lateral, basal, and longitudinal. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and even. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* strong, the lateral ones unequal, the anterior ones united by an indented web; the hind toe short and elevated.

The type of this division is peculiar to the very high northern latitudes of both continents, and is usually seen out at sea, following in the wake of the whale-fishers, as its food consists of the blubber or flesh of dead whales. The eggs are deposited upon the rocks and high broken cliffs that overhang the sea.

P. *eburnea* (Gmel.) Kaup, Pl. enl. 994.—Larus niveus *Mart.*; L. candidus *Fabr.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 436., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 237.

* Dr. Leach established this genus prior to 1825, when it was adopted by Mr. Stephens (*Gen. Zool.* xiii. p. 180.). *Cheimonea* of M. Kaup (1829) was founded on the same type.

† This division was originally established under the name of *Gavia* by Boie in 1822; but, as that word had been previously employed, I have adopted the above name, which was proposed by M. Kaup in 1829. In 1842 Mr. Macgillivray used *Catosparactes* for the same type.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

RHYNCHOPS
albicollis. Sw.

The second Subfamily,

RHYNCHOPINÆ, or SKIMMERS,

have the mandibles unequal, the upper one always shorter than the lower, which is only received in a narrow groove, their sides suddenly much compressed from the base; the Wings lengthened, acute, and curved at the tip; the Tail moderate and forked; the Tarsi rather longer than the middle toe, and covered with transverse scales; the Toes moderate, and the anterior partly united by an indented web.

RHYNCHOPS *Linn.**

Bill broad at the base, but suddenly compressed from thence to the tips; the upper mandible much shorter than the lower, and slightly curved to the tip, which is acute, and grooved beneath to receive the edge of the lower mandible, which is compressed and truncated; the nostrils basal, lateral, oblong, and pervious. *Wings* very long, and curved towards the tip, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and forked. *Tarsi* rather longer than the middle toe. *Toes* moderate, with the lateral ones unequal, and united to the middle toe by an indented web; the hind toe elevated, and touching the ground with its tip; the claws long, curved, and acute.

The tropical parts of both hemispheres are peculiarly frequented by these birds. They prefer the sheltered inlets and estuaries of the rivers, over the smooth water of which they are observed near the shores at the flood tide, seeking their usual food of small fish and molluscous animals. These they obtain by slowly ploughing along the yielding surface of the prolific sea with the lower mandible, while the upper is elevated out of the water, until the former touches some object that forms a portion of their food, when the two mandibles close together upon it with great rapidity. Their flight is swift and undulating; when on the ground they walk very awkwardly, and, though they possess webbed feet, they rarely swim or even float on the surface of the water. They seek repose on the strand, or in the neighbouring marshes, but they rest during the day in flocks on the isolated shoals left bare by the recess of the tide. They visit the low sand bars and dry flats of the coast, for the purpose of scratching out a slight hollow in the sands, wherein the female deposits usually three eggs. The female only sits on the nest during the night, or in wet and stormy weather. The young are scarcely distinguishable from the sand, in consequence of the similarity of their colour, and during this period may often be seen basking in the sun, and spreading out their wings upon the warm beach. The parent migrates to the south, as soon as the young are capable of the voyage.

1. R. *nigra* Linn. Pl. enl. 357., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 60. f. 4. — Rhynchops borealis *Swains.*; R. fulva *Gmel.*; R. cinerascens et R. brevirostris *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 102, 103.
2. R. *melanura* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 340.
3. R. *albicollis* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p 341.
4. R. *albirostris* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 80.— Rhynchops flavirostris *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 291.; R. orientalis *Rüpp.*, Atlas, t. 24.

* Established in 1756 by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*). In 1760 Brisson proposed *Rhynchopsalia* for the same set of birds.

THOMSON MUSEUM

C. Hullmandel & Patent Lithotint.

ANOUS
melanogenys. G R Gray.

C. Hullmandel's Patent Printed.

1. STERNA macroura. 2. HYDROCHELIDON nigra. 3. PHÆTUSA magnirostris. 4. ANOUS stolidus. 5. GYGIS candida.

The third Subfamily,

STERNINÆ, or TERNS,

have the Bill more or less lengthened, generally slender, straight, with the culmen sometimes curved at the tip, which is acute; the nostrils basal, lateral, and linear; the Wings very long and pointed; the Tail long, and more or less forked; the Tarsi usually short, and slender; the Toes of various lengths, and more or less webbed; and the hind toe long and slender.

STERNA *Linn.**

Bill more or less long, strong, with the culmen slightly curved to the tip, which is acute; the gonys straight, and half the length of the bill; the nostrils lateral, placed towards the middle of the bill and longitudinal, with the frontal plumes advancing close to, or near, the opening *Wings* very long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* more or less long, and generally forked. *Tarsi* more or less long and slender. *Toes* moderate, the two outer ones nearly equal, and the three anterior ones united by an indented web; the hind toe very short; the claws moderate, slightly curved, and acute.

These birds are scattered throughout both hemispheres, migrating in flocks from place to place according to the season. They usually frequent the coasts or salt marshes, but are occasionally seen on the borders of inland lakes and rivers. They are continually on the wing, and their flight is elevated, of long continuance, and extended far from land. When seeking their food, they generally perform large circles, or hover over it, and then suddenly dart straight upon it. At other times they sweep the surface of the water, seizing with their bill any objects that may be floating on the sea. They float with buoyancy on the surface, but rarely, if ever, exercise their power of swimming. The beach, sand shoals, rocks, and trees are their usual resorts when seeking rest. Fish form their chief subsistence, though they also feed on various kinds of marine animals, &c. The large species sometimes attack the young and eggs of other sea birds. The eggs are from two to four in number, and are usually deposited in a slight hollow on sand bars of insulated rocks. The hatching of the eggs is mostly left to the influence of the sun, the parent only sitting on them at night and during cold weather; yet the young when hatched are most carefully fed, and protected from the attack of other birds.

1. S. *caspia* Pall. Nov. Com. Petr. xiv. 583., Zoogr. t. 78., Mus. Carls. iii. t. 62. — Sterna megarhynchus *Meyer*; S. Tschegrava *Gmel.*; Type of Hydroprogne *Kaup* (1829).

2. S. *pelecanoïdes* Vigors, King's Nat. Austr. App. p. 422. — Sterna poliocerca *Gould*, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 26., Syn. Austr. B. p. pl. (head); St. caspia var. *Lath.* Phill. Voy. pl. p. 77.; Type of Pelecanopus *Wagl.* (1832).

3. S. *velox* Rüpp. Atlas, t. 13.

4. S. *cristata* Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. 247. pl. 30.

5. S. *Bergii* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 80., Griff. An. Kingd. iii. pl. p. 647.

6. S. *affinis* Rüpp. Atlas, t. 14. — Sterna media *Horsf.*; S. arabica *Ehrenb.*

7. S. *cayanensis* Gmel. Pl. enl. 988. — Sterna cayana *Lath.*

* Established by Linnæus in 1748 (*Systema Naturæ*). It embraces *Gelochelidon* of Brehm (1830), with which *Laropis* of Wagler (1832) is synonymous; *Thalasseus* of M. Boie (1822), of which *Actochelidon* of M. Kaup (1829) is a synonyme; *Hydroprogne* of M. Kaup (1829), which name is coequal with *Sylochelidon* of M. Brehm (1830) and *Helopus* of Wagler (1832); *Planetis* of Wagler (1832); *Thalassea* of M. Kaup (1829); *Sternula* of M. Boie (1822); also *Haliplana*, *Onychoprion* and *Pelecanopus* of Wagler (1832).

8. S. *aurantia* Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 69. f. 2.— Sterna brevirostris *Gray,* Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 69. f. 1.; S. bengalensis *Less.* ?

9. S. *seena* Sykes, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 171.

10. S. ———. — Sterna velox *Gould,* Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 139.

11. S. *anglica* Mont. Ornith. Dict. Suppl. et t. — Sterna aranea *Savi* ?; S. stubberica *Otto*; S. affinis *Horsf.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 416.; Type of Gelochelidon *Brehm.* (1830).

12. S. *aranea* Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 6., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 409.

13. S. *macrotarsa* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 26., Syn. Austr. B. p. pl. (head).

14. S. *fuliginosa* Gmel. Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 72. f. 7., Gould, Syn. Austr. B. p. pl. (head). — Sterna ænothetus *Scops.*; S. panayensis *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 84., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 235.; Type of Haliplana *Wagl.* (1832); S. serrata *Forst.* Desc. Mamm. p. 276., Icon. ined. 110.; Ellis's Icon. ined. 55.; Type of Onychoprion *Wagl.* (1832); S. guttata *Forst.* Desc. Mamm. p. 201.; S. oahuensis *Bloxam.*; Type of Planetis *Wagl.* (1832).

15. S. *infuscata* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 81.

16. S. *novæ hollandiæ* Steph. Gen. Zool. xiii. p. 161.

17. S. *frontalis* G. R. Gray, Zool. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 20.

18. S. *melanura* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1837. 156.

19. S. (*cendré*) Neboux, Rev. Zool. 1840. 294.

20. S. *cantiaca* Gmel. Boys's Sandwich, pl. p. 851. — Sterna striata *Gmel.* Lath. Syn. pl. 98., Ellis's Icon. ined. 56.; S. Boysii *Lath.*; S. columbina *Schrank*; S. canescens *Mey.*; S. nubilosa *Sparrm.* Mus. Carls. t. 63.; S. africana *Gmel.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 415., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 279.; Type of Thalasseus *Boie.* (1822).

21. S. *Trudeaui* (Audub.) B. of Amer. pl. 409. f. 2.

22. S. *Havelii* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 409. f. 1.

23. S. *Torresii* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1843. 140.

24. S. *hirundo* Linn. Pl. enl. 987. — Sterna fluvialis *Naum.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 417.

25. S. *melanoptera* Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. p. 249.

26. S. *senegalensis* Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. p. 250.

27. S. *brachypus* Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. p. 252.

28. S. *Nitzschii* Kaup, Isis, 1824. p. 153.

29. S. *Wilsoni* Pr. Bonap. — Sterna hirundo *Wils.* Amer. Ornith. pl. 60. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 309.

30. S. *longipennis* Erman Verz. p. 17. — S. Camtschatica *Penn.* Pall. Zoogr. ii. 335. ?

31. S. *acutirostris* Tschudi, Wiegm. Archiv. 1843. 389.

32. S. *exilis* Tschudi, Wiegm. Archiv. 1843. 389.

33. S. *erythrorhyncha* Pr. Max. Beitr. v. p. 857. — Sterna hirundinacea *Cuv. Less.* ?

34. S. *macroura* Naum. — Sterna arctica *Temm.* Man. ii. 742.; S. hirundo *Faber*; S. argentata *Brehm.*; S. brachytarsa *Graba* ? Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 419., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 250.

35. S. *paradisea* Brün. Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 418. — Sterna Douglasi *Mont.*; S. Dougallii *Temm.* Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 240. Type of Thalassea *Kaup* (1829).

36. S. *minuta* Linn. Pl. enl. 998., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 420.; S. parva *Penn.*; S. metopoleuca *Gmel.*; Type of Sternula *Boie,* (1822).

37. S. *argentea* Pr. Max. Beitr. i. p. 67. — Sterna minuta *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 60. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 319.

38. S. *melanauchen* Temm. Pl. col. 427., Griff. An. Kingd. pl. p. 647. — Sterna media *Horsf.* Linn. Trans. xiii. 199.; S. sumatrana *Raffl.*; St. chinensis *Gmel.* ?

39. S. *nereis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842, p. 140., B. of Austr. pl.

40. S. *antarctica* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 107., Wagl. Isis, 1832, p. 1223.

41. S. *australis* Gmel. — Sterna media *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 20.

42. S. ——— — Sterna antarctica *Less.* Tr. d'Orn. p. 621.

43. S. *longirostris* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 621.

44. S. *speculifera* Temm. Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 622.

45. S. *superciliaris* Vieill. Azara No. 415., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. 176.

46. S. *maculata* Vieill. Azara No. 426., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. 176.

47. S. *chloropoda* Vieill. Azara No. 412., N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxxii. 171.

48. S. *spadicea* Gmel.

49. S. *surinamensis* Gmel.

50. S. *simplex* Gmel.

51. S. *vittata* Gmel.

52. S. *cinerea* Gmel.

53. S. *nilotica* Hasselq.

54. S. *Nuttalii* Audub. Nutt. Man. of Ornith. ii. 279.

Hydrochelidon *Boie.**

Bill strong, short, with the culmen rather arched to the tip, which is acute; the sides compressed, and the gonys long, straight, and advancing upwards to the tip; the nostrils basal, lateral, and longitudinal, with the frontal plumes projecting to the opening. *Wings* long, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate, and slightly emarginated. *Tarsi* rather shorter than the middle toe, and slender. *Toes* long, slender, the two outer toes equal and longest, the three anterior ones united only at the base, the web continuing along the inner margin of each toe; the hind toe moderate and slender; the claws also long and slender.

This series of birds frequent the margins of rivers and lakes, and are also found on swamps and marshes, in preference to the neighbourhood of the sea, where however they occasionally appear when on their migrations. Their flight is

* Established by M. Boie in 1822 (*Isis*, p. 563.). *Viralva* of Leach (1825), and *Pelodes* of M. Kaup (1829), are synonymous with the name employed.

buoyant, and performed in rapid and sudden evolutions, particularly when darting after their food, which consists almost entirely of various kinds of insects, especially those of the neuropterous order. They occasionally, however, attack the fry of fish and aquatic worms. The nest is generally formed in a tuft of flags or broad grass, just elevated above the surface of the water; and sometimes it is placed on the floating leaves of water plants. The eggs are usually from two to four in number.

1. H. *hybrida* (Pall.) Zoogr. ii. p. 338. — Sterna leucopareia *Temm.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 424.
2. H. *albostriata* G. R. Gray, Zool. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 21., Ellis's Icon. ined. (1776) 54.
3. H. *nigra* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 333. — Sterna leucoptera *Temm.*; S. fissipes *Pall.*; S. nævia *Linn.* Pl. enl. 924.; Rallus lariformis *Linn.* ? Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 422.
4. H. *plumbea* (Wils.) Amer. Orn. pl. 60. f. 3. — Sterna nigra *Linn.*; S. obscura *Lath.*
5. H. *fissipes* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 924. — Sterna nævia et S. nigra *Briss.*
6. H. *grisea* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 199.
7. H. *melanogaster* (Temm.) Pl. enl. 434. — Sterna acuticauda *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 70. f. 3.
8. H. *fluviatilis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 140.
9. H. *similis* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 70. f. 2.
10. H. *javanica* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 198., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 70. f. 1.
11. ? H. *indica* (Steph.) Gen. Zool. xiii. 169.

Phætusa *Wagl.**

Bill large, strong, longer than the head, with the culmen and lateral margins curved to the tip, which is acute; the gonys less than the length of the lower mandible, straight and angulated; the nostrils lateral, ovate, placed towards the middle of the bill. *Wings* long, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* rather short, and strongly emarginated. *Tarsi* nearly as long as the outer toe. *Toes* short, the two outer ones nearly equal and longest, the inner one very short, and all united by an indented web; the hind toe long and slender; the claws long, curved, and rather depressed.

The species are found on the coasts of the tropical parts of America and Africa.

1. P. *magnirostris* (Licht.) Wagl. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 81., Spix, Av. Bras. t. 104., Azara No. 413, 414. — Sterna brevirostra *Vieill.*
2. P. ? *galericulata* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 81.
3. P. (?) *melanotis* Swains. B. of W. Afr. ii. p. 252.

Gygis *Wagl.*†

Bill longer than the head, with the culmen and lateral margins nearly straight to the tip, which is acute; the gonys two thirds the length of the lower mandible, and angulated; the nostrils lateral, placed near the base, and longitudinal. *Wings* long, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* long, and strongly emarginated. *Tarsi* very short and strong. *Toes* long, the two outer nearly equal, and longer than the inner one, and all united by a strongly indented web; the hind toe very long and slender; the claws moderate and much curved.

This type is found in the neighbourhood of various islands of the South Seas.

G. *candida* (Forst.) Wagl. Desc. Anim. p. 179. — Sterna alba *Sparr.* Mus. Carls. i. t. 11., Portlock's Voy. pl. p. 312., Banks, Icon. ined. 33., Ellis's Icon. ined. 56.

* Established by Wagler in 1832 (*Isis*, p. 1224.). *Thalassites* of Mr. Swainson (1837) is coequal.
† Wagler established this genus in 1832 (*Isis*, p. 1223.).

Anŏus *Leach.**

Bill longer than the head, rather slender, with the culmen gradually curved to the tip, which is acute, the lateral margin slightly curved; the gonys straight, half the length of the lower mandible, and angulated; the nostrils lateral, basal, placed near the middle of the bill, and longitudinal. *Wings* lengthened and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* long, with the sides rounded, or strongly emarginated. *Tarsi* the length of the inner toe, and slender. *Toes* long, the two outer equal, and longer than the inner one, and all three united by a full web; the hind toe long and slender; the claws also long and slender.

These birds are inhabitants of most tropical seas, even at a great distance from any land. They are usually seen following the shoals of fish upon which they prey; while pursuing them the bird hovers near the water, and may be continually seen darting upon the fish as it approaches the surface. They breed in flocks, depositing their eggs on the bare shelvings of the rocks.

1. A. *stolidus* (Linn.) Catesby, Carol. pl. 88. — Gavia fusca *Briss.*; Anoüs niger *Steph.* Gould, B. of Eur. p. 421., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 275.
2. ? A. *leucoceps* Swains. Pl. enl. 997., Kittl. Kupf. Vögel, t. 36. f. 2.
3. A. *senex* (Leach), Tuck. Congo Exped. p. 408. — Sterna tenuirostris *Temm.* Pl. col. 202., Kittl. Kupf. Vög. t. 36. f. 1.
4. A. *pileatus* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 85. — Sterna philippina *Lath.*
5. A. *unicolor* (Erman.). Verz. von Thier. und Pflanz. p. 17.
6. A. *inca* (Less.) Voy. de la Coqu. Zool. t. 47., Griff. Anim. Kingd. iii. pl. p. 647.
7. A. *tereticollis* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1841. p. 242., Mag. de Zool. 1842. Ois. t. 29. — Anoüs cinereus *Gould;* Type of Procelsterna *Lafr.* (1842).
8. A. *gracilis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p.
9. ? A. *fuscatus* (Linn.) Briss. Ornith. vi. t. 21. f. 1.
10. A. *melanogenys*, G. R. Gray.

* Established by Leach, and published by Mr. Stephens in 1825 (*General Zool.* xiii. 140.). It is coequal with *Noddi* of Cuvier (1817), *Megalopterus* of M. Boie (1826), *Stolida* of M. Lesson (1831), *Gavia* of Mr. Swainson (1837), and *Procelsterna* of Baron Lafresnaye (1842).

January, 1846.

Gullmandel & Walton lithographers

PHAETON
candidus (Briss.)

Order VIII. ANSERES.

The sixth Family,

PELECANIDÆ, or Pelicans,

have the Bill more or less long, broad at the base, straight and compressed to the tip, which is sometimes hooked; the Nostrils linear, and sometimes scarcely visible; the Wings long, and the first quill the longest; the Tarsi short and robust; the Toes long, and all four are connected together by broad membrane; the Face and Throat more or less naked, the latter sometimes furnished with a naked dilating skin or pouch from the base of the lower mandible.

The first Subfamily,

PHAETONINÆ, or Tropic-Birds,

have the Bill as long as the head, and broad at the base; with the culmen elevated, keeled, curved, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is acute; the gonys long and ascending; the Nostrils basal, linear, and exposed; the Wings long and pointed; the Tail moderate, graduated, with the two middle feathers prolonged and linear; the Tarsi short; the Toes long, and all united by a membrane.

Phaeton *Linn.**

Bill as long as the head, broad and dilated at the base; with the culmen elevated, curved, and the sides much compressed to the tip, which is entire and acute; the lateral margins more or less serrated; the nostrils basal and lateral, with the opening linear, partly closed by a membrane, and exposed. *Wings* long and pointed, with the first quill the longest. *Tail* moderate and graduated, with the two middle feathers lengthened and linear. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered with small scales. *Toes* long; the outer toe longer than the inner, and the three anterior ones and the hind toe all united together by a broad membrane; the claws small, compressed, and acute.

The species are most generally found in the Tropical Seas, and are usually observed at a great distance from land, skimming the surface of the water, and at the same time seizing the fish and marine animals which float near the surface, but especially the flying-fish, as it bounds out of the sea. They rest on trees, on rocks, and on the water, in which element they are excellent swimmers. The nest is built in hollow trees or on rocks. The eggs are generally two in number.

* Established by Linnæus in 1756. *Lepturus* of Mœhring (1752) and *Tropicophilus* of Leach are synonymous.

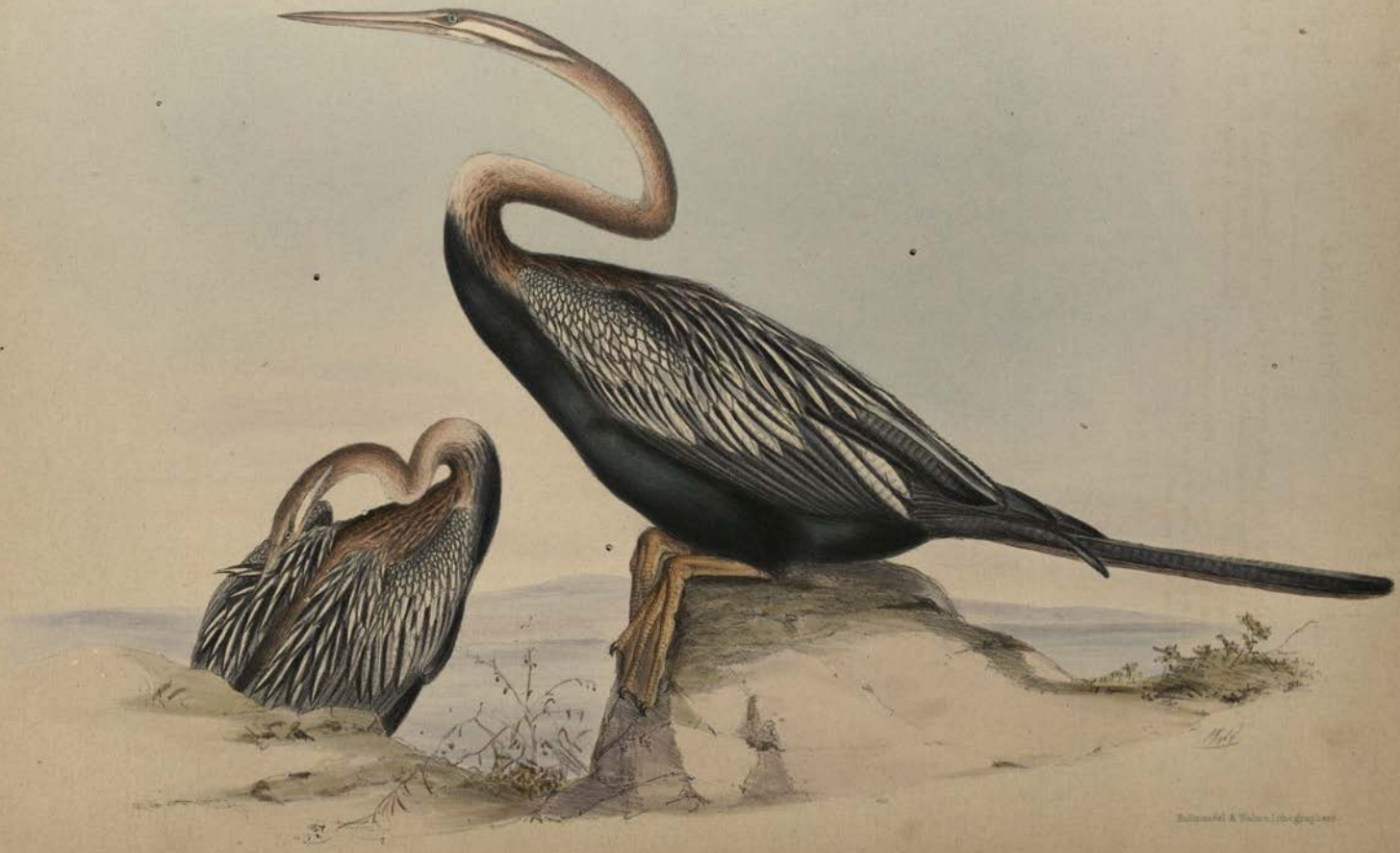
1. P. *æthereus* Linn. Pl. enl. 998., Less. Tr. d'Orn. t. 114. f. 1., Catesby's Carol. pl. 14.? — Phaëton Catesbyi *Brandt.*?

2. ? P. *melanorhynchos* Gmel.

3. P. *rubricauda* Bodd. Pl. enl. 979. — Phaëton phænicurus *Gmel.* Lath. Gen. Syn. pl. 105., Nat. Misc. pl. 177., Gal. des Ois. s. 279.; P. erubescens *Banks,* Icon. ined. 31.

4. P. *candidus* (Briss.) Pl. enl. 369. — Phaëton flavirostris *Brandt.*, Edwards's Birds, pl. 142.; P. Edwardsii *Brandt.*; P. æthereus *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl.

June, 1847.



PLOTUS
Novæ Hollandiæ Steph.

1. PLOTUS anhinga. 2. PHÆTON æthereus

The second Subfamily,

PLOTINÆ, or Darters,

have the Bill lengthened, very slender, and acute, with the lateral margins finely serrated, and the gonys long and scarcely ascending; the Nostrils basal, and covered by a shield: the Wings long: the Tail lengthened, and widening towards the end: the Tarsi short, very strong: the Toes long, and the anterior ones united by a broad web; the hind toe long, and united to the inner one by a broad web: the Claws short and curved.

Plotus *Linn.**

Bill longer than the head, straight, and very slender, with the sides much compressed to the tip, which is very acute, the lateral margins finely serrated, and the gonys long and slightly ascending; the nostrils basal, linear, and scarcely visible. *Wings* long, with the second and third quills equal and longest. *Tail* long, and broad towards the end, which is rounded. *Tarsi* half the length of the middle toe, strong, and covered with small scales. *Toes* rather long, all united by a broad web; the outer toe as long as the middle one; the claws short, curved, and acute.

The species which form this genus are peculiar to the warmer parts of America, Asia, and Africa. They generally live in society on the fresh-water rivers and lakes, on which they swim very dexterously, rather deep in the water. When at rest, or watching for their food, which consists of fish, they mostly select a dead branch overhanging the water, from which they suddenly dart at any passing fish; these, if small, are swallowed whole, while those that are too large are torn to pieces. They are extremely shy and cautious; if alarmed while sitting on the branches they silently slide into the water, and reappear at a distance, where from the length of the head and neck they are easily mistaken for snakes, especially as those parts are usually held just above the surface, and have a peculiar vibrating motion. During the heat of the day they may be observed sailing very high in the air over the lakes and rivers. The nest is constructed of sticks, and placed on trees. The female deposits from four to eight eggs.

1. P. *anhinga* Linn. Pl. enl. 960, 959., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 74. f. 1, 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 316. — Plotus melanogaster var. *β. γ. Lath.*
2. P. *melanogaster* Gmel. Penn. Zool. Ind. pl. 12.
3. P. *congensis* Lecah, Tuckey's Voy. App. p. 408. — Plotus Levaillantii et P. rufus *Licht.* Pl. enl. 107., Pl. col. 380.
4. P. *novæ hollandiæ* Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

* Established by Linnæus in 1766. *Ptynx* of Mœhring (1752), *Anhinga* of Brisson (1760), and *Plotius* of Scopoli (1777) are synonymous.

ALCOLMSON. TESTIMONIAL

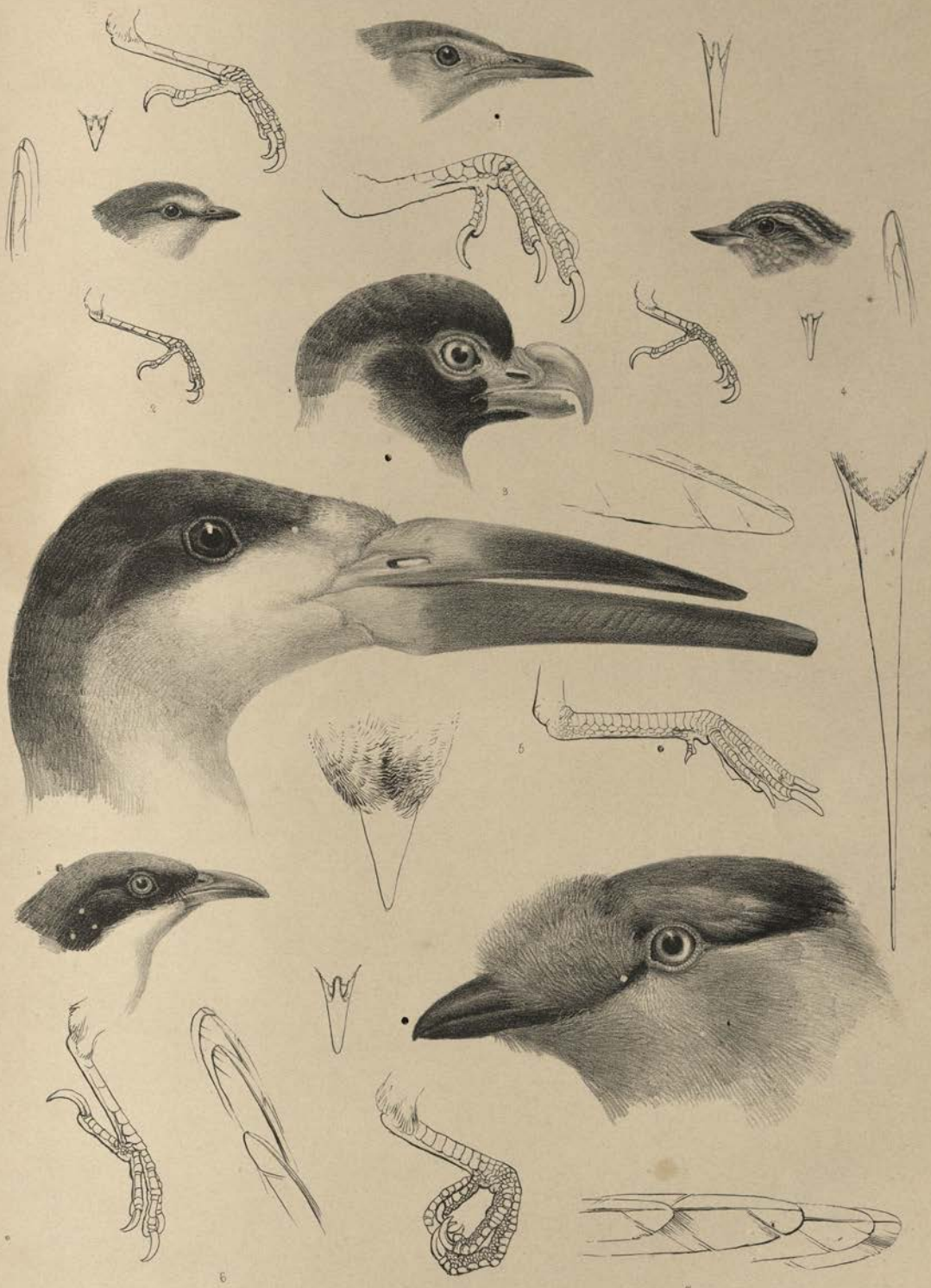
C. Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint.

ATAGEN
Ariel Gould.

PELECANINÆ.

1 ATAGEN aquila 2 GRACULUS carbo 3 SULA bafsana 4 PELECANUS onocrotalus

C.Hullmandel's Patent Lithotint



Wolf del et lith.

Printed by Hullmandel & Walton.

1. TATARE longirostris. 2. CULICIVORA budytoides. 3 DIDUNCULUS strigirostris. 4. XENOPS genibarbis. 5. RHYNCHOPS nigra.
6. CUTIA nipalensis. 7. LEPTOSOMUS afer.

The third Subfamily,

PELECANINÆ, or PELECANS,

have the Bill lengthened, slender, depressed on the culmen, the sides much compressed, and the tip hooked, and more or less compressed; the Nostrils placed in the lateral grooves, and scarcely visible; the Wings lengthened and pointed; the Tail rather short, and generally wedge-shaped; the Tarsi short and robust; the Toes lengthened, with the outer one equalling the middle one, and all four united together by a membrane. The lower mandible and throat furnished beneath with a membranous pouch, more or less capable of extension.

SULA.*

Bill longer than the head, robust, straight, broad at the base; with the sides compressed, and grooved towards the tip, which is slightly curved, and the lateral margins obliquely and unequally serrated; the nostrils basal, lateral, linear, placed in a lateral groove and almost invisible. *Wings* long, pointed, and tuberculated, with the first two quills the longest. *Tail* moderate and graduated. *Tarsi* short, one third shorter than the outer toe, rounded anteriorly and keeled posteriorly. *Toes* lengthened, the outer and middle ones nearly equal, and all four connected by a full membrane; the claws moderate and rather flat, with that of the middle toe serrated, and the hind claw rudimental. Beneath the base of the lower mandible is a naked space, reaching towards the breast, that is capable of expansion.

The birds of this division are usually found in immense numbers on desert and rocky islands near the main land, migrating, in parties of from five to fifteen individuals, to the warmer parts on the approach of winter. They are rarely observed on the surface of the sea, and when there they seem only to float, but are never known to dive, though furnished with strongly webbed feet. They are almost constantly on the wing, flying with a powerful, rapid, and buoyant flight, which can be supported for a lengthened period, and keeping at no great distance from the shore, even during their migrations. Their food consists principally of those fishes which usually swim near the surface, upon which they dart from a great height, headlong into the sea, making the water foam and swell with the violence of the concussion. The fish is swallowed head foremost, and the gullet is capable of expanding sufficiently to allow the passage of the largest herring. The nest is composed of masses of sea weeds and other materials, which the birds select on the rocky cliffs. The female deposits one large egg.

1. S. *bassana* (Linn.) Briss. Pl. enl. 278. 986. — Pelecanus maculatus *Gmel.*; P. punctatus *Sparr.*; Sula alba *Temm.*
2. S. *capensis* Licht. — Sula melanura *Temm.*
3. ? S. *dactylatra* Less. Zool. de la Coqu. ii. p. 494.
4. S. *piscator* (Linn.) — Sula candida *Steph.*; S. erythrorhyncha *Less.*; S. rubripes *Gould.*
5. S. *cyanops* Sunder. Isis, 1842. 858. — Sula australis *Gould*; Pelecanus serrator *Banks*, Icon. ined. 30., Forst. Icon. ined. 107.
6. ? S. *fiber* (Linn.).
7. S. *fusca* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 277. — Pelecanus Sula *Linn.* Catesb. Car. pl. 87.; Sula brasiliensis *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 107.; Sula australis *Steph.*
8. ? S. *parva* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 973.
9. S. *plotus* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 278. et Icon. ined. 108.
10. S. *variegata* Tschudi, Wiegm. Archiv. 1843. 1. 390.
11. ? S. *leucophæa* Steph. Gen. Zool. xiii. 106.

* Established by Brisson (*Ornithologie*) in 1760. In 1811, Illiger changed it to *Dysporus*; and, in 1816, Vieillot used *Morus*, and Leach *Moris*. These are coequal with the name employed.

Graculus *Linn.**

Bill moderate, straight, somewhat slender, with the culmen concave, and suddenly hooked at the tip; the sides compressed and grooved; the nostrils basal, lateral, linear, placed in the lateral groove, and scarcely visible. *Wings* moderate and pointed, with the second and third quills the longest. *Tail* moderate, and rounded at its end. *Tarsi* short, one third shorter than the middle toe; much compressed and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, with the outer toe rather longer than the middle one, and all four united by a full web. The base of the lower mandible is furnished with a coriaceous pouch, which is capable of extension.

The species of this genus are scattered over the entire world. They are found generally in flocks on the sea coast or on small islands, but often wander inland visiting lakes and rivers. These birds are dexterous and voracious feeders, swimming with the greater part of their bodies beneath the surface; and are capable of diving with very great velocity by means of their wings, and remaining a long time submerged in pursuit of their prey, which consists of fish. If the fish be not caught with the forepart of the head in the mouth of the bird, it becomes necessary for the bird to toss it into the air, and dexterously catch it again by the front of the head in its descent, so that the fins may lie flat, and thus facilitate its passage through the gullet; should the fish prove rather too large for the gullet, it remains there undergoing a preparatory digestion previously to its passage into the lower part of the stomach. These birds are often seen standing on the points of rocks, or on trees, with their wings expanded for some minutes at a time, drying their plumes. The nest is generally composed of sea weeds, grasses, and other coarse materials, commonly heaped up to a great height; and is usually placed on the ledges or summits of almost inaccessible rocks, or on trees. The female deposits from three to five eggs.

1. G. *urile* (Gmel.) — Phalacrocorax pelagicus *Pall.* Zoogr. ii. 303. t. 76.; P. bicristatus *Pall.* Zoogr. t. 75. f. 2.; P. perspicillatus *Pall.* ?

2. G. *Carbo* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 927. — Carbo Cormoranus *Mey.* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 407., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 266.

3. ? G. *medius* (Nils.).

4. G. *sinensis* (Shaw), Nat. Misc. pl. 529. — Carbo leucogaster *Meyen*, Nova Acta, 1833. t. 22.; G. nudigula *Brandt*; Phalacrocorax leucotis *Blyth*; P. fuscicollis *Steph.* ?; C. albicollis *Tick.*

5. G. *carbonides* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. 156., Birds of Austr. pl.

6. G. *Linnæii.* — Pelecanus Graculus *Linn.*; Carbo cristatus *Temm.* Pl. col. 322.; Pelecanus leucogaster *Vieill.*

7. G. *Desmarestii* (Payr.) Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1826. 460., Gould's B. of Europ. pl. 411.

8. G. *cristatus* (Fabr.) — Carbo Graculus *Temm.*

9. G. *capensis* (Sparr.) Mus. Carls. t. 61.

10. G. *lucidus* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. No. 909.

11. G. *sulcirostris* (Brandt), Bull. Acad. Imp. Petersb. iii. p. 56.

12. G. *brasilianus* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 974. ?, Spix, Av. Bras. ii. t. 106. — Pelecanus vigua *Vieill.*; Phalacrocorax niger *King*; Halieus gracilis *Meyen*, Nova Acta, 1833. t. 23. Suppl.

13. G. *Novæ Hollandiæ* (Steph.) Gen. Zool. xiii. p. 93.; P. ater *Less.*

14. G. *dilophus* (Vieill.) Gal. des Ois. t. 275. — Carbo auritus *Less.*, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 257.; C. mexicanus *Brandt* ?; Phalacrocorax floridanus *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 251.; Ph. Townsendii *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 412.; Ph. leuconotus et Ph. leucurus *Audub.* ?

15. G. *violaceus* (Gmel.) — Phalacrocorax resplendens *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 422. f. 1.

16. G. *punctatus* (Gmel.) Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 104. et Icon. ined. 103. — Pelecanus nævius *Gmel.* Gould's B. of Austr. pl.

17. G. *Gaimardii* (Garn.) Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 48. — Phalacrocorax cirriger *King.*

18. G. *magellanicus* (Gmel.) Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 356. et Icon. ined. 105. — Phalacrocorax erythrops *King.*

19. G. *cirrhatus* (Gmel.) — Pelecanus carunculatus *Gmel.* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 102. et Icon. ined. 104.; Phalacrocorax imperialis *King*; Ph. atriceps *King* ?; Carbo leucotis et C. albiventer *Less.* ?

20. G. *albigula* (Brandt), Tschudi Bull. Sci. Acad. Petersb. iii. p. 57. — Carbo macrorhynchos *Less.* ?

21. G. *varius* (Gmel.) — Pelecanus Pica *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 104. et Icon. ined. 106.; Phalacrocorax hypoleucus *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl.

22. G. *leucogaster* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. 156., B. of Austr. pl. — Carbo hypoleucus *Brandt.*

23. G. *melanoleucus* (Vieill.) N. Dict. Hist. Nat. viii. 88. — Phalacrocorax flavirhynchus *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. — Pelecanus dimidiatus *Cuv.*, *Less.*

24. G. *brevirostris* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. 26.

25. G. *pygmæus* (Pall.) Pall. Itin. t. 9., Pall. Zoogr. t. 74. f. 1. — Phalacrocorax niger *Vieill.*; Carbo javanicus *Horsf.* Gray's Ill. Ind. Zool. 1. pl. 71. 11. pl. 56.; Carbo melanognathus *Brandt.*

26. G. *africanus* (Gmel.) — Carbo longicaudus *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl. 31.

* This division was originally proposed by Linnæus (*Systema Naturæ*) in 1735, under the above appellation. In 1760, Brisson used *Phalacrocoraces*; Lacépède, between 1800 and 1801, employed *Carbo*; and, in 1811, Illiger proposed *Halieus*. All these were founded on the same set of birds.

27. G. *mystacalis* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 604.
28. G. *melanogaster* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 604.
29. G. *sarmientonus* (King), Proc. Z. S. 1830. p. 30.
30. G. *penicillatus* (Brandt), Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Petersb. iii. 55.
31. G. *cincinatus* (Brandt), Bull. S. Ac. Imp. Petersb. iii. p. 55.
32. G. *purpurascens* (Brandt), Bull. Sci. Acad. Imp. Petersb. iii. p. 56.
33. ? G. *fuscescens* (Vieill.) Ency. Méth. 341.
34. ? G. *albidus* Pall. Zoogr. ii. p. 305.

Pelecanus *Linn.**

Bill very long, straight; the culmen rounded at the base, and flat towards the tip, which is strongly armed with an acute, compressed, strong hook; the sides slightly enlarging towards the tip; the lower mandible broader at the base than the upper, and becoming slender towards the tip; the nostrils basal, lateral, linear, placed in the lateral groove longitudinally, and hardly visible. *Wings* moderate, with the second quill the longest, and the secondaries nearly equalling the quills. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tarsi* the length of the outer toe, strong, compressed, and covered with reticulated scales. *Toes* long, the middle one longer than the outer, and all four united by a full web. The lower mandible is furnished beneath, from the base to near the tip, with a naked membrane, capable of great extension, and advancing some way down the throat.

These large birds are scattered over the world, even in the northern parts of America, as far as 61°. They live indifferently upon rivers, in lakes, or on the sea coast. In the morning and evening they are seen in small flocks of six to fourteen individuals, engaged in fishing until their pouch is sufficiently filled; they then retire to the most solitary or insulated retreat among the rocks and shoals, or doze on the surface of the water, while leisurely digesting their freshly caught meal. Occasionally they skim the surface of the water, or balance themselves in the air at a moderate elevation, and then pounce headlong on their prey. It has been remarked, that they occasionally capture their prey by uniting into large flocks, and encircling a piece of water, beating with their wings near the surface, until the affrighted fish are driven into a small space, and deprived of all means of escape. Their flight is generally low, and heavily performed in a waving and almost serpentine course, though sometimes it is very elevated. They deposit their eggs on the rocks, sometimes in an excavation, near the water or on the banks of cascades, generally choosing places the most difficult of access; and lay from two to four eggs.

1. P. *Onocrotalus* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 87., Licht. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. 436. t. 3. f. 1. — Pelecanus roseus *Eversm.*; Onocrotalus Phœnix *Less.*
2. P. *philippensis* Gmel. Sonn. Voy. p. 91. t. 54., Pl. enl. 965. — Pelecanus roseus *Gmel.*; P. manillensis *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 53.; P. javanicus *Horsf.*
3. P. *mitratus* Licht. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. 436. t. 3. f. 2.
4. P. *trachyrhynchus* Lath. Licht. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. t. 3. f. 5. — Pelecanus erythrorhynchus *Gmel.* Shaw, Lev. Mus. pl. p. 209.; P. americanus *Audub.* B. of Amer. t. 311.; P. Onocrotalus *Pr. Bonap.*; P. brachydactylus *Licht.*
5. P. *crispus* Bruch, Isis, 1832. 1109., Licht. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. t. 3. f. 4. — Pelecanus Onocrotalus *Pall.*
6. P. *rufescens* Gmel. Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. t. 3. f. 3., Rüpp. Atlas, t. 21.; P. cristatus *Less.* ?
7. P. *conspicillatus* Temm. Pl. col. 276. — Pelecanus australis *Steph.*
8. P. *fuscus* Linn. Pl. enl. 957., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 276., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 251. 421. — Pelecanus carolinensis *Gmel. Licht.* Abhandl. Akad. Wiss. Berl. 1838. t. 3. f. 6.; Onocrotalus Hernandezii *Wagl.*
9. P. *Molinæ* G. R. Gray. — Pelecanus thagus *Mol.* ?
10. P. *minor* Rüpp. Mus. Senkenberg. 1837. p. 186.

* Established by Linnæus in 1735 (*Systema Naturæ*). It embraces *Onocrotalus* of Mœhring (1752), and of Wagler (1832).

Atagen.*

Bill longer than the head, broad at the base, with the culmen depressed, concave, and suddenly hooked and acute; the sides compressed and grooved; the lateral margins dilated on the sides near the base; the nostrils basal, lateral, linear, placed in the lateral groove, and scarcely visible. *Wings* extremely long and narrow, with the first two quills the longest. *Tail* very long and strongly forked. *Tarsi* very short, one third shorter than the outer toe, much compressed, and half covered with feathers. *Toes* long, all united by a strongly indented web, the lateral ones unequal, the outer one the longest, and the hind toe half the length of the middle one; the claws moderate and curved. The throat naked, and capable of being dilated into an extending pouch, from near the tip of the lower mandible downwards to the breast.

It is chiefly within the tropics that these birds are found. They are usually observed smoothly gliding through the air, with the motions of a kite, at an enormous distance from the land; sustaining these vast rapid flights with the greatest apparent ease even against the strongest gales, and sometimes soaring in flocks so high as to be scarcely visible. They frequently skim the surface of the waves, or hang suspended with their wings still elevated above the back; and, thus hovering, when at length they espy a fish (especially the flying fish, as it rises from the waves to escape from its pursuers in the deep), they dart upon it with the utmost rapidity, and generally with succes; then checking their career, and flying upwards again with extraordinary dexterity, by the aid of their forked tails and lengthened wings. These birds attack gulls and other marine birds with their wings and bills, and oblige them to relinquish their prey, or even to disgorge that which they have swallowed; when so eager and alert are they in the pursuit, as to catch the prey before it falls into the sea. They are sometimes seen perched on trees or on high rocks; and, when on the ground, appear to be unable, without great efforts, to rise into the air. From the nature of their plumage, it is supposed that they never swim or even rest on the surface of the waves. They collect in numbers; and deposit in nests on trees, rocks, or even on the ground, from one to two eggs.

1. A. *Aquila* (Linn.) Planches enlumin. 961., Spix, Av. Bras. ii. t. 105., Banks, Icon. ined. 28., Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 274. — Pelecanus leucocephalus et P. Palmerstoni *Gmel.*, *Kittl.* Kupf. Nat. der Vogel, t. 20. f. 1, 2.; P. minor *Gmel.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 309.

2. A. *Ariel* (Gould's MSS.)

* This division was originally proposed by Mœhring, under above the name in 1752. Between 1799 and 1800, Cuvier used *Fregata;* while, in 1816, Vieillot employed *Tachypetes.*

APPENDIX.

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2. Gypaetus *barbatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 4., Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 1.; Gypaetos subalpinus et G. nudipes *Brehm*, Isis, 1840. p. 771.

3. Vultur *monachus*. Add: Gould B. of Eur. pl. 2.

4. Otogyps *calvus*. Add: Shaw, Nat. Misc. pl. 941., Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 15. f. 2.

Gyps *fulvus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 1.

5. Neophron *percnopterus*. Pl. enl. 407. Read: 427. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 3.

6. Sarcoramphus *gryphus*. Add: Sarcoramphus condor *Less.*

S. *papa*. Add: Azara, No. 1.

Cathartes *fœtens*. Add: Azara, No. 2.

C. *aura*. Add: Azara, No. 3., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 75. f. 1.

C. *californianus*. Add: Licht. F. von Calif. t. 1., Berl. Trans. (*1838*).

Examine, and add as a species:

C. *septentrionalis* (Pr. Max.), Voy de l'Amér. du Nord, App. p. 247. — Cathartes Burrovianus *Gamb.* Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Bost.

9. Ibycter *aquilinus*. Read: I. *americanus* (Bodd.).— Falco aquilinus *Gmel.* &c.

Examine, and add:

I. *gymnocephalus* D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. p. 2.

10. Milvago *chimachima*. Add: Azara, No. 6.

M. *chimango*. Add: Azara, No. 5.

M. *leucurus*. Add: Vultur plancus ♀ *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 223.

Polyborus *brasiliensis*. Add: Azara, No. 4. After Lath. add: Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 321., Icon. ined. 33.

13. Aquila *chrysaëtos*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 6.; Falco regalis *Temm.*

A. *bifasciata*. Add: A. nipalensis *Hodgs.* As. Res. xviii. p. 13. pl. . are same as the preceding species, 2.

A. *nævia*. Add: Aquila planga *Vieill.*; A. pomeriana *Brehm*; Spizaetus fuscus *Vieill.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 8.

A. *nævioïdes*. Those species marked as 5. 7. and 8. are synonymous.

14. A. *Bonellii*. Add: Nisaetus niveus *Jerd.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 7.; Falco ducalis *Licht.*; Type of Tolmaëtus *Blyth* (1845).

A. *pennata*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 9.

A. *bellicola*.

A. *coronata*. Perhaps these species more properly belong to the genus Spizaetus.

A. *malayensis*. Add: Aquila malayana *Less.*

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A. *audax*. Add: Aquila cuneicaudata *Brehm*, Isis, 1845. p. 356., Gould, B. of Austr. i. pl. 1.

Spizaetus *ornatus*. Add: Azara, No. 23.; Aquila urutaurana *Dum.*

S. *tyrannus*. Type of Ptenura *Kaup* (1845).

S. *fuscus*, &c., are synonymous with Aquila *nævia*.

S. *occipitalis*. Type of Lophoaetus *Kaup* (1847).

S. *albescens* is the same as Aquila *coronata*.

S. *atricapillus*. Add: Buteo melanoleucus *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 14.

S. *limnaetos*. Read: S. *cirrhatus* (Gmel.) Kaup. — Falco limnaetos, &c. The species 8, 9, 10. are now considered to be the same. Examine Spizaetus orientalis and S. lanceolatus *Temm. & Schleg.* Faun. Jap. t. 3. 7.

S. *hastatus*. Add: Spizaetus punctatus *Jerd.*

15. Morphnus *urubitinga*. Add: Falco longipes *Ill.*, Spizaetus ater, S. maculatus, and S. niger *Vieill.* are considered to be the same species. Azara, No. 17, 18. 20.

M. *buson*. Read: M. *æquinoctialis* (Gmel.)—F. buson *Shaw*, &c. Add: Azara, No. 14.; Aquila urubitinga *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 1. ?; Type of Buteogallus *Less.* (1831). This species more properly forms part of the genus Buteo.

To this genus add the following species:

M. *mexicanus*, Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Brux., also Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 239.

M. *meridionalis* (Lath.). — Falco rutilans *Licht.*; Aquila buson *Spix*; Circus rufulus *Vieill.* Pl. col. 25.

M. *nigricollis* (Lath.). — Aquila milvoïdes *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 1. d.; Falco busarellus *Daud.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 20.; F. melanobronchos *Shaw*; Circus leucocephalus *Vieill.* Azara, No. 13.

Cachinna proves to be only a synonyme of *Herpetotheres Vieill.* (1818). Therefore the latter should be employed, and the species will stand as H. *cachinnans* (Linn.) Vieill. &c. Add: Azara, No. 15.

16. Circaetus *gallicus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 13.

C. *cinereus*. Add: Falco circaëtus *Temm.*; Circus funereus *Rüpp.* Fauna Abyss. t. 14.

C. *coronatus*. Add: Azara, No. ?.; Asturina Azaræ *Kaup.*

C. *solitarius*. To Fauna Peruv. add t. 2.

C. *undulatus*. Read: C. *cheela* (Gmel.). — Hæmatornis undulatus *Vigors*, &c.

Subjoin as a species:

C. *Isidori* (O. Des Murs), Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 175.

17. Pandion *leucocephalus*. Add: Pandion Gouldii *Kaup.*

Haliaetus *pelagicus*. Add: Fauna Japonica, t. 4.; Falco imperator *Kittl.*

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H. *leucocephalus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 11.

H. *Washingtoni* is now considered to be the same species as the former one.

H. *Macei*. For H. lineatus read Pandion lineatus *Jerd.*

H. *milvoïdes*, &c. is synonymous with Morphnus *nigricollis*.

Refer to H. *vociferoïdes* O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 175., Iconogr. Ornith. t. 7.

18. Pontoaetus *leucoryphos* is now thought to be the same as H. *Macei*.

P. *nanus* is the same as Pandion *humilis*.

P. *blagrus* and P. *leucogaster* are the same species.

P. *melanoleucus*. For Haliaetus leucurus *Vieill.* Azara, No. 10. read Spizaetus fuscescens *Vieill.* Azara, No. 9.

19. Falco *lanarius* is divided into three species by M. Schlegel:

F. *gryfalco* Schl.—Falco lanarius *Linn.* Briss. Orn. t. 13., Pl. enl. 462.

F. *sacer* Schl.— Falco lanarius *Temm.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 20.; F. cyanopus *Gesn.* Thienem Rhea, 1846. t.

F. *lanarius* (Klein).—Falco Feldeggii *Schl.* Abh. Zool. t. 10.; F. rubeus *Alb.* Mag. Thienem; F. tanypterus *Licht.* Schleg. Abh. der Zool. pt. ii. t. 12, 13.

F. *cherrug* is the same as F. *lanarius*.

F. *peregrinus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 21.; Falco orientalis *Gmel.* Ellis, Icon. ined. 7.; F. puniceus *Levaill.* Explor. Sci. de l'Algérie, Ois. t.

F. *melanogenys*. Add: Falco peregrinus *Vig. & Horsf.*

F. *biarmicus*. Add: Falco cervicalis *Licht.*

F. *subniger*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 9.

F. *deiroleucus* is ♀ of Hypothorchis *rufigularis*.

F. *frontalis*. Thought by Dr. Kaup to be the same as F. *peregrinoïdes*.

20. Hypotriorchis *subbuteo*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 22.

H. *eleoronæ* (Gmel.) Mem. Acad. Torino, 1840. ii. t. 1, 2. Add also: F. concolor *Temm.* (the description).

H. *concolor*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 25.; Falco ardosiacus *Vieill.*; F. unicolor *Swains.*

H. *tibialis* is thought to be a variety of H. *concolor*.

H. *arcadicus* is now considered to be the same as H. *eleoronæ*.

H. *chiquera*. Add: B. of W. Afr. pl. 2.; Falco macrodactylus *Swains.*

H. *æsalon*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 24.; Falco smirillus *Sav.*

H. *novæ zealandiæ* is more properly of the genus Ieracidea.

H. *femoralis*. Add: Falco thoracicus *Ill.*; F. cyanescens *Vieill.* Azara, No. 39, 40.; F. elegans *Swains. MS.*

H. *semitorquatus*. It is more properly a Tinnunculus, and it forms the subgenus Polihierax *Kaup* (1847).

Ieracidea *occidentalis* is the same as I. *berigora*.

21. Tinnunculus *alaudarius*. Add: Fauna Japon. t. 1., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 26.; Falco rufescens *Swains.*

T. *gracilis* is the same as T. *cenchris*.

T. *interstinctus* is the same as T. *alaudarius*.

T. *cenchroïdes*. Add: Cerchneis immaculatus *Brehm.*

T. *sparverius*. Add: Azara, No. 41.

T. *sparveroïdes*. Add: Fras. Zool. Typ. pl.

T. *vespertinus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 23.

Refer to T. *desertorum* (Daud.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 17.

Ierax *malayensis*. Add: Hierax cærulescens *Blyth.*

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I. *erythrogenys* is the female of I. *sericeus*.

I. *cutolmus* is thought by Mr. Blyth to be Falco bengalensis *Briss.*

22. Harpagus *bidentatus* should be formed into two species, by separating as one:

H. *diodon* (Temm.) Pl. col. 198.—Bidens femoralis et B. cinerascens *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 8.; Diodon brasiliensis *Less.*

23. Baza. Add as additional species:

B. *Jerdoni* Blyth, Jour. A. S. B. (1842) p. 464.—Type of Lophastur *Bl.* (1842).

B. *sumatrensis* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 210.

Avicida *cuculoïdes*. Subjoin as synonymous: Avicida Verraxii et A. buteoïdes *Lafr.* Rev. Zool. 1846. pp. 130. 133.

24. Pernis *apivorus*. Add: Falco tachardus *Daud.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 19.

P. *Jerdoni*, &c., to be removed to Baza.

Refer to P. *madagascariensis* A. Smith, S. Afr. Journ. p. 168.

P. *torquatus* and P. *ruficollis* are thought to be the same as P. *cristatus*; and add: O. Des Murs, Iconogr. t. 13, 14.

Milvus *niger*. Take from this species F. ægyptius *Gmel.* and F. parasiticus *Daud.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 22.; as they form a distinct species, viz.

M. *ægyptius* (Gmel).—Falco Forskalii *Gmel.*; F. parasitus *Daud.*; F. parasiticus *Lath.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 22., Hist. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 3. f. 1.

M. *cheela*. Read: M. *govinda* Sykes, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 81.—Milvus cheele *Jerd.*; Haliaetus lineatus *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 18.

M. *melanotis* is considered to be the same as M. *govinda*.

25. Nauclerus *furcatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 30., Azara, No. 38.

N. *Riocouri*. Type of Chelidopteryx *Kaup* (1843).

Rostrhamus *hamatus*. For 91. read 61. Add: Azara, No. 16.

Cymindis *cayanensis*. Add: Spix, Av. Bras. t. 8. c.; "Sparvius monachus, S. griseus, et S. bicolor *Vieill.* Azara, No. 34." *Kaup.*

C. *uncinatus*. For 105. read 115.; Type of Regerhinus *Kaup* (1845).

Add as another species:

C. *Wilsonii* Cass, Proceed. Acad. Phil. 1847. p. ., Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 7.

26. Ictinea *plumbea*. Add: Azara, No. 37.; Type of Pœcilopteryx *Kaup* (1843).

27. Astur: Refer to

A. ? ———.—H. Smith, Griff. An. Kingd. i. pl. . p. 236.

32. Circus *cinereus*. Erase Circus campestris *Vieill.*, as it is a distinct species, viz.

C. *frenatus* (Illig.).—Circus campestris *Vieill.* Azara, No. 33.

C. *melanoleucus*. Add: Falco herbœcola *Tick.*

C. *maurus*. Add: Circus ater *Vieill.* By some writers this species is thought to be a black variety of C. *cinerascens*.

C. *macropterus*. Add: Azara, No. 31.; Type of Spizacircus *Kaup* (1845); perhaps Circus albicollis *Vieill.* is the same, *Kaup.*

C. *Jardinii*. Type of Spilocircus *Kaup* (1847).

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Examine:

C. *poliopterus* Tschudi, Fauna Peruana, Consp. p. 6.

C. *cærulescens* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iv. p. 414. 464.

C. *leucophrys* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. iv. p. 464.

33. This page ought to have at the top:

The second Suborder,

ACCIPITRES NOCTURNI, or NOCTURNAL BIRDS OF PREY, have the eyes placed in front, and each more or less surrounded with a disc.

34. Athene *auribarbis* may be same as A. *cuculoïdes*.

A. *erythroptera*. Add: Athene undulatus *Blyth*.

35. A. *castanoptera*. Add: A. malabaricus *Blyth*.

A. *scutellata*. Add: Athene malayensis *Eyton*.

A. *Woodfordii*. More properly a Syrnium.

A. *cunicularia*. Add: Athene hypudea *Pr. Bonap.*, A. socialis *Gamb.*, perhaps these form a separate species.

A. *cayanensis*. More properly a Strix.

A. *undulata*. Young of Ephialtes *choliba*.

A. *lineata* should be as A. *huhula* (Daud.).

A. *dominicensis*. Add: Strix siunda *Vieill.*

A. *melanotus*. Add: Faun. Per. t. 4.

A. *maculata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 33.

A. *boobook*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 32.

A. *strenua*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 34.

Examine:

A. *marmorata* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 18.

A. *rufa* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 18., B. of Austr. pl. 36.

A. *bactrianus* Hutt. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 776. — Strix persicus *Vieill.*?

A. *pusilla* (Daud.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 46. — Athene africana *Pr. Bonap.*

A. *Licua* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p. 12.

A. ——. — Strix bakkamuna? *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 157.

A. *sandwichensis* Blox. Byron's Voy. p. 250.

A. *Lathami* (Pr. Bonap.), Rufous Owl, *Lath.* Hist.

37. Bubo *maximus*. Add: Bubo microcephalus *Leach*.

B. *capensis*. Add: Bubo africanus *Steph*.

B. *cinerascens* may be the same as the preceding species, 5.

38. Ephialtes *sunia* is perhaps the same as E. *scops*.

E. *lempiji*. Add: Scops griseus, et Sc. malabaricus, et Sc. lettoïdes *Jerd.*; Strix rufescens *Horsf.*

E. *mantis*. The same as E. *lempiji*.

E. *choliba*. Add: Strix undulata *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 10.

E. *cristata*. Add: Strix griseata *Lath*.

Examine: E. *spilocephala* (Blyth), Journ. A. S. B. No. 169, p. 8.

Ketupu *ceylonensis*. Add: Strix dumeticola *Tick*.

39. SYRNIINÆ should be changed to ULULINÆ.

Syrnium *aluco*. For 137. read 437.

S. *newarensis*. Read: S. *indranee* (Sykes). — Ulula? newarense *Hodgs.* &c.

Add as species:

S.? *leptogrammicum* (Temm.) Pl. col. 525.

S. *nivicolum* Hodgs. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 185.

S. *personatum* (Daud.) Tr. d'Orn. ii. p. 192., Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 44.—Strix larvata *Shaw*, Nat. Misc. pl. 801.

40. Otus *vulgaris*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 39.

O. *Wilsonius*. Read: O. *Wilsonianus*.

O. *maculosus* should, according to Dr. Kaup, be placed in the genus Bubo.

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O. *crassirostris*. For 64. read 62. Dr. Kaup thinks this species to be only a variety of Bubo *virginianus*.

Examine:

O. *helvola* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p. 11.

O. *grammicus* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 19., Ill. of B. Jam. pl.

Nyctale. Add as species:

N. *acadica* (Gmel.) Pr. Bonap. — Strix acadiensis *Lath.*; Str. passerina *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 34. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 199.

N.? *frontalis* (Licht.) Berl. Trans. 1838. p. 430.

41. Strix *personata*. Erase Strix flammea *Vig. & Horsf.* For delicatula read cyclops. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 29.

S. *longimembris* should be S. *candida* Tick. Journ. A. S. B. ii. p. 572. — Strix longimembris *Jerd.* Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 30.

S. *capensis* is very like Strix longimembris.

S. *castanops*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 28.

S. *cyclops*. Read: S. *delicatulus* Gould, &c. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 31.; Strix flammea *Vig. & Horsf.*

S. *perlata*. Add: Azara, No. 46.

Examine: S. *tenebricosa* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 80., B. of Austr. pl. 30.

42. Phodilus *badius*. Add: Pl. col. 318.

45. Podargus *Stanleyanus* is synonymous with P. *megacephalus*.

P. *humeralis* is synonymous with P. *gracilis*; and add: Podargus australis *Steph.*

Add as a species:

P. *plumiferus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 104., B. of Austr. pl. 6.

Batrachostomus *cornutus* is the same as the preceding species.

Examine: ?B. *affinis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p.

46. Ægotheles *cristatus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 1.

Nyctibius *cornutus*. Add: Nyctibius urutau *Lafr.*

N. *jamaicensis*. Add: Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 6.

Examine: N. *pallidus* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 49., Ill. pl. 7.

47. Caprimulgus *asiaticus*. Separate Caprimulgus pectoralis as a distinct species, viz.

C. *pectoralis* Vieill. Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 49. — Caprimulgus africanus *Steph.*

48. C. *mahrattensis*. Add: Caprimulgus indicus *Jerd.* Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 24.

C. *furcifer*. Add: Azara, No. 309. — Caprimulgus fissicaudus *Merr.*

C. *manurus*. For 243. read 239.

C. *enicurus*. Add: Caprimulgus cordicilla *Merr.*; Type of Tetroura *Less.* (1843).

C. *vociferus*. Add: Caprimulgus clamator *Vieill.*

C. *cayanensis*. Add: Caprimulgus cayanus *Lath.* Azara, No. 314.

C. *guianensis*. For 318. read 313. Add: Caprimulgus jaspideus *Merr.*

C. *albicollis*. Add: Type of Eucapripodus *Less.* (1843).

C. *brasiliensis*. Add: Caprimulgus noitibo *Vieill.*

Examine:

C. *sphenurus* Vieill. N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. x. p. 243., Azara, No. 316. — Caprimulgus Azaræ *Merr.*

C. *Nuttallii* Audub. B. of Amer. 2d edit. pl. 495.

C. *macrourus* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 142.

C. *albonotatus* Tick. Journ. A. S. B. ii. p. 580.

C. (des roseaux) Homb. & Jacq. Voy. au Pole Sud, t. 21. f. 2.

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C. *madagascariensis* Sganz. Mém. Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Strasb. iii. p. 28.

49. Chordeiles *rufus*. Add: Azara, No. 311.? — Caprimulgus brachypterus *Steph.*

50. Eurostopodus *albogularis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 7.
E. *guttatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 8.

51. Scortornis *climacturus*. Read: S. *climacurus*.

54. Cypselus *balasinesis* read C. *balasiensis*.
C. *affinis*. Add: Cypselus montanus *Jerd.*
C. *nigra*. Add: Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 10.
C. ——. Read C. *leucorrhoa* Steph. Gen. Zool. x. p. 327.
Refer to
C. *leuconyx* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xii. p. 212.
C. *phœnicobia* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 58., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 9.—Type of Tachornis *Gosse* (1847).
Macropteryx. Add as another species:
M. *coronatus* (Tick.) Journ. A. S. B. 1833. p. 580. — Dendrochelidon velatus *Less.*

55. Collocalia. Add as another species:
C. *francicæ* (Gmel.).
Acanthylis *collaris*. Add: Cypselus torquatus *Licht.*; Type of Hemiprocne *Nitzsch* (1840).
A. *oxyura*. Add: Azara, No. 307.
A.? *senex*. More properly a Cypselus.
A.? *montivagus*. More properly a Cypselus.
A. *spinicauda*. For 726. f. 2. read 726. f. 1.
Add as additional species:
A. *poliourus* (Temm.) Pl. enl. 726. f. 2.—Acanthylis brachyura *Jard.*
A. *sylvatica* Tick. Journ. A. S. B. xv. p. 284.

57. Hirundo *cahirica*. Add: H. castanea *Less.*
H. *javanica*, &c., are now considered to be synonymous with H. *gutturalis* (p. 58.).
H. *americana*. Add: Hirundo platensis *Steph.*

58. H. *senegalensis*. Add: Hirundo rufula *Gould*, B. Eur. pl.
H. *fulva*. Add: Hirundo pœciloma *Gosse*, but separate into a species, viz.
H. *lunifrons* Say, Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 7. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 68.
H. *bicolor*. Add: Hirundo leucogaster *Steph.*
H. *thalassina*. Add: Hirundo viridis *Licht.*
H. *albiventer*. For 246. read 546.
H. *gutturalis*. For 18. read 76.
H. *cyanopyrrha*. Add: Azara, No. 302.
H. *pascuum* is now considered to be a Progne.
H. *minuta* is synonymous with H. *cyanoleuca.*
H. *fucata* may be a Cotyle.
H. *concolor* may be a Cotyle.
H. *brevicaudata* is the same as Cotyle sinensis.
H. *abyssinica*. Add: Hirundo striolata *Rüpp.* Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 6.
Add as other species:
H. ——. —Hirundo frontalis *Gould*, Voy. Beagle, Birds, p. 40.
H. *melanocerissus* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t 5.
H. *euchrysea* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 68., Ill. pl. 12.
H. *patagonica* D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. p. 69.

59. Progne *purpurea*. Add: Hirundo ludoviciana *Cuv.*
P. *domestica* is thought by M. D'Orbigny to be the same as P. *purpurea*.

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60. Cotyle *rupestris*. Add: Hirundo inornatus *Jerd.*; H. rupicola *Hodgs.*
Examine, and add as species:
C. *sinensis* (Gray), Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 35. f. 3.—Hirundo brevicaudata *McClell.*
C. *concolor* (Sykes), Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 83.
C. *hyemalis* Forst. Desc. Anim. p. 55.
C. *serripennis* (Audub.). Orn. Biogr. iv. p. 593.

61. Brachypteracias *pittoides*. Add: Type of Atelornis *Lafr.* (1846).
Refer to
B. *collaris* Pucher, Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 199.
B. *squamigera* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1838. p. 224., O. Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 39.

62. Coracias *caudata*. Add: Coracias natalensis *Licht.*
C. *indica*. Add: Coracias Levaillantii *Temm.*
C. *nuchalis* is perhaps C. *caudata.*
C. *affinis* is perhaps C. *indica.*

63. Todus *subulatus* is perhaps the same as Todus dominicensis *Lafr.* Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 331., Gal. des Ois. t. 124.?

65. Eurylaimus *Dalhousiæ*. Add: Royle, Ill. of Bot. pl. 7. f. 2.

68. Momotus *platyrhynchus*. Add: Type of Crypticus *Swains.* (1837).
Refer to as a new species:
M. *carinatus* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 249.

69. Trogon *curucura*. Read: *T. Surucura*; and add: Azara, Hist. Nat. d'Quadr. du Paraguay, t. 24.

70. Additional species:
T. *xalapensis* Dubus, Esquises Ornith. t. 2.
T. *assimilis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 67.
T. *heliothrix* Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 40.
T. *capistratus* Less. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 135.

71. Harpactes *Temminckii*. For T. Kondea *Raffl.* read T. Kassumba *Raffl.*
H. *rutilus*. Erase T. Kassumba *Raffl.*
H. *oreskios*. Add: Trogon Gouldii *Swains.*
H. *Reinwardtii*. Add: Trogon sulphureus *Begbie.*
Examine H. *Mackloti* (Müll.) Tijdsch. Nat. Gesch. 1835. p. 336. t. 8. f. 1, 2.
H. *flagrans* (Müll.) Tijdsch. Nat. Gesch. 1835. p. 336. It is perhaps the same as H. *erythrocephalus.*
Calurus *pulchellus* is synonymous with C. *antisianus.*

74. Bucco *maculatus*. Add: Tamatia tamajac *Less.*
Add as an additional species:
B. *panamensis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 79.
Monasa. Add as new species:
M. *unitorques* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 248.
M. *inornata* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 249.

78. Dacelo *Leachii*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. ii. pl. 19.

79. Halcyon *cinereifrons*. Erase the?
H. *torquata* is synonymous with H. *cinereifrons.*
H. *erythrogaster*. Dr. Kaup considers that the proper name of this species is H. *semicærulea* (Forsk.).
H. *albiventris* is the same as H. *pileata.*
H. *fusca*. Add: Alcedo macroura *Merr.*?
H. *amauroptera*. Add: Alcedo gurial *Pears.*; Al. brun-

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neiceps *Jerd.*; and, by some writers, these are considered to be the same as H. *javana*.

H. *leucogaster* is a true Alcedo.

H. *sordida*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. ii. pl. 23.

H. *sancta*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. ii. pl. 21.

H. *cærulea* is a true Alcedo.

Examine H. *occipitalis* (Blyth), Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 23.

80. Ceyx *tridactyla*. Erase Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 55. f. 2.

C. *rubra* is the same species as *C. tridactyla*.

Add as separate species:

C. *rufidorsa* Strickl. — Ceyx tridactyla *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. pl. 55. f. 2.; Alcedo madagascariensis *Jerd.* Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 25.

C. *melanura* Kaup, Verh. Nat. Ver. Darmst. 1848. p. 74.

? C. *cyanopectus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 33.

81. Alcedo *vintsioïdes*. Add: Edwards's Birds, pl. 336.

Examine as distinct species:

A. *nitida* Kaup, Verh. Nat. Ver. Darmst. 1848. p. 72.

A. *Nais* Kaup, Verh. Nat. Ver. Darmst. 1848. p. 72. — Type of Corythornis *Kaup* (1848).

And refer to:

A. *nigricans* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. .

A. *grandis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 190.

A. *moluccensis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. .

Add from Halcyon:

A. *leucogaster*, &c.

A. *cærulea*, &c., which is the type of Ispida *Kaup* (1848); and add: Alcedo todina *Merr.*

82. Alcyone *azurea*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. ii. pl. 25.; Ceyx cyanea *Less.*

A. *pulchra* and A. *diemenensis* are now considered to be only varieties of A. *azurea*.

83. Galbula *viridis*. Add: Galbula viridicauda *Sw.*?; Galbula ruficollis *Shaw*.

G. *ruficauda* is distinct from Galbula macroura *Vieill.*, which is a separate species.

G. *tridactyla*. Add: Galbula armata *Swains.*

Refer to Galbalcyorhynchus *leucotis* O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 207. (non vidi).

86. Merops *persicus* is synonymous with M. *ægyptius*.

M. *ægyptius*. Separate into a distinct species:

M. *viridissimus* Swains. Pl. enl. 740.

While Levaill. Guep. t. 10., and M. Lamarckii *Vieill.* are synonymous with M. *viridis*.

M. *Savignii*, &c., is synonymous with M. *ægyptius*.

M. *javanicus* is probably synonymous with M. *philippinus*.

M. *ornatus*. Add: Merops melanurus *Vig. & Horsf.*; M. Thouni *Dum.*

M. *badius* should be: M. *bicolor* (Bodd.). — Merops badius *Gmel.*, &c.

M. *hirundinaceus* more properly belongs to Melittophagus; and add: Merops furcatus *Stanley*.

M. *Leschenaultii*. Add: Merops urica *Horsf.*

M. *coromandus*. Read: M. *lutea* Scop. — M. coromandus *Gmel.* &c.

M. O. Des Murs has described:

M. *Lefebvrii*, O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 243.

M. *nubicoïdes* O. Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 243.

Examine also:

M. *cyanopygius* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 238.

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M. *azuror* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 238.

90. Upupa *Epops*. Add: U. macrorhyncha *Sandb.*

U. *minor*. Add: U. capensis *Jard.* Ill. Orn. pl. 142.

Irrisor *caudacutus* Erase 9.

I. *indicus*. Add: Falcinellus cyaneus *Vieill.*

I. *cyanomelas*. For purpurascens read purpurea.

94. Epimachus *magnificus*. Add: Epimachus splendidus *Steph.*

E. *paradiseus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. iv. pl. 100.

96. Drepanis *coccinea*. Erase Ellis, Icon. ined. 28.

D. *sanguinea*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined 30, 31.

D. *lucida*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined. 28.

97. Promerops *cafer*. For Strickl. read Shaw; and add: Promerops capensis *Less.*; Cinnyris longicaudatus *Vieill.*

Nectarinia *splendida*. Add: Cinnyris sugnimbindus *Less.*

N. *venusta*. Add: Cinnyris quinticolor *Less.*

N. *amethystina*. Add: Cinnyris aurifrons *Less.*

N. *violacea*. Add: Cinnyris croceus *Less.*

N. *melanura* to be erased.

N. *angladiana*. Add: Cinnyris madagascariensis *Quoy & Gaim.* Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 5. f. 3.

N. *olivacea* is considered by Dr. Hartlaub to be a species of the genus Zosterops.

N. *zeylonica*. Add: Cinnyris nigralbus *Less.*

N. *mahrattensis*. Add: Cinnyris iodeus *Less.*

99. Add a new species:

Arachnothera *uropygialis* G. R. Gray.

100. Dicæum *sanguinolentum*. For Pl. enl. read Pl. col.

D. *rubescens*. Add: Pl. col. 108. f. 2, 3.

D. *concolor*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 39.

Add as separate species:

D. *saccharina* (Lath.) Eyton.

D. *agile* Tick. Journ. A. S. B. ii. p. 578. — Pipra squalida *Burt.*; Psarisoma vireoïdes *Jerd.*; Type of Piprisoma *Blyth* (1844).

101 Add as a species of Cæreba:

C. *nitida* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 84.

102. Conirostrum *sitticolor*. Add: Conirostrum bicolor *Less.*

Add as species:

C. *cæruleifrons* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 103.

C. *atrocyaneum* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 9.

108. Polytmus *furcatus*. Add: Type of Thaluronia *Gould* (1848).

Refer to:

P. *obscurus* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 13.

P. *viridipectus* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 13.

P. *caligatus* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 14.

109. Trochilus *polytmus*. Add: Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 20.

113. Mellisuga *helianthea*. Add: Type of Helianthea *Gould*, 1848.

M. *Clarissa*. Add: Type of Heliangelus *Gould* (1848).

M. *cupripennis*. Add: Type of Aglæactis *Gould* (1848).

M. *Guerini*. Add: Type of Oxypogon *Gould* (1848).

Refer to:

M. *eos* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1841. p. 11. Aves, pl. 1.

M. *mavors* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 12. Aves, pl. 2.

M. *caumatonota* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 12.

114. Hylocharis *nigra*. Add: Il. B. of Jam. pl. 21.

118. Add as species of Myzomela:

M. *Bœi* Temm. & Müll. Verh. Gesch. &c. t. 10. f. 12.

M. *vulnerata* Temm. & Müll. Verh. Gesch. &c. t. 10. f. 3, 4.

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119. Glyciphila *melanops*. Add: Certhia mellivora *Shaw;* Philedon rubrifrons *Less.*

G. ocularis. Add: B. of Austr. iv. pl. 31.

G. subocularis is the same as the former.

121. Meliphaga *phrygia*. Add: Turdus squamatus *Vieill.*

M. *auricomis*. For Sylvia read Muscicapa. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 37.; Certhia chrysotis *Don* Nat. Rep. pl. 112.

122. M. *Lewinii* is the same as M. *Chrysotis*.

M. *australasiana*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 27.

M. *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 23.

M. *sericea*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 25.

M. *mysticalis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 26.

M. *carunculata*. Add: Creadion tabuensis *Steph.*; Type of Creadion *Vieill.* (1816).

There is another species of this genus, as:

M. *longirostris* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 24.

Anthochæra *mellivora*. For Meliphaga albiventer *Steph.* read Merops chrysopterus *Lath.*

A. *carunculata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 55.; Creadion novæ hollandiæ *Steph.*

A. *Lewinii* is synonymous with *A. carunculata*.

124. Phyllornis *cochinsinensis*. Erase Chloropsis moluccensis; but add: Certhia cosinsinica *Shaw;* Philemon nigricollis *Vieill.*; Chloropsis malabarica *Bl.*

P. *malabarica*. Read: P. *moluccensis* (Gray), Zool. Misc. p. 33. — P. malabarica *Temm.* Pl. col. &c.

P. *Sonneratii*. Separate Phyllornis Mullerii as a distinct species, viz.

P. *Mullerii* Temm. Pl. col. (descrip.).

P. *mysticalis* is the same as P. *cyanopogon*.

P. *virens* to be erased.

P. ? *jala* is most probably a species belonging to the genus Pitta.

There is another species, viz.

P. *malabarica* (Lath.) . — Chloropsis cochinsinensis *Jerd.*

125. Tropidorhynchus *corniculatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 58.

T. *argenticeps*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 59.

T. *citreogularis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 60.

T. *moluccensis*. Add: Philemon cinereus *Vieill.*

Examine:

T. *sordidus* Gould, Introd. B. of Austr. p. 64.

T. *diemenensis* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 401.

T. *subcorniculatus* Homb. & Jacq. Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1841. p. 314.

T. *samoensis* Homb. & Jacq. Ann. des Sci. Nat. 1841. p. 314.

127. Manorhina *garrula*. Add: Gracula melanocephala *Lath.*

128. Melithreptus *lunulatus*. Read: M. *lunatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 72.

3. M. ———. Read: M. *agilis* (Lath.).

M. *affinis*, &c., are synonymous with M. *agilis*.

Two other species are to be added, viz.

M. *chloropsis* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 73.

M. *albogularis* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 74.

129. Psophodes *crepitans*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 15.

132. Furnarius *rufus*. Add: Azara, No. 221.

Cinclodes *inornatus* is synonymous with C. *nigrofumosus*.

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133. Lochmias *St. Hilarii*. Read: L. *nematura* (Licht.). — Furnarius Sti. Hilarii *Less.* &c.

134. Add a fifth species of Limnornis:

L. *unicolor* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 105. — Cinnicerthia cinnamomea *Less.*

Geositta *cunicularia*. Add: Azara, No. 148.

Add a fifth species, viz.

G. *peruviana* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 75.

135. Synallaxis *ruficapilla*. Add: Azara, No. 236. For 74. read 174.

S. *ruficauda*. For 223. read 233

136. S. *cinerascens*. For 228. read 227.

S. *Thelotii* is synonymous with S. *ægithaloïdes*.

S. *rufifrons* more properly placed in the genus Annumbius.

S. *melanops*. For 232. read 400. For 400. read 232.

S. *spinicauda*. Add: Type of Oxyurus *Swains* (1827).

Add as another species:

S. *terrestris* Jard. Ann. Nat. Hist. xix. p. 80.

137. Diglossa *baritula*. Dr. Hartlaub considers that D. *Orbignii* Bois. should be a distinct species.

D. *La Fresnayii*. He also thinks that D. *humeralis* should be placed separately.

Add as new species:

D. *similis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 318.

D. *mystacalis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 318. — Diglossa mystacea *G. R. Gray & Mitch.* Gen. of B. pl. 42. f. 1.

D. *brunneiventris* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 318.

D. *aterrima* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 319.

138. Anabates *guianensis*. Add: Anabates ruficaudus *Temm.*

A. *striatus* is synonymous with A. *macrourus*.

A. *poliocephalus*. Add: Azara, No. 247 ?

A. *montanus*. Add: t. 20. f. 1.

A. *ochrolæmus*. Add: t. 20. f. 2.

A. *melanorhynchus*. Add: t. 21. f. 1.

A. *striaticollis*. Type of Anabacerthia *Lafr.*

Oxyrhamphus *flammiceps*. Add: Oxyrhynchus serratus *Mikan*, Delec. Flor. et Faun. Bras. 1820. t. . This specific name is the oldest.

140. Dendrocolaptes *cayanensis* should be D. *certhia* (Bodd). — Certhia cayanensis *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 621. Add: Type of Orthocolaptes *Less.* (1840).

D. *albicollis*. For 87. read 88. Add: Type of Xithocolaptes *Less.* (1840).

D. *major*. Add: Azara, No. 241.

Refer to:

D. *susurrans* Jard. Ann. Nat. Hist. xix. p. 81.

D. *picirostris* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 76.

Dr. Hartlaub has pointed out to me the following: —

"D. *rufigula* (Less.) Echo de M. S. 1844. p. 275."

"D. ———— Nasica albicollis *Less.* Echo de M. S. p. 275."

"Xiphorhynchus *falcularius* may be synonymous with Dendr. trochilirostris *Pr. Max.*; Xiphorhynchus Wiedii *Behn.*" Hartl.

3. X. ———— ? Add: Voy. dans l'Amér. Mér. t. 53. f. 2. It is X. *Lafresnayanus* (D'Orb.).

Picolaptes *tenuirostris*. Add: Dendrocolaptes gracilirostris *Steph.*

P. *superciliosus*. For pyrrhophius read pyrrhophæus.

P. *miniatus*. Add: Dendrocopus rubricaudatus *Vieill.*

P. *promeropirhynchus*. For Lafr. read Less.

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Dr. Hartlaub has referred me to "P. *maculiventris* (Less.) Echo de M. S. 1844. p. 275."

141. Dendrocincla *Perrotii*. Add: Mag. de Zool. 1844. Ois. t. 53. Add as a separate species:

D.? *triangularis* (Lafr.) Mag. de Zool. 1843. Ois. t. 32.

142. Sittasomus *erythacus*. Add: Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. xxiv. f. 2., Levaill. Prom. t. 31. f. 1.

Add two species:

S. *griseus* Jard. Ann. Hist. Nat. xix. p. 82.

S. *perlatus* Less. Echo de M. S. 1844. p. 275.

"It seems to be Anabates squamiger *D'Orb. & Lafr.*" Hartl.

143. Certhia *familiaris*. Perhaps C. *americana* Pr. Bonap. may be a distinct species.

Refer to:

C. *nipalensis* Hodgs. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 581.—Certhia himalayana *Bl.*

C. *discolor* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 580.

144. Caulodromus *Gracei*. Add: Rimator malacoptilus *Blyth*, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 155.; Merva Jerdonii *Hodgs.* M'Clell. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. 1847. p. 46. pl. 3. f. 2.

145. Tichodroma *muraria*. Add: Levaill. Prom. t. 20, 21.

Climacteris leucophæa. For Glyciphila ocularia et G. subocularia *Gould*? read Certhia leucoptera *Lath.* Vieill. Ois. dor. t. 127.? Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 98.

C. *scandens*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 93.

C. *erythrops*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 95.

C. *rufa*. Add: Gould, B of Austr. pl. 94.

C. *melanura*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 97.

C. *melanotus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr pl. 96.

To this genus perhaps belongs,—

C. *mystacalis* (Temm.) Pl. col. 335. f. 2., Kittl. Kupf. Vög. t. 6. f. 2.

147. Sitta *europea*. Add: S. affinis *Blyth*, Pr. Bonap. Faun. Ital. t. .

S. *syriaca*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Faun. Ital. t. . f. .

S. *uralensis*. Add: Sitta sericea *Temm.*

S. *canadensis*. Add: Sitta stulta *Vieill.*

148. S. *castaneoventris*. Add: Guer. Iconogr. t. 23. f. 3.

S. *himalayensis*. Add: Sitta indica *Burt.*

S. *nipalensis* is perhaps synonymous with S. *himalayensis*.

Examine:

S.? *major* Gmel.

S. *jamaicensis* Linn. Sloane, Jam. pl. 259. f. 1.

S. *longirostris* Lath.

Sittella *chrysoptera*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 101.

S. *leucocephala*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 102.

Insert before Dromodendron:

XENOPS *Hoffm.**

Bill more or less long and strong, with the culmen straight to the tip, which is rather pointed; the lateral margin from the gape, and the lower mandible entirely, curving upwards to the tip of the upper mandible; the sides much compressed from the base; the gonys very long; the nostrils basal, with the opening small and partly closed by a membrane. *Wings* rather long, with the first quill long, and the third and fourth equal and longest. *Tail* moderate, broad, with the lateral feathers graduated, with the shaft of each feather not projecting beyond the web. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, and covered with broad scales. *Toes* rather long; the outer toe longer than the inner; both united at their base; the hind toe long, strong, and armed with a strong claw.

The species of this genus are peculiar to the warmer parts of South America.

X. *genibarbis* Ill. Temm. Pl. col. 150. f. 1.—Neops ruficauda *Vieill.*; Xenops Hoffmanseggii *Cuv.* Levaill. Prom. t. 31. f. 2.

X. *rutilans* Temm. Pl. col. 72. f. 2.—Xenops rutilus *Licht.*; X. genibarbis *Swains.* Zool. Ill. pl. 100.; X. affinis *Swains.*

X. *dentirostris* Swains. Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 353.

X. *fuscus* (Vieill.) Lafr.—Xenops anabatoïdes *Temm.* Pl. col. 150. f. 2.

X. *rufosuperciliatus* Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1832., Ois. t. 7.

X. *Abellei* Less. Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 99.

151. Orthonyx *spinicauda*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 99.

153. Menura *superba*. Add: Megapodius nemura *Wagl.*; Menura lyra *Less.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 14.

154. Hylactes *megapodius*. Add: Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. 16. f. 1.

155. Pteroptochos *albicollis*. Add: Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. 16. f. 2.

P. *affinis* is synonymous with Cyphorhinus *thoracicus* and should take the lead.

P. *albiventris*, &c., is synonymous with P. *indigoticus*.

P. *chilensis* is type of Triptorhinus *Cab.* (1847).

To this genus perhaps belong the following:—

P.? *femoralis* Tschudi, Fauna Per. Consp. 21.

P.? *acutirostris* Tschudi, Fauna Per. Consp. 22.

156. Cyphorhinus *thoracicus*. Read C. *affinis* (Swains.) B. of Braz. pl. 57.—Cyphorinus thoracicus *Tschudi*, &c.

C. *carinatus* is synonymous with C. *musicus*. Add: Platyurus rubecula *Swains.*

Add as species:

C. *leucophrys* (Tsch.) Cab. Faun. Peru. Consp. p. 185.

C. *leucostictus* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 206.

Tesia *castaneocoronata*. Add: Tesia auriceps *Hodgs.* Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 137.

158. Troglodytes *subhimalayensis*. Add: Troglodytes nipalensis *Hodgs.*

T. *ædon*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 83.

T. *americanus*. Add: Troglodytes sylvestris *Gamb.*

T. *platensis*. Add: Azara, No. 150.; Troglodytes musculus *Licht.*

T. *leucophrys*. Remove to Cyphorinus.

T. *Bewickii* is synonymous with T. *spilurus*.

T. *attothorax*. Remove to Formicivora.

T. *polygottus*. Add: Troglodytes omnisonus *Licht.*

Refer also to the following:—

T. *stellaris* Licht. Naum. Voy. Deut. iii. p. 724.

T. *interscapularis* Licht. Erman, Reise Zool. p. 13.

T. *albinucha* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. 1847. p. 257.

159. Campylorhynchus *variegatus*. Add: Ramphocinclus tremulus *Lafr.* An additional species should be added, as:

C. *nuchalis* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 206.

Examine also:

C. *brachyurus* (Vieill.) Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 66.—Type of Ramphocinclus Lafr. (1843).

C. *gutturalis* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 66.

* Established by Hoffmansegg, and published in Illiger's *Prod.* (1811). *Neops* (1816) Vieillot is synonymous.

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Add to this subfamily:

TATARE *Less.*

Bill longer than the head, rather slender and nearly straight, with the culmen gradually curved from the base to the tip, which is hooked and emarginated; the sides much compressed; the gonys long and slightly ascending, and the gape furnished with a few short bristles; the nostrils basal, with the opening large and placed at the fore part of the membranous groove, the membrane covered with small feathers. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the first quill very short. *Tail* moderately long, rather broad and rounded. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered with broad scales. *Toes* moderate and strong, the outer toe longer than the inner, and slightly united at the base; the hind toe long, strong, and armed with a powerful claw.

The species are inhabitants of the Sandwich and Mariannes Islands. That of the latter island is found in the marshes on the sides of the rivers, and it possesses an agreeable loud song.

T. *longirostris* (Gmel.) G. R. Gray.—Oriolus musæ *Forst.* Icon. ined. 55.; Sitta otatare *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 23. f. 2.; Tatare Otaitiensis *Less.*

T. *luscinia* (Quoy & Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 5. f. 2. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 20. f. 5.

T. *fusca* Less. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 209.

163. Drymoica *maculosa*. Add: Motacilla macroura var. ocellata *Burch.*

164. D. *ruficeps*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 45.

D. *strigatus*. Read C. *sagittus;* and add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 72.

165. Malurus *melanocephalus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 26.

172. Calamodyta *leucoptera*. Remove to Ædon.

173. Add as other species of Ædon:

Ædon *tinniens* (Licht.) Berl. Verz. 1842. p. .

Æ. *leucoptera* (Rüpp.) Syst. Uebers. Vög. t. 15.

174. Sylvia *subalpina*. Add to Pl. col.: 6. f. 2. 251. f. 2, 3.

S. *umbrinovirens*. Read *umbrovirens*.

Refer to S.? *madagascariensis* (Gmel.) Briss. Orn. iii. t. 22. f. 1.

176. Culicivora *cærulea*. Add: Edw. Birds, pl. 302., Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 17. f. 5., Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 11. f. 2.; Sylvia populorum *Vieill.*; S. bifasciata *Say;* S. azurea *Steph.*

177. Copsychus *saularis*. Add: Dahila docilis *Hodgs.*; Motacilla luzonia *Tick.*

C. *luzoniensis*. Add: Mém. de l'Acad. St. Pétersb. 1835. t. 2. p. 5. t. 7.

178. Perhaps to Myiomela belongs:

M. *diana* (Less.) Belang. Voy. Ind. Or. t. 3.

Saxicola *leucomela*. Add: Zoogr. i. p. 479. t. 28.

179. S. *lugens* is probably synonymous with S. *leucomela*.

S. *pileata*. Add: Turdus minus *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 52.

S. *explorator*. Add: Motacilla caffra *Linn.*, which specific name has the priority; Saxicola familiaris *Steph.*; Turdus sordidulus *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 404., Icon. ined. t. 47. 6.

The following species must be referred to:

S. *ferrea* Hodgs. List. of Nep. B. App. p. 153.

S. *mœsta* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 33.

S. *thoracica* Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 32.

S. *incompta* Licht. Verz. Sud-Afr. Thiere, p. 13.

S. *atrogularis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. .

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S. *picata* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 131.

S. *sibilla* (Linn.) Hartl. Briss. Orn. iii. t. 24. f. 4.

S.? *pallida* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 130.

Perhaps to this genus belongs

S. *mariquensis* A. Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 113.—Type of Bradornis *Smith* (1847).

Pratincola *rubicola*. Add: Motacilla Tschekanschiki *Lepech.* Sylvia muscipeta *Scop.* and Pratincola pastor *Strickl.* Ann. Nat. Hist. 1844. p. 410.

Add as species:

P. *insignis* Hodgs. List Nep. B. App. p. 153.

P. *indica* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 129.

P. *leucura* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 474.

180. Ruticilla *fuliginosa*. Add: Phœnicura rubricauda *Hodgs.*

R. *Reevesii* is synonymous with R. *aurorea.*

R. *frontalis*. Add: Phœnicura tricolor *Hodgs.*

R. *simplex* is perhaps synonymous with R. *phœnicura.*

Add as another species:

R. *schisticeps* (Hodgs.) List of Nep. B. App. p. 153.

R. *erythronota* (Eversm.) Addend. ad Pall.

181. Add as another species of Nemura:

N. *hyperythra* (Blyth), Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 132.

182. Add as another species of Cyanecula:

C. *cyanea* (Eversm.) Addend. ad Pall.

183. Petroica *multicolor*. Divide into a separate species:

P. *erythrogastra* (Lath.) &c. and add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 4. Add as synonymes: Petroica modesta et P. pulchella *Gould*, Proc. 1837. p. 147. 1839. p. 142.

P. *fusca* may be synonymous with Muscicapa vittata *Quoy & Gaim.* Voy. de l'Astrol. t. 3. f. 2.

P. *erythrogaster*. Erase, and read: P. *rhodinigastra* (Drap.), &c. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 1.; Muscicapa rhodogaster *Lath.*?

Examine, as probably belonging to this genus:

P. *chrysoptera* Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. t 4. f. 2.

P. *Jardinii* (Vig. & Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xv. p. 236.

P. *superciliosa* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 106., B. of Austr. pl. 9.

P. *dibapha* Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 267., Icon. ined. 150.

184. Grandala *cœlicolor*. Add: G. schistacea *Hodgs.* (young).

185. Thamnobia *fulicata* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 585. f. 1. should be placed before T. *ptymatura*, &c.

For T. *fulicata* (Linn.) Pl enl. 585. f. 1. read T. *cambaiensis* (Lath.); and add Micropus leucopterus *Less.*

Motacilla fulicata *Tick.* is considered by Mr. Blyth to form a distinct species.

Origma *rubricata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 69.

187. Refer to another species of Accentor:

A. *mollis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 581.

188. Enicocichla *aurocapilla*. Add: Edw. Birds pl. 252., Audub. B. Amer. pl. 143.

Add as a species:

E. *noveboracensis* (Gmel.)—Turdus aquaticus *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 23. f. 5., Pl. enl. 752. f. 1.?; Seiurus tenuirostris *Swains.* Audub. B. of Amer. p. 426., Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 28.; Turdus ludovicianus *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 19.

Sericornis *citreogularis* may be the same as Muscicapa barbata *Lath.* according to Mr. Gould.

189. Acanthiza *olivacea* is the young of A. *albogularis.*

A. *magnirostris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 100.

A. *lævigaster*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 101.

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192. Parus *cæruleanus* is synonymous with P. *u'tramarinus*.

P. *nipalensis*. Add: P. schistinotus *Hodgs.*

P. *leuconotus*. For dorsalis read dorsatus.

P. *inornatus*. Add: Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 8. f. 2.

P. *fasciatus*. Add: Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 8. f. 3. Type of Chamœa *Gamb.* (1847). Mr. Gambel has since considered that this species should be placed in the subfamily MENURINÆ.

Refer to the following species:

P. *rubidiventris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 445. — Parus melanolophus *Hodgs.*

P. *Griffithii* Bl. Journ. A. S. B 1847. p. 445.

P. *aplonotus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 444. — Parus xanthogenys *Bl.*

P. *montanus* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Philad. i. p. 259., Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 8. f. 1.

194. Sphenostoma *leucopsis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 67.

196. Mniotilta *pannosa*. Add: Ill. of B. Jam. pl. 37.

201. Lessonia *nigra*. Add: Azara, No. 149.; Anthus erythronotus *Merr.*

202. Motacilla *Yarrelii* is the M. alba of English authors.

M. *luzoniensis*. Add: Motacilla variegata *Steph.*? Lath. Hist. of B. pl.?

M. *indica*. Add: Motacilla affinis *Tick.*

M. *cæru'escens*. Add: Motacilla australis *Steph.* Lath. Hist. of B. pl.

205. Ephthianura *albifrons*. Add: Acanthylis albifrons *Boie.*

206. Anthus *ludovicianus*. Add: Anthus rubens *Merr.*

A. *pipiens* is synonymous with A. *ludovicianus.*

A. *chii*. Add: Anthus turdinus *Merr.*

A. *australis*. Add: Anthus pallescens *Vig. & Horsf.*, Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 73.

A. *malayensis*. Add: Anthus agilis *Jerd.*; A. pallescens *Sundev.*

A. *Gouldii* perhaps the same as A. *sordidus.*

Examine:

A. *pelopus* Hodgs. List Nep. B. App. p. 154.

A. *striolatus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 435.

A. *montanus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 435. — Anthus rufescens *Jerd.*

A. *chloris* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p. 13.

A. ——. — Anthus montanus *Malm.* Kroyer, Tidskr. i. p. 180.

208. Dasycephala *brasiliensis* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 360. — Dasycephala uropygialis *Cab.* Ornith. Notiz. p. 222.

D. *thamnophiloïdes*. Read: D. *rutilus* (Vieill.) Azara, No. 218.; Thamnophilus rubra *Vieill.* Azara, No. 188.; Muscicapa thamnophiloïdes *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 25. f. 1.

D. *ferruginea* is synonymous with the former species.

D. *livida*. Add: Type of Agriornis *Gould* (1838).

Add as species:

D. *hæmatodes* (Licht.) Cab. — Muscicapa thamnophiloïdes *Nordm.*

D. *spadiceus* (Gmel.) — Tyrannus rufescens *Swains.*

D. *rutilus* (Less.) Compl. du Buff. p.

D. *flammulatus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 47.

209. Malacopteron *magnum*. Add: Napothera capistrata *Boie.*

Add the following species:

M. *majus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 461.

M. *Abbotii* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 600.

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M. *olivaceum* Strickl. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1847. p. 132.

210. Macronus. Add as a species:

M. *superciliaris* (Hay), Madr. Journ. No. xxxi. p. 163. — Type of Turdirostris *Hay.*

Refer to M. *terrestris* (Kittl.) Mém. de l'Acad. St. Pétersb. 1831. p. 244. t. xviii.

Sclerurus *caudacutus*. Add: Myiothera umbretta *Licht.*

211. Formicarius *umbretta*, &c., to be erased.

F. *torquatus*. Add: Type of Rhopoterpe *Cab.* (1847).

F. *thamnophiloïdes*. Type of Myrmonax *Cab.* (1847).

F. *minutus*. Read: F. *pygmæa* (Gmel.) — Thamnophilus minutus *D'Orb. & Lafr.* &c.

F. *strictothorax*. Add: Type of Dysithamnus *Cab.* (1847).

F. *flammatus* is synonymous with F. *lineatus.*

The species 26, 27, and 28. are to be removed to the genus Campylorhynchus.

Examine:

F. *lugubris* Ill. — Thamnophilus myiotherinus *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 42. f. 2.

Formicivora *leucophrys* (Cab.) Ornith. Notiz. p. 211.

F. *quadrivittata* (Licht.) Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 227.

F. *intermedia* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 225. — Myiothera leucophrys *Licht.*

F. *stellaris* (Spix), Av. Bras. t. 36. f. 2. — Myiothera plumbea *Pr. Max.*

212. F. *leucophrys*. Read: F. *grisea* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 643. f. 1. Myrmothera leucophrys *Vieill.* N. Dict. xviii. p. 322. The other synonymes are thought by M. Cabanis to belong to next species 2.

F. *pileata* is the type of Herpsilochmus *Cab.* (1847).

F. *ferruginea*. For Pl. enl. read Pl. col. Add: Drymophila variegata *Such*; Type of Ellipura *Cab.* (1847).

F. *domicilla*. Add: Type of Pyriglena *Cab.* (1847).

"F. *ardesiaca* is synonymous with Formicarius *thamnophiloïdes*" Cab.

Add as species:

F. *picea* (Cab.) Ornith. Notiz. p. 212. — Formicivora atra *Tschudi.*

F. *funebris* (Licht.) Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 47.

F. *nævia* (Gmel.), Edwards's Birds, pl. 346.

F. *cantator* (Bodd.)—Turdus tintinnabulatus *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 700. f. 2.; Myiothera margaritacea *Licht.* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 212. t. 4. f. 1.; Turdus campanella *Lath.*; Type of Hypocnemus *Cab.* (1847).

F. *poecilinota* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 213. t. 4. f. 2, 3.

F. *Bambla* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 703. f. 3.

213. Grallaria *ruficapilla*. Add: Type of Hypsibemon *Cab.* (1847).

G. *imperator*. Add: Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 333.

G. *marginata*. Add: Myiothera campanisoma *Licht.*; Type of Chamœza *Vigors* (1825).

Add as species:

G. *monticola* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 68.

Pitta *strepitans*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 1.

P. *venusta*. For 509. read 590.

214. P. —— 25. is synonymous with P. *cucullata.*

Philepitta *sericea*. Add: O. Des Murs, Iconog. Orn. t. 32.

P. *Geoffroyi*. Add: O. Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 33.

Myiophonus *Temminckii*. Myiophonus nitidus *Gray* is thought to be a distinct species.

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215. H. *leucocephala.* Add: t. 15. f. 1.

218. Add as another species of Zoothera:

Z. marmoratus Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p.

Turdus *pallidus.* Add: Turdus Werneri *Gene.*

T. *Whitei.* Add: Turdus aureus *Hollandre.*

T. *micropus* synonymous with T. *Wardii.*

T. *modestus* is perhaps synonymous with T. rufulus *Drap.*

219. T. *atrogularis.* Add: Turdus Naumanni *Bl.* T. *ruficollis* is thought to be the same species.

T. *fuscatus* is the same as T. *Naumanni.*

T. *pœcilopterus.* Mr. Blyth thinks this species to be the same as Turdus *Boulboul* of Latham.

T. *eunomus* is synonymous with T. *Naumanni.*

T. *chrysolotus.* Read: T. *chrysolaus.*

T. *chochi.* Add: Azara, No. 79.

T. *crotopezus.* Add: Turdus leucomelas *Vieill.* Azara, No. 80.

T. *carbonarius* is synonymous with T. *flavipes.*

T. *aurantius.* Add: Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 23.

T. *jamaicensis.* Add: Turdus capucinus *Hartl.* Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 24.

T. *albicollis.* Perhaps the same as T. *crotopezus.*

220. T. *manillensis.* Read: T. *manilla.* Separate Petrocincla pandoo and P. maal *Sykes* into a distinct species.

T. *citrinus.* Add: Turdus Macei *Vieill.*; P. lividus *Tick.*

T. *unicolor.* Add: Turdus dissimilis *Bl.*

Examine and add as species:

T. *spilopterus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 142.

T. *neilgherriensis.* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 141. — Turdus varius *Jerd.*

T. *brachypus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 148.

T. *leucogaster* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 149.

T. *javanicus* Horsf. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 148. — Turdus concolor *Temm.*

T. *longirostris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 150.

T. ——. — Merula olivacea *Lafr.* Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 2.

T. *atrosericeus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 3.

T. *nudigena* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 4.

T. *minimus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 5.

T. ——. — Turdus nanus *Nutt.*; T. olivaceus *Brew.*

T. *Swainsoni* Tsch. — Merula Wilsoni *Swains.* Faun. Bor. Amer.

T. *Pallasii* Cab. — Turdus guttatus *Cab.* Tsch. Fauna Per. p. 187.

T. *crassirostris* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p.

T. *xanthopus* Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 266.

T. *vanikorensis* Quoy & Gaim. Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 7. f. 2.

T. *xanthoscelus* Jard. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1847. p. 329., Contrib. Ornith. 1848. pl. 1.

T. *innotatus* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 370.

T. *albigularis* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 370.

221. Mimus *polyglottus.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 21.

M. *triurus.* Add: Azara, No. 224.

M. *carolinensis.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 128.

M. *rufus.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 116.

M. *curvirostris.* Separate as species:

M. *velatus* Wagl, Isis, 1831. p. 528. — Pomatorhinus turdinus *Temm.* Pl. col. 441.

M. *rediviva* (Gamb.) — La Perouse, Atl. to Voy. t. 37.

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Add as a species:

M. *montanus* (Towns.). — Pr. Bonap. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 369. f.

224. Crateropus *squamatus.* Read: C. *squamiceps.*

C. *atripennis.* Add: Phyllanthus capucinus *Less.*

Add as other species:

C. *acaciæ* Rüpp. Zool. Atlas, t. 28.

C. *limbatus* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. &c. p. 48.

225. Garrulax *bicolor* and G. *mitratus* more properly belong to the genus Timalia.

G. *lunaris* is synonymous with G. *ruficollis.*

Add as species:

G. *McClellandii* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 453.

G. *rufulus* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 370. — Type of Gampsorhynchus *Bl.* (1844).

G. ? *Burnesii* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 374. — Type of Eurycercus *Bl.* (1844).

226. Actinodura *nipalensis.* Add: Actinodura Egertoni *Blyth.*

Pteracyclus *Delessertii.* Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 13.

Add as a species:

P. *affinis* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 950.

227. Pellorneum *ruficeps.* Add: Megalurus ruficeps *Sykes.*

228. Timalia *nigricollis.* Add: Timalia erythronotus *Blyth.*

T. *maculata.* Add: Timalia pectoralis *Blyth.*

T. *grisea.* Add: Pastor terricolor *Hodgs.* Journ. A. S. 1844. p. 771.

T. *caudata.* Add: Megalurus isabellinus *Swains.*; Cossyphus caudatus *Dum.*

Examine and add as species:

T. *Earlei* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 369.

T. *nipalensis* Hodgs. As. Res. xix. p. 182.

T. *pellotis* Hodgs. As. Res. xix. p. 182.

T. *Huttoni* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 476.

T. *albogularis* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 453.

T. *rufescens* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 453.

T. *erythroptera* Bl. — Timalia pyrrhophæa *Hartl.*; Brachypteryx acutirostris *Eyton.*

T. *platyura* Jerd. 2d Suppl. 1844. p. 128. — Type of Schœnicola (Bl.) (1844).

T. *orientalis* Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. p. . 2d Suppl. p. 128.

T. *affinis* Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. p. . 2d Suppl. p. 128.

T. *mitrata* (Müll.) Tijdsch. 1838. p. 345. t. 9. f. 3.

T. *strialata* Müll. Tijdsch. 1835. p. 346.

T *lugubris* Müll. Tijdsch. 1835. p. 344. t. 9. f. 2.

T. *pyrrhophæa.* — Garrulax bicolor *Müll.* Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 402.

T. *nigriceps* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 378. — Type of Strachyris *Hodgs.* (1845).

T. *pyrrhops* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 379.

T. *chrysæa* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 397.

T. *ruficeps* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 452.

T. ? *flammiceps* (Burt.) Bl. — Dicæum sanguinifrons *Hay.*

T. ? *xanthochlora* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 380.

?T. *olivacea* Bl. Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci. 1844. p. 129. — Type of Phragamaticola *Bl.* (1844).

229. Pomatorhinus *erythrogenys.* Add: Pomatorhinus ferrugilatus *Hodgs.*

P. *albicollis* is synonymous with Orthorhinus hypoleucus *Bl.* Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 371.

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P. *temporalis* is synonymous with P. *frivolus*. And add: B. of Austr. pl. 20.

P. *rubeculus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 21.

P. *superciliosus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 22.

Add the following species:

P. *olivaceus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 451.

P. *melanurus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 451.

P. *rubiginosus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1845. p. 597.

And examine:

P. *nipalensis* Gray, Zool. Misc. p. 34.

231. Sphecotheres *maxillaris* Gould, B. of Austr. iv. pl. 15.

232. Oriolus *galbula* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 71.

Or. *kundoo*. Add: Or. galbuloïdes *Gould*.

Or. *chinensis*. Or. hippocrepis *Wagl.* is thought to be a distinct species.

Or. *coronatus* is synonymous with Or. hippocerpis.

Or. *melanocephalus*. Oriolus maderaspatanus *Frankl.* Edw. Birds, pl. 186., is synonymous with Or. *Hodgsonii*.

Or. *castanopterus* is synonymous with Or. *xanthonotus*.

Or. *viridis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 13.

Or. *flavocinctus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 14.

Or. *meruloïdes* is synonymous with Or. *viridis*.

Refer to the following species:

Or. *macrourus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 46.

Or. *indicus* Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 15.—Or. chinensis of Indian Ornith.

Or. *tenuirostris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 48.

Or. *affinis* Gould, Introd. B. of Austr. p. 57.

?Or. *anais* (Less.) Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 44.

233. Sericulus *mellinus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 12.; "Motacilla atricapilla *Lath.* Lamb. Icon. ined. ii. 52." *Strickl.*

S. *magnirostris*, young of the former, *Gould*.

235. Microscelis *virescens*. Type of Ixocincla *Blyth*.

237. Pycnonotus *rubineus* is synonymous with P. *gularis*. Add: Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 37.

P. *xantholæmus*. Add: Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 35.

P. *poiocephalus*. Add: Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 31.

P. *melanocephalus*. After Pl. col. add 147.

P. *erocorrhous*. Add: Pycnonotus pseudocafer *Blyth*.

P. *jocosus*. Add: Gracula cristata *Scop*.

Refer to two other species:

P. *nigropileus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 472.

P. *aberrans* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xv. p. 287. — Rubigula 'gularis *Bl.*

238. To the genus Sibia probably belongs:

S.? *annectans* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 450.—Type of Leioptila *Bl.* (1847).

242. Fluvicola *œnanthoïdes*. Type of Ocththocea *Cab.* (1847).

243. Alectrurus *tricolor*. Add: Azara, Hist. Nat. du Parag. t. 23.

244. Copurus *filicauda*. Add: Muscicapa colon *Steph.* Lath. Hist. of B. vi. pl. 102.

245. Machetornis *rixosa*. Add: Azara, No. 197.

246. Scaphorynchus *pitangua*. Add: Azara, No. 199.

Add as a species:

S. *Bairdii* Gamb. Journ. Acad. Philad. i. p. 40.

247. Tyrannus *matutinus*. Add: Tyrannus leucogaster *Steph.*

T. *caudifasciatus*. Add: Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 44.

T. *melancholicus*. Add: Azara, No. 198.

T. *Cinchoneti* is synonymous with Myiobius *icterophrys* 45.

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Add as a distinct species:

"——. — Tyrannus dominicensis *Gosse*, B. of Jam. p. 169." *Strickl.*

248. Milvulus *tyrannus*. Add: Azara, No. 190.; Tyrannus nunciola *Steph.*

M. *forficatus*. Add: Tyrannus? mexicanus *Steph.*

M. *monachus*. Read: M. *phœnoleucus* (Vieill.).—Milvulus monachus *Hartl.* &c. Add: Azara, No. 192.

Add: M. *pullata* (Bonap.) Journ. Acad. Philad. p. 383.

Myiobius *crinitus*. Add: Azara, No. 195.

M. *ferox*. Add: Muscicapa flaviventris *Steph.*

Add as a species:

M. ——. — Tyrannus crinitus *Gosse*, B. of Jam. p. 186.

249. Myiobius *atropurpureus* is synonymous with Pyrocephalus *obscurus*.

M. *Tschudii*. Read: M. *varius* (Vieill.). — Tyrannula Tschudii *Hartl.*

M. *albicollis*. Add: Azara, No. 186.

Add as separate species:

M. *cineraceus* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 7.

M. *erythrurus* (Licht.) Cab. Ornith. Notiz. t. 5. f. 1.

M. *pallidus* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 166., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 40.

M. *tristis* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 167., Ill. B. of Jam. pl 41.

M. *stolidus* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 168. Mr. Strickland thinks this should be considered as M. *crinitus*.

M. *frontalis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 70.

250. Elania *poliocephalus*, &c., is synonymous with E. *striaticollis* Cab.

E. *icteropyrys* is more properly a Fluvicola.

E. *Suiriri* is more properly a Fluvicola.

E. *vermivora* should be erased.

E. *viridicata* should be erased.

251. E. *nigricans* should be erased.

E. *rubra* should be erased.

E. *ruficapilla* should be erased.

Add in their places:

E. ——. — Elania leucophrys *Cab.* Ornith. Notiz. p. 250.

E. *amaurocephalus* Cab. Tschudi, Fauna Per. p. 162.

E. *rufiventris* Cab. Tschudi, Fauna Per. p. 251.

E. *pectoralis*. Add: Azara, No. 165.

253. See the remarks of M. Cabanis in his *Ornith. Notiz.* on this genus; but they require re-examination.

Add as separate species:

Tityra *nigra* (Gmel.).—Tityra leuconota *G. R. Gray*; Pachyrhynchus aterrimus *Lafr.*; Pachyrhamphus nigrescens *Cab.*

T. *major* (Cab.) Ornith. Notiz. p. 246.

T. *albitorques* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 244.

255. Conopophaga. Add as separate species:

C. *ruficeps* Lafr. Mag. de Zool. 1844, Ois. t. 51.

C. *ardesiaca* D'Orb. & Lafr. Syn. Av. p. 13.

C. *nævioïdes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 69.

256. Platyrhynchus *cancromus*. For Pl. col. 21. f. 2. read 12. f. 2. Add: Platyrhynchus mystaceus *Vieill.* Azara, No. 173.

P. *olivaceus*. For Pl. col. 21. f. 1. read 12. f. 1., and for t. 11. f. 1. read 12. f. 2.

Add as a distinct species:

P. *brevirostris* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 249.

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257. Todirostrum *cinereum*. Add: Spix, Av. Br. t. 10. f. 1, 2.

T. *gulare*. Add: Pl. col. 167. f. 1.; Todirostrum plumbiceps *Lafr.*

T. *ruficeps* is removed to Conopophaga.

Add as additional species:

T. *flavifrons* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 361.

T. *furcatum* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 362.

T. *palpebrosum* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 363.

T. *spiciferum* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 363.

T. *squamæcrista* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 363.

T. *auriculare* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 16.

T. *diops* (Temm) Lafr. Pl. col. 144. f. 1.

258. Muscivora *rupestris*. Read: M. *ferrugineus* (Linn.) Tsch. — Platyrhynchos rupestris *Pr. Max.* &c. Add: Azara, No. 189.; Type of Hirundinea *D'Orb. & Lafr.* (1838).

259. Rhipidura *fuscoventris*. Add: Rhipidura albigula *Hodgs.*

R. *nigritorquis*. Add: Mém. de l'Acad. St. Péters. 1835. p. 5. t. 6.

R. *isurus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 85.

R. *rufifrons*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 84.

R. *motacilloïdes*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 86.

R. *ceylonensis*. Add: Muscicapa cinereocephala *Vieill.*; Musc. nitida *Sundev.*

R. *auricapilla*. Add: Sylvia Burkii *Burt.*; Neornis strigiceps *Hodgs.*; which are synonymous with R. *arrogans*.

Examine:

R. *poliogenys* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 441.

R. *cantator* (Tick.) Journ. A. S. B. ii. p. 576. — Culicipeta schisticeps *Hodgs.*

R. *picata* Gould, Introd. p. 40.

Tchitrea *holosericea*. Read: T. *viridescens* (Bodd.). — Muscicapa holosericea *Temm.* &c.; and add: M. rufa *Swains.*

260. T. *pyrrhoptera*. Add: Muscipeta plumosa *Blyth.*

Examine:

T. *atrocaudata* (Eyton), Proc. Z. S. 1839. p. 102.

T. *pectoralis* (Hay), Madr. Journ. No. xxxi. p. 161.

T. *affinis* (Hay), Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 292.

T. *pretiosa* Less. Descr. de Mam. et d'Ois. récemm. découv. p. 324.

? T. *pistrinaria* Temm. Pl. enl. 572. f. 1.

Monarcha *carinata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 95.

M. *trivirgata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 96.

261. Seisura *inquieta*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 87.

Myiagra *plumbea*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 89.

M. ——. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 92.

M. *nitida*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 91.

M. *fuscinans*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl 93.

M. *flavigastra*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 94.

Add as species:

M. *concinna* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 90.

M. ? *leucogastra* (Bl.) Journ. As. Soc. B. 1844. p. 386.

262. Hemichelidon? *latirostris* is thought by Mr. Blyth to be synonymous with Muscicapa *poonensis*.

263. Muscicapa *chocolatina* is synonymous with M. *fumigata*.

M. *sandwichensis*. Type of Chasiampis *Cab.* (1847).

M. *picata* is probably Muscicapa tyrannides *Tick.*; Hemipus picæcolor *Hodgs.*

M. *saphira*. Read M. *saphirina*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 32.

M. *superciliaris*. Add: Muscicapa ciliaris *Hodgs.*

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M. *melanoleuca*. Add: Muscicapa leucochista *Hodgs.*

M. *rubecula*. Add: Dimorpha rubrocyanea *Hodgs.*; Muscicapa hyperythra *Bl.*

M. *leucura*. Add: Saxicola rubeculoïdes *Sykes*; Muscicapa parva *Sundev.*; Cynornis joulaimus *Hodgs.*

M. *caledonica*. Add: Muscicapa olivacea *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 271.

M. *flavifrons*. Add: Muscicapa heterocl.ta *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 271., Icon. ined. 158.

M. *pondiceriana*. Erase this species.

Examine the following species, which probably belong to this genus: —

M. *acormus* Hodgs. — Muscicapa poonensis *Blyth.*

M. *terricolor* Hodgs. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 120.

M. *rufescens* Jerd. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 120.

M. *æstigma* Hodgs. List Nep. B. App. p. 155.

M. *hemileucura* Hodgs. List Nep. B. of App. p. 155.

? M. *xanthopygia* Hay, Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci. No. 31. p. 162. — Xanthopygia leucophrys *Bl.*; Type of Xanthopygia *Bl.* (1847).

? M. *chrysophrys* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 124.

? M. *gularis* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 122. — Type of Anthipes *Bl.* (1847).

? M. *cinerea* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 122. — Type of Muscitrea *Bl.* (1847).

M. *solitaria* Müll. Tijdsch. p. 351.

M. *concreta* Müll. Tijdsch. p. 351.

M. *rufigula* Müll. Tijdsch. p. 351.

264. Niltava *sundara*. Add: N. sordida *Hodgs.*

N. *grandis*. Add: Bainopus irenoïdes *Hodgs.*

N. *rubeculoïdes*. Add: Gould, Cent. of B. pl. 25. f. 1.; Muscicapa banyana *Jerd.*

N. *Tickellii* is synonymous with N. *elegans*.

N. *nigrorufa* is synonymous with N. *rufula*; and add: Type of Ochromela *Bl.* (1847).

N. *melanops*. Add: Type of Stoporala *Bl.* (1847).

N. *albicaudata*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 14.

N. *cyanomelanura*. Add: Type of Cyanoptila *Bl.* (1847).

N. *auricularis* is synonymous with N. *strophiata*. Add: Leiothrix signata *McClell.*

N. *plumosa*. Erase this species.

265. Setophaga *nigrocincta* is synonymous with S. *canadensis*.

Examine, as probably belonging to this genus:

S. *albidiadema* Lafr. Rev. Zool 1848. p. 8.

S. *coronata* Tschudi, Fauna Per. Consp. p. 23.

S. *tristriata* Tschudi, Fauna Per. Consp. p. 22.

S. *cinnamomeiventris* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 291.

S. *russeicauda* (Vieill.) Ois. de l'Amér. Sept. t. 71.

S. *rufopectus* (Less.) Lafr. Compl. Buff. p. 296.

S. *cæsia* (Licht.) Pl. col. 17. f. 1, 2. — Type of Thamnomanes *Cab.* (1847).

S. *glauca* (Cab.) Ornith. Notiz. p. 230.

268. Add another species of Vireo:

V. *versicolor* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 289.

269. Leiothrix *strigula*. Add: Garrulax Feliciæ *Less.*

Refer to as species:

L. *occipitalis* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 937.

L. *chrysotis* (Hodgs.) Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 938.

L. *cinerea* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 449.

270. Pteruthius *virecides*, &c., to be erased.

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Add as another species:

P. *xanthochloris* Hodgs. List of Nep. B. App. p. 155., Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 448. — Pteruthius melanotis *Hodgs.* Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 448.

Pardalotus *punctatus.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 35.

P. *melanocephalus.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 40.

P. *rubricatus.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 36.

P. *uropygialis.* Add: Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 9. f. 2.

Add as species of this genus:

P. *flavescens* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1842. p. 42., B. of Austr. pl. 104. — Type of Smicrornis *Gould* (1842).

P. *brevirostris* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 103.

271. Pachycephala *gutturalis.* Add: Muscicapa pectoralis *Lath.* Lamb. Icon. ined. ii. 53.

P. *olivacea.* Add: Timixos meruloïdes *Blyth.*

P. *lanioïdes.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 69.

P. *rufogularis.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 70.

P. *falcata* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 68.

P. *melanura.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 66.

P. *simplex.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 72.

P. *Gilbertii* is synonymous with P. *inornata.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 71.

272. Eöpsaltria *australis.* Add: Sylvia flavigastra *Lath.*

E. *griseogularis.* Read: E. *georgiana* (Quoy & Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 3. f. 4. — Eöpsaltria griseogularis *Gould,* &c.

Add as another species:

E. *gularis* (Quoy & Gaim.) Voy. de l'Astrol. t. 10. f. 4. — Eöpsaltria leucogaster *Gould,* B. of Austr. iii. pl. 13.

273. Phœnicircus *carnifex.* Add: Ampelis coccinea et Amp. cuprea *Gmel.* Merr. Beitr. t. 2.

274. Pipra *caudata.* Erase Pipra longicauda *Vieill.* Add: Type of Chiroxiphia *Cab.* (1847).

P. *pareola.* Add: Pipra superba *Pall.*

P. *cinerea.* Remove to Tityra.

P. *pileata.* Add: Type of Piprites *Cab.* (1847).

P. *manacus.* Add: Type of Chiromachæris *Cab.* (1847).

P. *chloris.* Add: Type of Hemipipo *Cab.* (1847).

Examine:

P. *longicauda* Vieill. Encyc. Méth. p. 388., Azara, No. 112., Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. xviii. f. 2.

P. *ignicapilla* Wagl. Isis, 1830. p 931.

P. *perspicillata* Wagl. Isis, 1830. p. 935.

P. *aurantia* Wagl. Isis, 1830 p. 932.

P. *atronitens* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 235. — Type of Xenopipo *Cab.* (1847).

P. *chlorion* Cab. Ornith. Notiz. p. 234.

279. Cotinga *pompadora.* Add: Type of Xipholæna *Glog.* (1842).

Carpornis *cucullata.* Add: Type of Ampelion *Cab.* (1845).

C.? *nigra.* Add: Type of Tijuca *Less.* (1830).

281. Ptilogonys *cinereus.* Add Pl. col. 452.

P. *leucotis.* Add: Ois. t. 7. f. 1.

Add as a species:

P. *Townsendi* Audub. Orn. Biogr. v. p. 206., B. of Amer. 8vo. edit. i. pl. 69.

282. Pericrocotus *peregrinus.* Add: Muscicapa malabarica *Gmel.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 155. f. 1.

P. *roseus.* Add: Phœnicornis rubricinctus *Bl.*

P. *erythropygius.* Add: Cawnpore Flycatcher *Lath.* Hist. of B. pl. 98., Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1848. pl.

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Add as species:

P. *xanthogaster* (Raffl.) Hartl. Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 309.

P. *cinereus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 94.

P. *modestus* Strickl. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1847. p. 131.

P. *solaris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 310.

283. Campephaga *papuensis.* Add: Ceblyphyris albiventris *Wagl.*

C. *melanotis* is coequal with C. *melanops.*

C. *striata.* Add: Ceblyphyris plumbea *Wagl.*

C. *mentalis.* Add: B. of Austr. ii. pl. 56.

C. *lineata.* Add: B. of Austr. ii. pl. 58.

C. *phasianellus.* Add: B. of Austr. ii. pl. 59.; Type of Pteropodocys *Gould* (1846).

C. *cana.* Add: Muscicapa kinki *Bodd.*

C. *lugubris.* Add: Lanius silens *Tick.*

C. *orientalis.* Read: C. *Terat* (Bodd.). — Turdus orientalis *Gmel.* &c. Add: Pycnonotus humeraloïdes *Less.*; Ceblyphyris striga *Horsf.*

C. *leucomela.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 62. Separate into a distinct species Lanius karu, as:

C. *karu* (Less.) Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 12. And add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 61.

Add as distinct species:

C. *hypoleuca* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 38., B. of Austr. pl. 57.

C. *culminata* (Hay), Madr. Journ. No. 31. p. 157.

C. *melanoptera* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 307.

C. *bicolor* Temm. Pl. col. 278.

285. Artamus *leucocephalus* is the type of Artamia *Lafres.*

Add as species:

A. *mentalis* Jard. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1845. p. 174. pl. viii., Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 9. f. 1.

A. *albiventris* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1847. p. 31., B. of Austr. pl. 30.

A.? *rufus* (Linn.) Briss. Orn. ii. t. 18. f. 4., Pl. enl. 298. f. 2.

286. Dicrurus *bracteatus.* Add: B. of Austr. pl. 82.

D. *indicus* is synonymous with D. *macrocercus.*

Refer to:

D. *grandis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1836. p. 5. — Edolius bengalensis *Hay.*

D. *malabarioïdes* Hodgs. Ind. Rev. 1837. p. 325. — Edolius grandis *Bl.*

D. *dentirostris* Hay, Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci. 1844. p. 121.

D *edoliformis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 297.

D. *orissæ* Hay, Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci. 1844. p. 121.

D. *leucopygialis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 298.

D. *intermedius* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 298.

D. *longicaudatus* Hay — Dicrurus macrocercus *Jerd.*

288. Chaptia. Add as a separate species: C. *malayensis* Hay, Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci.

Irena *puella.* Add: Pl. col. 70. 225.; Muscicapa cyanea *Begbie.*

Refer to I. *indica* Hay, Madr. Journ. Lit. and Sci.

290. Tephrodornis *indica.* Read: T. *pondiceriana* (Gmel.). — Lanius indicus *Gray,* &c. Add: Tentheca leucurus *Hodgs.* Ind. Rev. 1837. p. 447.; Lanius griseus *Tick.*

T. *pelvica.* Separate as a species, T. *sylvicola* Jerd.

T. *hirundinacea.* Read: T. *obscura* (Horsf.). — Muscicapa hirundinacea *Temm.* Pl. col. 119.

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T. *virgata*. Read: T. *gularis* (Raffl.).—Muscicapa virgata *Temm.* Pl. col. 256. f. 1.

Refer to T. *affinis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 473.

Lanius *lahtora*. Add: Lanius burra *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 33. f. 3.

L. *nigriceps*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 17.

L. *Hardwickii*. Add: Lanius margaritaceus *Less.* Echo &c. 1845. p. 294. *Hartl.*

291. L. *dubius*. Dr. Hartlaub considers this to be the same as Sissirostrum Pagei *Lafr.*

L.(?) *striatus*. Add: Coracias pacifica *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 261., Icon. ined. 54.

Refer to:

L. *gambierianus* Less. Echo d'M. S. 1844. p. 232. *Hartl.*

L. *caniceps* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 302. — Lanius erythronotus *Jerd.*

L. *melanurus* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p. 12.

?L. *fuscatus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 373.

L. *niger* Horsf. — Lanius melas *Garn.* Voy. de la Coqu. p. 128.

?L. *sulfuropectus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 373.

L. *longipennis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 300.

Enneoctonus *superciliosus* is synonymous with E. *phœnicurus*.

292. Telophorus. Refer to:

T. *leucorhynchus* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 108.

T.? *kirrhocephalus* Less. Voy. Coqu. t. 11.—Type of Pitohui *Less.* (1831).

T. *major* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 108.

293. Cyclorhis *guianensis*. Add: Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 76. f. 2. Dr. Hartlaub thinks this is the same as Saltator viridis *Vieill.* Azara, No. 89.

C. *flaviventris*. Add: Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 133.

C. *nigrirostris*. Add: Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 133.

294. Falcunculus *flavigulus* is synonymous with F. *frontatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 79.

F. *leucogaster*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 80.

295. Colluriocincla *harmonica*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 74.

C. *rectirostris*. Add: C. Selbii *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. 77.

C. *brunnea*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 76.

C. *rufiventris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 75.

C. *parvula*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 78.

Refer to as a species: C. *rufogaster* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 80.

297. Thamnophilus *doliatus*. Add: Azara, No. 212.

Th. *stagurus*. Add: Azara, No. 211.

298. Th. *albonotatus* to be erased.

Th. *niger* to be removed to Tityra.

Refer to Th. *immaculatus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 340.

299. Laniarius *boulboul*. Add: Rüpp. Uebers. Syst. Vög. t. 23.; Lanius cafer *Forst.* Descr. Anim. p. 398., Icon. ined. 41.

L. *madagascariensis* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 299. Separate as

L. *bicolor* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 298. f. 1., Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 73.

300. Cracticus *torquatus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 52.; Vanga australis *Steph.*

C. *nigrogularis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 49.; Lanius robustus *Lath.*?

C. *argentatus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 51.

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Add as species:

C. *Quoyi* (Less.) Voy. de la Coqu. Ois. t. 14., B. of Austr. pl. 53.

C. *picatus* Gould, Pr. Z. S. 1848. p. 40., B. Austr. pl. 50.

C. *leucopterus* Gould, Introd. p. 35.

302. Gymnorhina *leuconota*. Erase Cracticus hypoleucus *Gould*, Syn. B. of Austr. pl. f. (head).

G *anaphonensis*, &c. Remove as synonymous with Strepera *versicolor*; and add: Corvus fuliginosus *Brehm*, B. of Austr. pl. 45.; Strepera plumbea *Gould*.

Add as a species.

G. *organicum* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 48. — Cracticus hypoleucus *Gould*, Syn. B. of Austr. p. f. (head), B. of Austr. pl. 48.

Strepera *graculina*. Add: Barita strepens *Merr.*

S. *fuliginosa*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 43.

Refer to S. *arguta* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 20., B. of Austr. pl. 44.

S. *melanoptera* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 20.

303. Phonygama *viridis*. For 10. read 23. Add: Manucodia chalybea *Bodd.*

306. Garrulus *glandarius*. Add: Levaill. Ois. de Parad. t. 40, 41., Fauna Jap. t. 43.

G. *atricapillus*. Add: Explor. Sci. de l'Algérie, Ois. t. 6.; Garrulus tridens *Ehrenb.*

Add as species:

G. *Krynickii* Kalenscz. Bull. de Mosc. 1839. p. 319.

G. *Brandtii* Hartl. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 52.

307. Cyanocorax *ultramarinus*. Separate as a species:

C. *californicus* (Vigors), Zool. of Beechey's Voy. pl. 5.— Cyanocitta superciliosa *Strickl.*; Garrulus ultramarinus *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 362. f. 3.

Add as species:

C. *cyanocapillus* Cab. Fauna Per. 233.

C. *Harrisii* Cassin. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. .—Cyanocorax violaceus *Dubus*, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 243. *Wils.*

C. *concolor* Cassin. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. .—Cyanocorax unicolor *Dubus*, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 243. *Wils.*

C. *nanus* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 243.

308. Psilorhinus *sinensis*. Mr. Blyth has made five species, which are closely allied to one another:

P. *sinensis* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 622.

P. *occipitalis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 27. — Pica erythrorhyncha *Vigors*, Gould, Cent. of B. pl. 41.

P. *magnirostris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 27.

P. *albicapillus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 28.

P. *flavirostris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 28.

Add as a fifth species:

?P. *cyanocephalus* (Pr. Max.) Voy. de l'Amér. du Nord, App. p. .— Type of Gymnorhinus *Pr. Max.* (1843).

Cissa *sinensis*. Kitta venatoria *Gray* is a distinct species.

Add as two species:

C. *buccoides* (Temm.) Pl. col 575.

C. *ornata* (Wagl.) Hartl.

310. Add as a species: Temnurus *pallidus* (Blyth), Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 30.

311. Crypsirina *varia*. Add: Temia Levaillantii *Less.*

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313. Nucifraga *caryocatactes*. Add: Nucifraga macrorhynchos *Brehm*.

N. *brachyrhynchos* Brehm.

314. Pica *albicollis*. Add: Garrula torquata *Temm.* Pl. col. 444.

Add as species:

P. *mauritanica* Malh. Mém. Soc. d' Hist. Nat. Metz, 1843. p. ., Explor. Sci. de l'Algérie, Ois. t. 7. — P. —— ? Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiii. p. 393.

And refer to:

P. *media* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiii. p. 393.

315. Corvus *coroneöides* is synonymous with C. *australis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 18.; Corvus affinis *Brehm*.

C. *nasicus*. Read: C. *jamaicensis* Gmel.—Corvus nasicus *Temm.* &c.

C. *monedula*. Add: Corvus collaris *Drumm*.

C. *columbianus*. Pr. Bonaparte considers this species to belong to the genus Nucifraga. And add: Corvus megonyx *Wagl.*

C. *dauricus*. Add: Corvus morio *Forst.*

C. *leuconotus*. Add: Jard. & Selby Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 32.

C. *cafer*. Separate C. *crassirostris* Rüpp. Faun. Abyss. t. 8. as a distinct species.

Refer to:

C. *infumatus* Sundev. — Corvus umbrinus *Hedenb.*

C. *torquatus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 328.

C. *ruficollis* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 329.

C. *monedulöides* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 329.

C. *orientalis* Eversm. Addend. ad Pall. Zoog.

C. *fuscicollis* Vieill.

C. *sinuatus* Licht. Wagl. Isis, 1829. p. 748.

C. *versicolor* Vieill.

316. Picathartes *gymnocephalus*. For 227. read 327.

317. Pyroderus *scutatus*. Add: Coracina rubricollis *Vieill.* Azara, No. 56.

323. Paradisea *regia*. Add: Paradisea rex *Scop.*

325. Ptilonorhynchus *holosericeus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 10.

P. *Smithii*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 11.

326. Astrapia *caruneulata*. Add: Type of Paradigalla *Less.* (1835).

327. Calornis *columbina*. Add: Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. xv. f. 6. Add as species:

C. *corvina* Kittl. Kupf. der Vög. t. xv. f. 3., Mém. de l'Acad. 1835. t. 2. p. 7. t. 19.

C. *affinis* Hay, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 36.

328 Sissirostrum *Pagei*. Read: S. *dubium* (Lath.) Hartl.—Sissirostrum Pagei *Lafr.* &c. And add: Mag. de Zool. 1845. Ois. t. 59.

Insert: CUTIA *Hodgs.*

Bill long, strong, and rather curved, with the culmen curved and the sides compressed to the tip, which is slightly emarginated; the lateral margins curved and the gonys long and curved upwards; the gape furnished with a few very short bristles; the nostrils lateral, and placed in a short groove, with the opening covered by a membranous scale. *Wings* moderate and rounded, with the fifth quill rather longer than the fourth. *Tail* moderate, and nearly even. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, strong, and covered with scarcely divided scales. *Toes* long and strong, with the lateral toes nearly equal, and the

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outer one united at its base; the hind toe long, and armed with a strong curved claw.

The typical species is an inhabitant of Nepal.

C. *nipalensis* Hodgs. Journ. A. S. B. 1837. p. 112.

Aplonis *obscurus* is probably synonymous with A. *novæ hollandiæ*. And add: Lamprotornis nigroviridis *Less.* Echo 1844. p. 81., Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 12.

Saraglossa *madagascariensis*. Add: Turdus madagascarius *Herm.*

330. Gracula. Refer to:

G. *intermedia* Hay, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 32.

G. *ptiloyenys* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 285.

334. Pastor *daurieus* is synonymous with P. *dominicanus*.

P. *temporalis*. Separate Pastor malayanus *Eyton*, as Mr. Strickland considers it to be the same as P. *dominicanus*.

335. Hetærornis *Blythii*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 22.

337. Sturnella *militaris*. Add: Azara, No. 68. 69.

340. Scolecophagus *ferrugineus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 157.

341. Quiscalus *purpureus*. Add: Audub. B. of. Amer. pl. 7.

Q. *major*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 187.

Add as a species:

Q. *Breweri* Audub. B. of Amer. 2d edit. pl. 492.

Scaphidurus *ater*. Add: Japus Azara *Merr.*

S. *crassirostris*. Add: Gosse Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 53.

342. Cassicus *solitarius*. Add: Japus bursarius *Merr.*

C. *albirostris*. Add: Japus dubius *Merr.*

Add as a species:

C. *uropygialis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 290. 1847. p. 218.

343. Icterus *pectoralis*. Add: Icterus guttulatus *Less.* Mag. de Zool. 1844., Ois. t. 52., O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 10.

I. *mentalis* is synonymous with I. *gularis;* and add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 9

Add as species:

I. *maculialatus* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1847. p. 332.

I. *auricapillus* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1847. p. 332.

C. *Giraudii* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1847. p. 343.

344. Xanthornus *cayanensis*. Separate as a species:

X. *chrysopterus* (Vieill.) Azara, No. 67.

X. *varius*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 62.

Add as species:

X. *Parisorum* (Pr. Bonap.) Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 110.

X. *rufigaster* (Vieill.).

X. ? *californicus* (Less.) Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 436.

Yphantes *Baltimore*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 13.

Refer to Y. *auricollis* (Pr. Max.) Voy. de l'Amér. du Nord, App. p. 269.

346. Molothrus *pecoris*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 99.

347. Agelaius *phœniceus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 67.

A. *gubernator*. Add: Audub. Orn. Biogr. v. p. 211.

A. *cyanopus*. Add: Trupialis hybridus *Merr.*

A. *curæus*. Add: Trupialis animosus *Merr.*

A. *xanthocephalus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 388. f. 2. 3.

Add as species: A. *pyrrhogaster* (Tarrag.) Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 252.

A. *violaceus* Pr. Max. Beitr. p. 1212.

A. ? *atro olivaceus* Pr. Max. Beitr. p. 1217.

348. Leistes *viridis*. Add: Trupialis palustris *Merr.*

L. *anticus*. Add: Add Trupialis draco *Merr.*

Amblyrhamphus *holosericeus*. Add: Japus rubricapillus *Merr.*

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Chrysomus *frontalis*. Add: Azara, No. 72.; Trupialis ruficeps *Merr.*

C.? *flavus*. Add: Azara, No. 66.

349. Dolichonyx *oryzivorus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 54.

356. Spermospiza. Add as a species: S. *margaritata* Strickl. Ann. Hist. 1844. 418. pl. 10., O. Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 64.

358. Coccothraustes *vulgaris*. Add: Gould, B. of Aus. pl. 199.; Coccothraustes atrogularis *Macgill.*

C. *vespertinus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 378. f. 1.

C. *carnipes*. Add: Jour. A. S. B. 1844. p. 950. pl. . f. 4. (bill.)

Add as a species: C. *speculigerus* Brandt, Bull. Sci. l'Acad. Pétersb.

359. Camarhynchus *cinereus*. Add: Type of Piezorhina, *Lafr.* (1843).

360. Pipilo *thoracica*. Add: Erman's Atlas, t. 4.

P. *superciliosa*. Add: Azara, No. 116.

Refer to:

P. *torquata* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 246.

P. *rufopilea* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. .

361. Arremon *silens*. Add: Azara, No. 78.

Ar. *rufivertex*. Add: Type of Pœcilornis *Hartl.* (1844).

Ar. *flavopectus*. To be removed to Tachyphonus.

Refer to:

Ar. *aurantiirostris* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 72.

Ar. *Abeillei* Less. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 435.

Ar. *tæniatus* Boiss. Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 67.

Ar. *biarcuatus* Fl. Prev. Voy. de la Vénus, Ois. t. 6.

Ar. *ophthalmicus* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. .

Ar. *palmarum* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 539. f. 1.—Tanagra dominica *Linn.* Pl. enl. 156. f. 2.; Dulus dominicus *Steph.*; Type of Dulus *Vieill.* (1816).

Ar. *nuchalis* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart., p. 345.

Embernagra *brunneiaucha*. Add: Arremon frontalis *Tschudi.*

362. Pitylus *canadensis*. Add: Coccothraustes viridis *Vieill.*

P. *cyaneus*. Add: Azara, No. 119.

P. *torridus*. Add: Azara, No. 121. t. 22.

P. *chrysogaster* synonymous with P. *chrysopeplus.*

Refer to:

P. *poliogaster* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 245.

P. *cyanoïdes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 74.

Cissopis. Add as a species: C. *minor* Cab. Fauna Per. p. 211.

Lamprotes *ruficollis*. Add: Erythrolanius rubricollis *Less.*

L. *albocristata*. Add: Mag. de Zool. 1844. Ois. t. 50.; Sericossypha sumptuosa *Less.*

363. Saltator *atricollis*. Add: Saltator sordidus *Less.*

S. *cærulescens*, &c., are synonymous with S. *cayanensis.*

S. *viridis*. "Probably Cyclarhis *guianensis*." Hartl.

S. *cyanopterus* is synonymous with Tanagra *episcopus.*

S. *Riefferii* is synonymous with Saltator elegans *Tschudi.*

Refer to, as belonging to this genus:

S. *magnoïdes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 41.

S. *guadelupensis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 167.

S. *icterophrys* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 41.

S. *rubicoïdes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1844. p. 41.

S. *orenocensis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 274.

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S. *maculipectus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 73.

S. *striatipectus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 73.

S. *icteropyga* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 13.

? S. *raptor* Cabot, Bost. Journ. Nat. Hist. v. 90. pl. 12.

Ramphopis *brasilia*. Add: Pl. enl. 127. f. 1.

R. *icteronotus*. Add: Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 15.

Refer to:

R. *atrococcineus* Swains. B. of Braz. pl. 20.

R. *varians* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 216.

364. Pyranga *bivittata*. Add: Pyranga leucoptera *Trudeau*; P. ardens *Tschudi.*

P. *rubriceps*. Read: P. *erythrocephala* (Swains.) Phil. Mag. 1827. p. 437. — Pyranga rubriceps *G. R. Gray.*

Add as a species: P. *cucullata* Dubus, Bull. Acad. Roy. Belg. 1848. p. ., Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 245.

Lanio *cristatus* (Gmel.) Vieill. is the same, and should be removed from Tachyphonus, 5.

Add as a species: L. *aurantius* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 204.

Tanagra *episcopus*. Separate as a distinct species:

T. *cana* Swains. Ornith. Dr. pl. 37. — Tanagra cœlestis *Swains.* Ornith. Dr. pl. 41. *Strickl.*

T. *olivacea*. Add: Tanagra palmarum *Pr. Max.*

T. *glauca*, &c., are synonymous with T. *episcopus.* Strickl.

T. *argentata*. Read: T. *virens* (Linn.) Strickl. Edw. Birds, pl. 351. f. 1.—Tanagra prælatus *Less.*; T. episcopus *Swains.* Ornith. Dr. pl. 39. *Strickl.*

T. *gularis*. Remove to Nemosia.

T. *capitata*. Dr. Hartlaub considers this species to belong to Tachyphonus.

T. *zena*. Alter into two species, as

T. *zena* (Linn.) Vigors, Catesby, Carol. t. 42. — Fringilla bahamensis *Briss.*; Tanagra multicolor *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 76.

T. *nigricephala* Jameson, Wern. Soc. Mem. vii. p. 485.— Spindalis bilineatus *Jard. & Selby*, Ill. Orn. n. s. pl. 9.; Tanagra zenoïdes *Lafr.* O des Murs, Iconogr. t. 40.

365. T. *Pretrei*. Add: Voy. de l'Isle de Cuba, Ois. t. 11.

T. *fasciata*. Add: Tanagra axillaris *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 54. f. 2.

T. *leucophæa*. Add: Tanagra capistrata *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 54. f. 1.

T. *cyanicollis*, &c., to be erased.

Refer to as species:

T. *frugilegus* Tschudi, Fauna Peruv. Consp. p. 26., Fauna Per. t. 17. f. 1.

T. *analis* Tschudi, Fauna Peruv. Consp. p. 27., Fauna Per. t. 18. f. 1.

T. *palpebrosa* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 71.

Stephanophorus *cæruleus*. Add: Tanagra leucocephala *Vieill.* Azara, No. 93.

Tachyphonus *leucopterus*. Add: Azara, No. 76.

T. *tenuirostris*, &c., remove to Lanio.

T. *cristatus*, &c., remove to Lanio.

T. *quadricolor*. Add: Azara, No. 101.; Muscicapa melanops *Vieill.*?

T. *coryphæus*. Add: Agelaius coronatus *Vieill.*

T. *Victorinii*. Add: Tachyphonus elegans *Less.*

T. *lunulatus*. Add: Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 4.; Tanagra erythrotis *Less.*

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T. *cristatellus.* Add: Fringilla pileata *Pr. Max.*; Passerina ornata *Less.* Azara, No. 114.

T.? *capistratus*, &c., synonymous with Tanagra *leucophæa.*

T.? *axillaris*, &c., synonymous with Tanagra *fasciata.*

Refer to:

T. *sumptuosus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 562.

T. *flavopectus* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 22. 1848. p. 11.

T. *brevipes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 206.

T. *Delatrii* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 72.

T. *canigularis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 11.

T. *albitempora* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 12.

T. *lachrymosus* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 10.

366. Nemosia *pileata.* Add: Hylophilus cyanoleucus *Pr. Max.* Azara, No. 105. 110.

N. *flavicollis.* Add: Sylvia melanoxantha *Licht.*

N. *nigricollis.* Read: N. *guira* (Linn.). — Tanagra nigricollis *Gmel.* &c., Edw. Birds, pl. 351. f. 2.

Add as another species: N. *nigrogenys* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 278.

Tanagrella *velia.* Separate as a distinct species:

T. *cyanomelas* Pr. Max. Beitr. zur Naturg. p. 453. — Tanagra multicolor *Swains.* Pl. enl. 669. f. 3.

Add as a distinct species: T. *ruficollis* (Gmel.). — Fringilla martinicensis *Gmel.*; Fr. rufobarbata *Jacq.*; Neornis cærulea *Hartl.*; Tachyphonus rufogularis *Lafr.* Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 58.

Calliste *tricolor.* Add: Tanagra tatao *Pr. Max.*

C. *citrinella.* Add: Tanagra cyanoventris *Vieill.*

C. *Desmarestii.* Add: Aglaia viridissima *Lafr.*

C. *cayana.* Add: Azara, No. 95.

C. *peruviana.* Add: Tanagra gyrola *Pr. Max.*

C. *tatao.* Add: Aglaia paradisea *Swains.*

C. *flava.* Add: Azara, No. 96.

C. *cæruleocephala.* Add: Tanagra cyanicollis *D'Orb. & Lafr.* Voy. dans l'Amér. Mér. Ois. t. 25. f. 1.

C. *nigroviridis.* Add: Mag. de Zool. 1843. t. 43.

C. *vittata.* Add: Type of Procnopis *Cabr.* (1844.); Tanagra melanotha *Vieill.* Azara, No. 164.

C. *labradorides.* Add: Voy. de la Vénus, Ois. t. 5. f. 2.

C. *Vassorii.* Add: Aglaia diva *Less.*

Refer to as species of this genus:

C. *calliparæa* (Licht.) Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 26.

C. *xanthocephala* Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 25., Fauna Per. t. 17. f. 2.

C. *pulchra* Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 25., Fauna Per. t. 18. f. 2.

C. *atrocærulea* Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 25., Fauna Per. t. 13. f. 2.

C. *argentea* Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 25., Fauna Per. t. 14. f. 2.

C. *aurulenta* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 290.

C. *Wilsoni* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 71.

C. *Fanny* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 72.

C. *chrysotis* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 7.

C. *larvata* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 9.

C. *gyroloïdes* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 277.

367. Euphonia *chlorotica.* Add: Azara, No. 99.; Tanagra chrysogaster *Cuv.*

E. *cayanensis.* Read: E. *cayana* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 114. f. 3. —Tanagra cayanensis *Gmel.* Desm. Tanag. t.

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E. *cyanoventris* to be erased.

E. *Pretrei.* Add: Mag. de Zool. 1843. Ois. t. 42.

E. *ænea.* Add: Euphonia pyrrhuloïdes *Natt.*; Tanagra chalybea *Mikan*, Delect. Fl. & pl.

E. *aurora.* Read: E. *pipra* (Less.) Cent. de Zool. t. 26. — Euphone aurora *Sundev.* Sv. Akad. 1833. t. 11. f. 5.; E. modesta *Licht.*; E. pardalotes *Less.*; Type of Iodopleura *Less.* (1839).

Refer to:

E. *gutiata* Less. Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 45.

E. *fusca* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. viii. p. 262. — Pipra Laplacei *Eyd. & Gerv.* Mag. de Zool. 1837. Ois. t. 68.

E. *Isabellinæ* Parzud. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 186.

E.? *umbilicalis* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 460.

E. *jamaica* (Linn.) Brown's Illustr. pl. 26.

E. *cinerea* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 277.

E. *elegantissima* (Pr. Bonap.) Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 112. — Euphonia cælestis *Less.* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 8.

E. *occipitalis* Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 14.

E.? *cyanea* (Swains.) Zool. Journ. 1827. p. —Type of Pipraeidea *Swains.* (1827).

E. *chlorolepidota* (Swains.) Two Cent. and a Quart. p. 357. — Type of Pipreola *Swains.* (1837).

376. Euspiza *aureola* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 174., Erman, Verz. Thier. und Pflanz. t. 6.

E. *alaudina.* Add: Phrygilus guttatus *Tschudi.*

Refer to:

E. *unicolor* (D'Orb. & Lafr.) Syn. Av. p. 79.

E. *plebejus* (Tschudi), Faun. Per. Consp. p. 30., Fauna Per. t. 19. f. 1.

E. *rustica* (Licht.) Tschudi, Faun. Per. Consp. p. 30.

377. Emberiza *citrinella.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 173.

E. *cirlus.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 175.

E. *hortulana.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 176.; Emberiza Buchanani *Blyth.*

E. *Cia.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 179., Erman, Verz. Thier. und Pflanz. t. 8. f. 3.

E. *pithyornis.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 180., Erman, Verz. Thier. und Pflanz. t. 7. f. 2.

E. *rustica.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 177.

E. *Lesbia.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 178.

E. *schæniclus.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 183.

E. *pyrrhuloïdes*, synonymous with E. *palustris.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 182.

E. *miliaria.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 171.

E. *brunneiceps* may be Euspiza *icterica.*

Refer to:

E. *cioïdes* Brandt, Bull. de l'Acad. Imp. St. Pétersb.

E.? *aurifrons* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 476.

378. Fringillaria *flaviventris.* Add: B. of W. Afr. i. p. 211. pl. 18.; Emberiza xanthogaster *Steph.*

F. *erythroptera.* Add: Emberiza caffrariensis *Steph.*

F. *cæsia.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 181.

Refer to:

F. *bicincta* (Forst.) Descr. Anim. p. 405., Icon. ined. 154 a. — Emberiza quinque-vittata *Licht.*

F. *africana* (A. Smith), Rep. of S. Afr. Exp. p. 48.

379. Plectrophanes *nivalis.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 170., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 189.

P. *lapponicus.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 169., Audub. B. of Amer. p. 365.

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Add as a species: P. *Smithii* Audub. B. of Amer. 2d edit. pl. 487.

380. Alauda *arvensis*. Add Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 166.

A. *brachydactyla*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 163.

A. *ruficeps*, &c., to be erased.

A. *cristata*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 165.

A. *malabarica*. Add: Alauda Deva *Sykes*.

A. *arborea*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 167.

A. *crassirostris*. Add: Alauda turdina *Merr*.

Refer to:

A. *anthirostris* Landb. Isis, 1843. p. 599.

A. *rufula* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 161.

381. Melanocorypha *nigra*. Add: Melanocorypha saxicoloïdes *Boie*.

Refer to M. *torquata* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 476.

382. Otocoris *alpestris*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 164.

Refer to O. *Sprangeri* (Aud.) B. of Amer. 2d edit. pl. 486.

Megalophonus *apiatus*. Add: Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 110. f. 1.; Alauda crepitans *Merr*.

M. *africanus*. Read: M. *planicolus* (Licht.) — Alauda africana *Smith*, &c.

M. *pyrrhonota*. Add: Smith, Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 110. f. 2.

Refer to:

M. *ruficeps* (Rüpp.) Fauna Abyss. t. 38. f. 1.

M. *ferrugineus* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 258.

383. Mirafra *assamica* McClell. Add: Plocealauda typica *Hodgs*.

M.? *cantans*. Read: M. *cantillans* Jerd. Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 960.

Refer to:

M. *Horsfieldii* Gould, B. of Austr. iii. pl. 77.

M. *erythroptera* Jerd. Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 958. — Mirafra javanica *Jerd*. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 38.

M. *affinis* Jerd. Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 958.

M. *Hayi* Jerd. Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 958.

M. *raytal* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 962.

Certhilauda *africana*. Read: C. *capensis* (Bodd.). Pl. enl. 712. — Alauda africana *Gmel*. &c.

C. *rufopalliata* is synonymous with C. *semitorquata*; and add: Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds pl. 106. f. 2.

C. *albofasciata*. Read: C. *garrula* Smith, Proc. S. Afr. Inst. 1833. p. ., Ill. Zool. S. Afr. Birds, pl. 106. f. 1. — Certhilauda albofasciata *Lafr*. &c.

C. *desertorum*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 168., Pl. col. 393.

384. Carpodacus *erythrinus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 206.

C. *roseus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 207.

C. *Payraudæi*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 208.

C. *rhodopeplus*. Add: Type of Propasser *Hodgs*. (1844.)

Refer to C. *crassirostris* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 476.

386. Spermophila *bicolor*. Should be S. ——.

S. *minuta*. Add: Azara, No. 122.

S. *chrysocephala*. Dr. Hartlaub considers this a Coccothraustes.

S. *nigro-aurantia*. Add: Pyrrhula brachyptera *Temm*.

S.? *collaris*. Add: Pyrrhula diops *Temm*.

S.? *violacea*. Add: Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 66.; Pyrrhula Robinsonii *Gosse*, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 67.

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Add:

S. *bicolor* (Linn.) Catesby, Carol. pl. 37., Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 64.

S. *olivacea* (Linn.) Swains. Briss. Ornith. iii. t. 13. f. 5. — Fringilla lepida *Linn*. Jacq. Beitr. t. 2., Sagra, Voy. de l'Isle Cuba, Ois. t.; Tiaris pusillus *Swains*. Mag. Phil. 1827. p. 438.

S. *anoxantha* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 247., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 62.

S. *adoxa* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 253., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 65.

Refer to:

S. *pyrrhomelas* Pr. Max. Beitr. iii. p. 586.

S. *melanocephala* Pr. Max. Beitr. iii. p. 577.

S. *leucopogon* Pr. Max. Beitr. iii. p. 572.

S. *olivaceoflava* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 291.

S. *luctuosa* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1843. p. 291. — Pyrrhula leucomelas *Less*.

S. *ornata* (Licht.) Azara, No. 125.

387. Pyrrhula *rubicilla*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 209.; Pyrrhula pileata *Macgill*.

P.? *epauletta*. Add: Type of Pyrrhoplectes *Hodgs*. (1844).

Add:

P. *striolata* Rüpp. Fauna Abyss. t. 37. f. 1.

P. *nana* Pucher. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 52., Mag. de Zool. 1845. Ois. t. 58.

Uragus *sibiricus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 205.

Strobilophaga *sipahi*. Add: Hæmatospiza *boetonensis* (*Lath.*) Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 951.

S. *subhemachala*. Add: Type of Propyrrhula *Hodgs*. (1844).

Add: S. *rhodochlamys* Brandt, Bull. Sci. l'Acad. St. Pétersb. (184 .) p. 27.

S. *rubeculoïdes* Hodgs. Add: Pyrrhospiza punicea *Blyth*.

388. Loxia *curvirostra*. Add: Loxia abietina *Meyer*.

L. *americana*. Add: Loxia curvirostra *Audub*.

L. *himalayana*. Add: Loxia himalayensis (*Hodgs.*) Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1844. p. 952.

L. *tæniоptera* Glog. Add: Isis, 1827. p. 411.

389. Paradoxornis. Add as a distinct species:

P. *unicolor* Hodgs. Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 448.—Type of Heteromorpha *Hodgs*.

393. Colius *capensis* is thought by Dr. Rüppell to be the same as C. *erythropus*.

C. *erythromelon*. Add: Colius coromandeliensis *Licht*.

C. *indicus*. Dr. Rüppell thinks this is the same as *B. erythromelon*.

395. Turacus *erythrolophus*. Add: Corythaix igniceps *Less*.

T. *porphyreolophus*. Add: Gallirex anais *Less*.

Schizorhis *zonorius*. Read: S. *zonurus*.

S. *personata*. Add: Trans. Zool. ii. p. 233. pl. 16.

S. *leucogaster*. Add: Trans. Zool. ii. p. 234. pl. 17.

S. *concolor*. Add: Type of Corythaixoïdes *A. Smith* (1834).

399. Buceros *rhinoceros*. Add: Buceros diadematus *Dum*.

B. *elatus*. Add: Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1847. p. 331.

B. *hydrocorax*. For Pl. enl. read Pl. col. Add: Buceros planicornis *Merr*.; B. platyrhynchos *Pears*.

B. *scutatus*. Add: Linn. Trans. xiv. pl. 23.

B. *plicatus*. Add: Buceros annulatus *Dum*.

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B. *ruficollis* synonymous with B. *plicatus*.

B. *lugubris*. Mr. Blyth considers this to be synonymous with B. *comatus*.

400. B. *Panini*. Add: Buceros insculptus *Dum*.

B. *nasutus*. Add: Buceros nasica *Cuv*.

B. *erythrorhynchus*. Add: Buceros nasutus *Cuv*.

Refer to:

B. *albocristatus* Cassin. Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1847. p. 330., Journ. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad. 1848. pl. xv.

B. *leucomelas* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1832. p. 16.

B. *jubatus* Vieill. Dict. des Sci. vi., Suppl. p. 19.

B. *intermedius* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. 993.

B. *nigrirostris* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1847. p. .

B. *carinatus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xv. p. 187.

Bucorvus *abyssinicus*. Add: Buceros brac *Dum*.

403. Ramphastos *Toco*. Add: Ramphastos magnirostris *Swains*, Azara, No. 50.

R. *dicolorus*. Add: Azara, No. 52.

Add as a species: R. *inca* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 68.

404. Pteroglossus *Pœppigii*. Add: Pteroglossus lepidocephalus *Nitzsch*.

P. *nigrirostris*. Add: Pteroglossus melanorhynchus *Sturm*.

Add as a species: P. *cucullatus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 69.

407. Nymphicus *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 11. 11a.

Coracopsis *muscarina*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 139.— Muscarinus madagascariensis *Less*.

Add as a species: C.? *personata* G. R. Gray, Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 2., Aves, pl. 3.

408. Platycercus *Pennantii*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 23.

P. *palliceps*. Add: Platycercus cælestis *Less*. Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 31.

B. *icterotis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 30., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 29.

P. *eximius*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 27.

P. *caledonicus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 24., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 29. But separate as:

P. *Brownii* Kuhl, Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 31., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 33.

P. *zonarius*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 40.

P. *pileatus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 39.

P. *hæmatonotus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 36.

P. *hæmatogaster*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 33.

P. *melanurus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 16., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 5. 7.

P. *multicolor*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 35.

P. *Barnardii*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 32.

P. *unicolor*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 34.

P. *purpureocephalus* is synonymous with P. *pileatus*.

P. *erythropterus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 35, 35a.

P. *amboinensis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 41.

P. *tabuensis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 38.

P. *novæ zealandiæ*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 37.

P. *pacificus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 36.

P. *cornutus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 12.

Add as species:

P. *pulcherrimus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 34.

P. *splendidus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 28.

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P. *phæton* (O Des Murs), Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 449., Iconogr. Ornith. t. 16.

Prioniturus *platurus* Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 53 53a.

409. Pezoporus *formosus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 32., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 46.

Palæornis *bengalensis*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 45., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 2.

410. P. *rosaceus* is synonymous with P. *Barrabandi* Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 6.

P. *columboïdes*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 3. 3a., Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 18.

P. *longicauda*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 1.

P. *modestus* synonymous with P. *pondicerianus*.

P. *Barrabandi*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 4., B. of Austr. pl. 15.

Refer to: P. *schisticeps* Hodgs. As. Res. xix. p. 178.

P. *erythrogenys* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 215.

Melopsittacus *undulatus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 8.

411. Euphema *chrysostoma*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 10.

Trichoglossus *versicolor*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 52., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 51., Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 21x. f. 1.

412. Ara *canindè*. For 262. read 272.

A. *macao*. For 280. read 271.

A. *tricolor*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 13.

A. *pachyrhyncha*. Add: Abhandl. Akad. München, 1832. t. .

A. *maracana*. Add: Azara, No. 274., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 38.

A. *hyacinthina*. Add: Psittacara cobaltina *Bourj. St. Hil.* Perr. t. 16.

A. *glauca*. Add: Azara, No. 273., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 14.

A. *Spixii*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 15.

Refer to: A. *rubrogenys* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 65.

A. *castaneifrons* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 66.

413. Conurus *acuticaudatus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 17. O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 31.

C. *nobilis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 22.

C. *cyanolyseos*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 19.

C. *luteus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 18.; Gauruba lutea *Less*.

C. *jendaya*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 42, 43.

C. *æruginosus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 28.

C. *cruentatus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 25.; Conurus tiriba *Less*.

C. *melanurus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 26.

C. *nenday*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 20.

C. *lepidus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 27.

414. C. *vittatus*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 17.

C. *monachus*. Add: Azara, No. 282.

C. *xanthopterus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 23. 47.

C. *nanus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 24.

C. *mitratus*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 26. f. 2.

C. *rupicola*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 26. f. 1.

C. *aurifrons*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 45.

C. *smaragdinus*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 21.

Refer to:

C. *cayanensis* (Gmel.) Levaill. Perr. t. 14. — Arara cayana *Less*.

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C. *canicularis* (Lath.) Levaill. Perr. t. 40., Pl. enl. 767.

C. *griseocephalus* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 214. — Psittacula griseofrons *Bourj. St. Hil.* Perr. t. 86.

Enicognathus *leptorhynchus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 21.

416. Lorius *domicella*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 95*.

L. *superbus*. Add: Zool. Typ. pl.

Add: L. *cardinalis* Homb. & Jacq. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 24*. f. 2.

417. Eos *ornata*. Add: Psittacus atricapillus *Gmel.*

E. *scintillata*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 51.

Refer to:

E. *unicolor* (Bechst.) Levaill. Perr. t. 125.

E. *orientalis* (Lath.).

Coriphilus *Kuhlii*. Add: Lear's Perr. pl. 38., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 83.

C. *Dryas*. Add: Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 24*. f. 3., Krusentr. Voy. t. 17. f. .

C. *placentis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 46.

C. *euteles*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 43.

C. *Iris*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 44. 44a.

418. Eclectus *paragua*. Add: Abhand. Acad. München, 1832. p. . t. 23.

421. Psittacus *erythacus*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 99.

P. *Meyeri*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 61.; Psittacus flavoscapulatus *Ehrenb.*

P. *temneh*. Add: Levaill. Perr. t. 102.?

P. *heteroclitus*. Add: Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 25*. f. 1, 2.

P. *Maximiliani*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 54.

P. *senilis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 60.

P. *melanocephalus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 58.

P. *vulturinus*. Add: Abhand. Acad. München, t. . f. ., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 59.

P. *brachyurus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 56.

P. *Pretrei*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 66.

P. *Guildingii*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 64.

P. *mercenarius*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 27.

P. *accipitrinus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 62.

Refer to:

P. *melanotis* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 67.

P. *vinaceicollis* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 321.

P. *rufiventris* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. &c. t. 32.

P. *Ruppellii* Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. .

P. (à tête brune?) Homb. & Jacq. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 29.* f. 3.

P. *amazoninus* O Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 207., Iconogr. Ornith. t. 15.

422. Chrysotis *ochropterus*. Add: P. xanthocephalus *Swains.*

C. *ochrocephalus*. Add: Azara, No. 285.; Amazona icterocephala *Less.*

C. *Bouqueti*. Add: Chrysotis cyanocephalus *Swains.*

C. *Dufresneanus*. Add: Chrysotis Dufresnii *Swains.*

C. *vinaceus*. Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 65.

C. *havanensis*. Read: C. *cyanorhynchus* (Bodd.). — Psittacus havanensis *Lath.* &c.

C. *augustus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 63.

C. *cyanogaster*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 57.

Psittacula *pileata*. Add: Azara, No. 284., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 55. 55 a.

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P. *passerina*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 49., Azara, No. 288., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 50.

423. P. *Hueti*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 93.

P. *melanota*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 95.

P. *Swinderiana*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 98.

P. *taranta*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 99.

P. *roseicollis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 91.

P. *pullaria*. For 70. read 60. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 90.

P. *cana*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 96.; Psittacula madagascariensis *Briss.*

P. *galgulus*. For 177. read 293. f. 2. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 88.; Type of Loriculus *Blyth* (1848).

P. *melanoptera*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 89.

P. *Desmarestii*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 85.

P. *diophthalma*. Add: Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 25.* f. 4, 5.

P. *loxia*, Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 94.

P. *lunulata*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 97.

Refer to: P. *rufifrons* (Less.) — Psittacus erythronotus *Kuhl*, Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 87.

Nasiterna *pygmæa*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 100.

424. Microglossum *aterrimum*. Add: Microglossum ater *Less.*

425. Cacatua *roseicapilla*. Read: C. *rosea*. For rosea *Vieill.* read roseicapilla *Wagl.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 4., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 74.

C. *philippinarum*. For 181. read 191. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 81.

C. *Leadbeateri*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 77.

C. *moluccensis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 78.

C. *cristata*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 82.

C. *galerita*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 79.

C. *sulphurea*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 80.

C. *citrino-cristata*. Add: Zool. Typ. pl. ., Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 26. f. 2.

C. *sanguinea*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 3.

Refer to C. (*De Ducrops*) Homb. & Jacq. Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 26. f. 1.

Licmetes *tenuirostris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 15., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 76.

426. Calyptorhynchus *funereus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 70., B. of Austr. pl. 11.

C. *Banksii*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 7., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 71. 71 a.

C. *Temminckii* is synonymous with C. *Cookii*. Add: Calyptorhynchus Leachii *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. 10., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 72, 72 a.

C. *Baudini*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 18., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 73.

C. *stellatus*. Young of C. *Banksii*.

C. *macrorhynchus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 8.

C. *xanthonotus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 12.

C. *naso*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 9.

C. *galeatus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 14., Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 75, 75 a. 75 b.

Nestor *australis*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 68.

N. *productus*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 69., B. of Austr. pl. 6.

427. Strigops *habroptilus*. Add: Proc. Z. S. 1847. p. 61.

Dasyptilus *Pecquetii*. Add: Bourj. St. Hil. Perr. t. 67. Nat. Libr. xviii., Parr. pl. 17.

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428. Laimodon *dubius*. Add: Pogonias major *Cuv.*

429. Megalaima *asiatica*. Add: Pogonias cyanogenius *Merr.*
M. *trimaculata*. Add: Guer. Iconogr. R. A. t. 34. f. 1.
M. *rosea*. Add: Pogonias pullarius *Merr.*?
M. *philippensis*. Add: Pogonias rubrifrons *Merr.*
M. *viridis*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 26. B. lineatus *Tick.* remove to the next species.

430. M. *parva*. Add: Bucco nigromaculatus *Steph.* Edwards's Birds, pl. 333.
M. *barbatula*. Add: Pogonias passerinus *Merr.*?
M. *atroflava*. Add: Sparm. Act. Swed. xviii. t. 9.
Add:
M. *cyanotis* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. xv. p. 13.
Capito *cinctus*. Add: Bucco torquatus *Cuv.*
C. *Vaillantii*. Micropogon occipitalis *Rüpp.*
Add as a species: C. *glaucogularis* (Tschudi), Fauna Per. Consp. p. 41., Fauna Per. Ois. t. 24. f. 2.

431. Megalorhynchus *Hayii*. Add: Bucco Lathami (*Lath.*) *Raffl.*

432. Picumnus *minutissimus*. Add: Picus minutus *Gmel.*
P. *Temminckii*. Add: Azara, No. 260.
P. *exilis*. Add: Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 11.
P. *pygmæus*. Add: Picumnus ocellatus *Wagl.* Isis, 1829. p. 646.
P. *cinnamomeus*. See Isis, 1829. p. 646.
Refer to:
P. *granadensis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 78.

434. Picoïdes *tridactylus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 232.
P. *hirsutus*. Add: Apternus americanus *Swains.*

435. Picus *major*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 229.; Picus pipra *Macgill.*
P. *medius*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 230.
P. *minor*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 231.; Picus striolatus *Macgill.*
P. *leuconotus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 228.
P. *numidus*. Read: P. *numidicus*.
P. *Elliotii*, &c., to be erased.
P. *Wagleri*. Add: Picus analis *Temm.*
P. *mahrattensis*. Add: Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 33. f. 2.; Picus aurocristatus *Tick.*
P. *moluccensis*. Add: Tripsurus auritus *Eyton.*
And separate into a species:
P. *mixtus* Bodd. — Picus bicolor *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 748. f. 2.; P. variegatus *Lath.*; P. maculatus *Vieill.*
P. *guineensis*. Add: Picus strigicollis *Vieill.*?
P. *Gardneri* is synonymous with P. *meridionalis*.
P. *scalaris*. Add: Picus gracilis *Less.*?; P. Nuttallii *Gamb.* Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. ix. f. 2, 3.
Refer to:
P. *Dargellensis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1845. p. 196. — Picus Hodgsoni *Malh.*
P. *Hardwickii* Jerd. — Picus moluccensis *Gray*, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 33. f. 1.
P. *Stricklandii* Malh. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 373.
P. *Jardinii* Malh. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 374.
P. *canicapillus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 197.
P. *dubius* Cabot, Journ. N. H. Bost. v. p. 91.
?P. *anais* Less. Echo, 1845. p. 921.
?P. *aurocapillus* Vigors, Proc. Z. S. 1832. p. 4.
?P. *guayaquilensis* Less. Echo, 1845. p.

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?P. *icteromelas* Wagl.—Picus Nattererii *Malh.*
?P. *parvus* Cabot, Journ. Nat. Hist. Bost.
?P. *yucatacensis* Cabot, Journ. Nat. Hist. Bost. 1845. p. 92.

436. Campephilus *robustus*. Add: Azara, No. 250.
C. *Boei*. Add: Picus atriventris *D'Orb.*; P. coricentes *D'Orb.*; P. leucopogon *Valenc.*
C. *sumptuosus*. Add: Picus Rayeri *Less.*
Dryocopus *albirostris*. Add: Azara, No. 249.; Picus comatus *Ill.*; P. melanoleucus var. *Lath.*
D. *hæmatogaster*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 25.
Chrysocolaptes *goensis*. Read: C. *festivus* (Bodd.).—Picus goensis *Gmel.* Pl. enl. &c. Add: Picus Elliotii *Jerd.*; P. guttacristatus *Tick.*
C. *philippinarum*. Read: C. *aurantius* (Bodd.).—Picus philippinarum *Lath.* &c. For palalea read palalaca.
C. *menstruus*, (Scop.).—Picus manillensis *Gmel.* Sonn. Voy. t. 36.; P. obscurus *Wagl.*

437. Dendrobates *fulviscapus*. Add: Picus capensis *Forst.*
D. *poliocephalus* is synonymous with P. *griseocephalus*.
D. *immaculatus*. Separate: Ornith. Faun. von Nord-Ost Afr. t. 34. And add to the former species: D. ———.
D. *percussus*. For 391. read 424.
D. *callonotus*. Add: Picus cardinalis *Less.*
D. *olivaceus*. Add: Chloronerpes rufoviridis *Malh.*
D. *passerinus*. Add: Azara, No. 258.
Refer to:
? D. ———. — Picus Abyssinicus (*Stanl.*) Salt's Journ. App. p.
D. *fumigatus* (D'Orb. & Lafr.) Syn. Av. p., Voy. dans l'Amér. Mér. Ois. t. 63. f. 1.
D. *sanguineus* (Licht.) Wagl. Syst. Av. Sp.
D. *pyrrhogaster* (Malh.) Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 399.
Hemicircus *concretus*. Add: Dendrocopus sordidus *Eyton.*?
H. *cordatus*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 40.
H. *melanogaster* (Hay).— Picus porphyromelas *Boie*; Picus rubiginosus *Eyton.*

439. Gecinus *viridanus*, &c., is synonymous with G. *dimidiatus*.
Add: P. bengalensis *Horsf.*
G. *mentalis*. Add: Picus gularis *Temm.*
Refer to:
G. *chlorophaus* (Vieill.).— Picus chlorigaster *Jerd.*; P. mentalis *Jerd.*; G. xanthoderus *Malh.*
G. *algirus* (Vaill.) Zool. de l'Algérie Ois. t. .— Picus Vaillantii *Malh.*
Campethera *punctuligera*, synonymous with C. *nubica*. And add: P. guttatus *Licht.*
Refer to:
C. *Abingtoni* Smith, Report S. Afr. Exped. 1836. p. .— Campethera Smithii *Malh.* Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 403.
? C. *maculosa* (Valenc.) Dict. Sci. Nat. xl. p. 173.
C. *syriaca* (Hempr. & Ehrenb.) Sym. Phys. 1828.
Hemilophus *Lichtensteini*. Add: P. funereus *Valenc.*

440. Celeus *flavescens*. Add: Azara, No. 251.
C. *badioïdes*. Add: Picus castaneus *Wagl.*?
Add as a species:
C. *tinnunculus* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. p. 512.
Chrysoptilus *campestris*. Add: Azara, No. 253.; Picus chrysosternus *Swains.*

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C. guttatus is synonymous with C. *punctigula*. And add: Picus guttulatus *Wagl.*

Refer to as species:

C. chlorozostus (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. p. 513.

C. canipileus (D'Orb. & Lafr.) Voy. dans l'Amér. Mér. Ois. t. 63. f. 3.

441. Brachypternus *aurantius*. Add: Picus chrysonotus *Less.*?

B. *erythronotus*. Add: Picus ceylonus *Forst.*; P. kerella *Valenc.*?

Examine:

B. *micropus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 194.

B. *dilutus* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 550.

Tiga *tridactyla*. Add: Picus javanensis *Lyngb.*

T. *Rafflesii* is perhaps synonymous with P. *amictus*. And add: Tiga labarum *Less.*

Refer to:

T. *rubropygialis* (Malh.) Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 400.

T. *intermedia* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 193.

442. Centurus *radiolatus*. Add: Picus larvatus *Temm.*; P. albifrons *Kuhl.*

C. *flaviventris*. Read: C. *aurifrons* (Licht.). — Centurus flaviventris *Swains.*; P. ornatus *Less.*; P. chrysogenys *Vigors.*

C. *rubriventris*. Add: Picus Swainsoni *Malh.*

C. *elegans*. Add: Phil. Mag. 1827. p.

C. *subelegans*. Read: C. *tricolor* (Gmel.).—Centurus subelegans *Pr. Bonap.*

C. *Santa Cruzi* is synonymous with C. *flaviventris.*

C. *flavifrons*. Add: Picus rubriventris *Vieill.*; P. coronatus *Licht.*; P. erythrogaster *Beckl.* Azara, No. 255.

C. *hirundinaceus*. Read: C. *cruentatus* (Bodd.).— Picus hirundinaceus *Gmel.*; P. ischnorhynchus *Wagl.*; P. flavipes *Wagl.*

C. *chlorolophos* to be erased.

443. Chloronerpes *xanthotœnia*, synonymous with C. *aurulentus.*

C. *icterocephalus*. Read: C. *flavigula* (Bodd.).— Picus icterocephalus *Lath.*, &c.

C. *fasciatus*. Add: Picus striatus *Gmel.*

C. *Kirkii*. Add: Jard. Contrib. Ornith. 1848. pl. 2.

Add: C. *æruginosus* (Licht.).

444. Melanerpes *erythrocephalus*. Add: Picus obscurus *Lath.*

M. *torquatus*. Add: Picus Lewis *Drap.*

Leuconerpes *dominicanus*. Add: Azara, No. 254.

446. Colaptes *superciliosus*. Read: C. *superciliaris* (Temm.) Vigors, Pl. col. 433. &c.

447. Meiglyptes *brachyurus*. Type of Micropternus *Bl.*

Refer to:

M. *phaioceps* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 195.

M. *gularis* Jerd. Madr. Journ. No. xxxi. p. 191.

M. *jugularis* Bl. — Picus rufonotus *Malh.*?

M. *pyrrhotis* Hodgs.

448. Yunx *torquilla*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl.

451. Indicator. For Shaw read Steph.

I. *albirostris*. Erase I. flavicollis et I.

452. Saurothera *vetula* is now considered to form three species:

1. S. *vetula* (Gmel.) Sloane, Jam. pl. 258. f. 2.—Saurothera jamaicensis *Lafr.* Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 354., Gosse, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 74.

2. S. *dominicensis* Lafr. Rev. Zool. 1847., Pl. enl. 772., Sloane, pl. 17. f. 2.

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3. S. ——. — Saurothera vetula *Vieill.* N. Dict. d'Hist. xxxii. p. 348., Gal. des Ois. t. 38., Rev. Zool. 1847. p. 357.

454. Coua *Seviana*. Add: Mag. de Zool. 1845. Ois. t. 55.

C. *Reynaudi*. Add: Mag. de Zool. 1845. Ois. t. 56.

455. Centropus *affinis* is synonymous with C. *viridis.*

C. *bengalensis* is synonymous with C. *viridis.*

C. *dimidiatus* is the same as C. *viridis.*

C. *variegatus*, &c., the same as C. *phasianus*. Gould.

C. *leucogaster*, &c., the same as C. *phasianus*. Gould.

Refer to:

C. *macrourus* Gould, Introd. B. of Austr. p. 68.

C. *melanurus* Gould, Introd. B. of Austr. p. 68.

C. *curycercus* Hay, Journ. A. S. xiv. p. 551.— Cuculus bubutus *Raffl.*

C. *chlororhynchus* Blyth, Cuckoos, p. 45.

Insert: LEPTOSOMUS *Vieill.**

Bill long and strong, with the base concealed by the projecting curved plumes of the gape; the culmen curved, and the sides compressed to the tip, which is hooked over the lower mandible; the lateral margin straight, and more or less serrated; the gonys moderate and ascending; the nostrils forming an oblique slit in the substance, and at about the centre of the bill. *Wings* very long, with the first three quills graduated, and the fourth the longest. *Tail* long, broad, and even. *Tarsi* shorter than the middle toe, strong, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* of various lengths, the outer anterior toe the longest; the claws moderate, strong, and curved.

The type of this genus is found in Madagascar, and sometimes at the Cape of Good Hope. It is stated to feed on fruits, and to build its nest in the hollow trees.

L. *afer* (Linn.) Vieill. Pl. enl. 587, 588., Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 226, 227.—Cuculus discolor *Herm.*; Bucco africanus *Steph.*; Leptosomus crombec *Less.*

* Vieillot established this genus in 1816. (*Analyse*, &c. p. 28.)

456. Diplopterus *guira*. Add: Ptiloleptis cristatus *Swains.* Azara, No. 262.

D. *chochi*. Read: D. *galeritus* (Ill.) Hartl. — Coccyzus chochi *Vieill.* &c. And add: Piaya *chiriri*, &c.

D. *phasianellus*. Type of Macropus *Spix* (1825).

457. Piaya *cayana*. Add: Azara, No. 265.

P. *chiriri*, &c., synonymous with D. *chochi.*

P. *cinerea*. Add: Coccyzus melanorhynchus *Cuv.*

P. *pluvialis*. Add: Coccyzus jamaicensis *Hartl.*; Piaya cinnamomeiventris *Lafr.*

P. *melacorypha* is synonymous with Coccyzus *minor.*

Refer to P. *brasiliensis* Less. Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 41.

458. Crotophaga *Ani*. Add: Azara, No. 263.

C. *major*. Add: Azara, No. 264.

459. Phœnicophaius *curvirostris*. For *Horsf.* read *Raffl.*

Refer to:

P. *erythrognathus* Hartl. — Phœnicophaius melanognathus *Horsf.*

Dasylophus *superciliosus*. Add: Guer. Icon. Ois. t. 33. f. 1.

D. *Cumingii*. Add: Fras. Zool. Typ. pl.

460. Zanclostomus *javanicus*. Add: Coccyzus rubrirostris *Drap.*

Z. *sirkee*. Add: Centropus culoïdes *C. W. Smith.*

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Z. Diardii. Erase: Cuculus sumatranus *Raffl.* and add: Phœnicophaius tristis *Blyth*, O. Des Murs, Iconogr. t. 19.

Z. Crawfurdii. Read: Z. *sumatranus* (Raffl.) Linn. Trans. XIII. p. .—Phœnicophaius Crawfurdii *Gray.*

Refer to:

Z. elongatus (Müll.) Tijdsch. 1835. p. 345. t. 8. f. 5.

Z. affinis Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xv. p. 19.

Z. infuscatus Bl. Journ. A. S. B. xiv. p. 200.

461. Scythrops *novæ hollandiæ.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 90., Pl. col. 290.

463. Cuculus *basalis.* Synonymous with C. *malayanus.*

C. *plagosus,* synonymous with C. *versicolor.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 89.

C. *lucidus.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. .

C. *osculans.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 88.

C. *inornatus.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 85.

C. *cinerascens,* &c., synonymous with C. *flabelliformis.*

C. *incertus,* synonymous with C. *flabelliformis.*

C. *variolosus,* synonymous with C. *flabelliformis.*

Refer to C. *albivertex* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 19.; Type of Simotes *Bl.* (1846).

464. Eudynamys *taitensis.* Add: Cuculus fasciatus *Forst.* Desc. Anim. p. 160, Icon. ined. 56.

E. *Flindersii.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 91.

466. Ptilonopus *monachus.* Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 53.

P. *hyogaster.* Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 54.

467. P. *naina.* Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 59.

P. *viridis.* Add: Pl. enl. 142.

P. *superbus.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 57.

Refer to:

P. *madagascariensis* (Gmel.) Temm. Pig. t. 17., Pl. enl. 11.; Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 266. — Columba phœnicura *Wagl.*

P. *nitidissimus* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 101.—Columba Franciæ *Lath.*; C. batavica *Bonn*; C. jubata *Wagl.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 267.; Type of Alectrœnas *G. R. Gray* (1840).

P. *DuPetithouarsii* Neboux, Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 289., Voy. de la Vénus, Ois. t. 7.—Ptilonopus Emiliæ *Less.* Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 29. f. 1.

P. (de Taiti) Neboux, Rev. Zool. 1840. p. 289.

P. *pectoralis* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. p. 740.—Columba cyanovirens *Less.* Voy. de la Coqu, Ois. t. 42. f. .

P. *xanthura* (Forst.) Isis, 1829. p. 739., Icon. ined. 138.

P. *oopa* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. p. 742.—Columba porphyracea var. *Forst.* Forst. Icon. ined. 140.

P. (de Marie) *Homb. & Jacq.* Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 29. f. 2.

P. (de Clementine) *Homb. & Jacq.* Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 29. f. 3.

P. *Rivolii* (Prev.) Knip & Prev. Pig. t. 57., O Des Murs, Iconogr. Orn. t. 4.

Treron *aromatica.* Separate as:

T. *nipalensis* (Hodgs.) As. Res. xix. p. 36.—Type of Toria *Hodgs.* (1836).

T. *fulvicollis.* Add: Treron tenuirostre *Eyton*; Columba ferruginea *Forst.* Isis, 1829. p. 738., Icon. ined. 142.

T. *S^ti Thomæ* should be T. *phœnicoptera* (Lath.) erasing the first name. Add: Gould, Cent. of B. pl. 58.

T. *Jerdoni* should be T. *chlorogaster* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 167.—Treron Jerdoni *Strickl.* &c.

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T. *vernans.* Separate as:

T. *purpurea* (Gmel.) Brown, Ill. t. 18.—Vinago bicincta et V. unicolor *Jerd.* Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 21.

T *australis.* Add: Pl. enl. 111., Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 277.

T. *abyssinica.* Add: Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 276.

T. *Capellei.* Add: Treron magnirostris *Strickl.*; Columba gigantea *Raffl.*

T. *sphenura.* Add: Vinago cantillans *Blyth*, Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 166., Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 49.

Refer to:

T. *malabarica* (Jerd.) Ill. Ind. Orn. with pl. 21.—Vinago aromatica et V. affinis *Jerd.*

T. *chloroptera* Bl. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1846. p. 48.

T. *viridifrons* Bl. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1846. p. 45.

T. *apicauda* Hodgs. Ann. Nat. Hist. 1846. p. 50.

468. Carpophaga *ænea.* Add: Columba sylvatica *Tick.*?

C. *myristicivora.* Separate:

C. *bicolor* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 102.—Columba alba *Gmel.*

C. *magnifica.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 58.

C. *spadicea.* Add: Columba gigas *Ranz.*

C. *insignis.* Add: Columba cuprea et C. badia *Jerd.*

C. *Mulleri.* Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 54.

469. C.? *madagascariensis,* &c., to be removed to Ptilonopus.

Refer to:

C. *punicea* (Tick.) Journ. A. S. B. xi. p. 462.—Type of Alsocomus *Tick.*

C. *Forsteri* (Wagl.) Isis, 1829. p. 729.—Columba globicera var. *Forst.*; C. ænea *Quoy & Gaim.* Voy. de l'Astrol. Ois. t. 29.?

470. Columba *Œnas.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 244.

C. *Palumbus.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 243.

C. *livia.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 245.

C. *leucocephala.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 177.

C. *gymnophthalmos.* Add: Azara, No. 317.

C. *maculosa.* Add: Azara, No. 318.

C. *fasciata.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 367.

C. *leuconota.* Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 50.

C. *Hodgsoni.* Type of Dendrotreron *Hodgs.* (1843).

C. *nipalensis,* synonymous with C. *Hodgsoni.*

Add: C. *pulchricollis* Hodgs.

Refer to C. *Delegorguei* Ornith. Append. Delegorg. Voy. dans l'Afr. Austr. 1847.

471. Ectopistes *migratorius.* Add: Audub. B. of Am. pl. 62.

E. *marginatus.* Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 17.

Geopelia *humeralis.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 72.

G. *striata.* Add: Columba lunulata *Brun.*

G. *cuneata.* Add: Columba spiloptera *Vigors,* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 74.

Refer to:

G. *tranquilla* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1844. p. 56., B. of Austr. pl. .

G. *pallida* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1844. p. 55.

Macropygia *amboinensis.* Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 75., Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 52.

M. *leptogrammica.* For 248. read 560. Add: Coccyzura tusalia *Hodgs.* Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 937.

Add: M. *rufipennis* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 371.

472. Turtur *auritus.* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 246.

T. *meena,* probably Columba orientalis *Lath.* Add: C. agricola *Tick.*

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Add: T. *cinerea* (Scop.) Sonn. Voy. t. 22. Columba phænicorhyncha *Wagl.* Isis, 1829. p. 745.

474. Columbina *picui*. Add: Azara, No. 324.
C. *campestris*. Add: Columba venusta *Temm.*
C. *gracilis*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 39.
C.? *meloda*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 29.

475. Zenaida *amabilis*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 162.
Z. *galapagoensis*. Add: Voy. de la Vénus, Ois. t. 8.
Z. *leucoptera*. Add: Columba Trudeaui *Audub.*
Z. *aurita*. Add: Columba maculata *Vieill.*
Chamæpelia *passerina*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 182.
C. *talpacoti*. Add: Azara, No. 323.
C. *minuta*. Add: Azara, No. 325.

476. Peristera *montana*. Add: Azara, No. 321.
P. *jamaicensis*. Add: Azara, No. 320.
P. *larvata*. Add: Columba sylvestris *Forst.*
P. *erythroptera*. Add: Krusentr. Voy. t. 17.
P. *afra*. Erase: Columba chalcospilos *Wagl.*
P. *chalcospilos*. Add: Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 38.
P. *cristata*. Add: Geotrygon sylvatica *Gosse*, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 84.—Columbigallina versicolor *Lafr.* O. Des Murs, Iconogr. Orn. t. 47.
Refer to:
P. *chrysauchenia* (Reichenb.) t. . f. . 1429.
P. *trifasciata*. (Reichenb.) t. . f. . 1430.
P. *linearis* Prev. & Knip. Pig. t. 55.
P. *Mayeri* (Marchal.) Prev. & Knip, Pig. t. 60.

477. Chalcophaps *chrysochlora*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 62.
Refer to C. (d'Etienne) (Homb. & Jacq.) Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 28. f. 2.
Phaps *histrionica*. Read 45. for 51.
P. *picata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 63.

478 Geophaps *scripta*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 67.
G. *plumifera*. Add: Knip et Prev. Pig. t. 58.
Calænas *Gouldiæ*, synonymous with G. *nicobarica*.
Refer to:
C. (à gorge rousse) (Homb. & Jacq.) Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 27. f. 1.
C. (crinigère) (Homb. & Jacq.) Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 27. f. 2.

479. Starnænas *cyanocephala*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 172.
S. *frenata*. Add: Tschudi, Fauna Per. t. 28.
Probably to this subfamily belongs:
Trugon terrestris *Homb. & Jacq.* Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 28. f. 1. (I have not seen this bird.)

485 Ortalida *canicollis*. Add: Azara, No. 336.
Refer to:
O. *adspera* Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. 1843. p. 363., Fauna Per. t. 31.
O. *rufiventris* Tschudi, Wiegm. Arch. 1843. p. 363., Fauna Per. t. 31.
O. *ruficauda* Jard. Contrib. Ornith. 1848. p. .
Penelope *pipile*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 10., Azara, No. 337.
P. *pileata*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 9., O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 23.
P. *purpurascens*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 11.
P. *superciliaris*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 8.

486. Crax *alector*. Add: Azara, No. 338.

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489. Talegalla *Lathami*. Add: Catheturus australis *Swains.*; Meleagris Lindsayi *Jameson*.

492. Mesites *variegata*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 11.
M. *unicolor*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 12.

495. Polyplectron. Refer to P. *pavoninus* M'Clell. Calc. Journ. Nat. Hist. i. p. 144.

496. Argus *giganteus*. Add: Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 36.

497. Phasianus *colchicus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 247.

498. Gallophasis *leucomelanos*. Add: Jacquem. Voy. l'Ind. Or. t. 7.
G. *pyronotus*. Type of Alectryon *Cab.* (1846).
G. *purpureus* is synonymous with G. *erythrophthalmos*.
Refer to:
G. *melanotus* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1844.
G. *Diardi* Cuv. Eur. Iconogr. Règ. An. Ois. t 43. f. 2.

499. Gallus *Lafayetii*. Add: Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 491.
Ceriornis *Lathami*. Read: C. *satyra* (Linn.).—Satyra Lathami *Gray*, &c.

501. Numida *ptilorhyncha*. Add: Guer. Iconogr. R. A. t. 41. f. 1., Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. &c. t. .

504. Ithaginis *lunulatus*. Type of Galloperdix *Bl.* (1844).
I. *madagascariensis*. Type of Plectrophora *Gray* (1833—1834).

505. Francolinus *vulgaris*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 259.
F. *perlatus*. Add: F. *madagascariensis* (Gmel.) Hartl. Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 97.
F. *Charltoni* should be removed to Perdix.

506. Perdix *cinerea*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 262.
P. *oculea*, synonymous with Rollulus *ocellatus*.
P. *madagascariensis*. Erase Sonn. Voy. Ind. t. 97.
P.? *æruginosus* is synonymous with Rollulus *niger*.
P.? *Realtenii* should be placed in Coturnix.
Refer to P. *Phayrei* Bl. Journ. A. S. B. 1843. p. 1011.

507. Coturnix *pectoralis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 88.
C. *chinensis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 92.
Refer to:
C. *Diemenensis* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 90.
C. *sordidus* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 91.
C. *Delegorguei* Ornith. App. Delegorg. Voy. dans l'Afr. Austr. 1847.
Rollulus *niger*. Add: Perdix æruginosus *Eyton*.
R. *ocellatus*. Read: R. *oculea* (Temm.) Pig. et Gall. iii. p. 408.—Tetrao ocellatus *Raffl.* &c.
Add: R. *superciliosus* Gray, Knowsl. Menager. pl. 16.

508. Caccabis *Heyii*. Add: Perdix flavirostris *Ehrenb.*
C. *Bonhami*. Add: Beng. Sport. Mag. 1843. p. (Seesee Partridge) O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 25.

510. Turnix *varius*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 82.
T. *melanogaster*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 81.

511. T. *pyrrhothorax*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 86.
Refer to:
T. *Sykesii* A. Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. p. .
T. *melanotus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 84.

513. Odontophorus *dentatus*. Add: Azara, No. 334.; Odontophorus malurus *Swains.*
O. *speciosus*. Add: Tschudi, Fauna Per. t. 32.
Add: O. *Balliviani* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 69.

514. Ortyx *virginianus*. Add. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 70.
Add: O *Perrotiana* O Des Murs, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 207.
Callipepla *californica*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 418.

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C. *Douglassii*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 418. Add as a species: C. *venusta* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. 70.

517. Lagopus *brachydactylus* is synonymous with L. *albus*.
Refer to L. *Reinhardtii* Hollböll, Kroyer, Tidsck. iv. p. 361.

518. Pterocles *alchata*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 258.
P. *arenarius*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 257.
Examine Psammœnas *Burnesii* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 16. Probably a species of Pterocles.

522. Chionis *alba*. Add: Pl. col. 509.; Chionis Forsteri *Steph.*
C. *minor*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined. (1779.) 59.

524. Tinamus *Tao*. Add: Azara, No. 332.
T. *undulatus*. Add: Azara, No. 331.
T. *sovi*. Read: T. *pileatus* (Bodd.). — Tinamus sovi *Gmel.* &c.
T. *Tatuapa*. Add: Crypturus lepidotus *Swains.*; Tinamus plumbeus *Less.*
T. *Kleesi*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 32.
Refer to T. *cinnamomeus* Less. Rev. Zool. 1842. p. 209.

525. Nothura *major*. Add: Nothura maculosum *Swains.*

527. Rhea *americana*. Erase Pl. enl. 224. Add: Azara, No. 339., Knowsl. Menag. pl. 12.

528. Dromaius *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: B of Austr. pl. 1.

530. Apteryx *australis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 2.
Add: A. *Oweni* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1847. p. , B. of Austr. pl. 3.

533. Eupodotis *aurita*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 33.

535. Œdienemus *senegalensis*. Add: Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. &c. t.
Œd. *bistriatus*. Add: Œd. superciliaris *Tschudi*.
Œd. *grallarius*. Add: Charadrius fuscus *Lath.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 5.
Œd. *giganteus* is synonymous with Esacus *magnirostris*.
Refer to Œd. *macronemus* Licht. Verz. Sud-Afr. Thiere, p. 19.
Esacus *magnirostris*. Add: Œd. major *Brehm*, Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 6.

536. Pluvianus *ægyptius*. Add: Charadrius niger *Bodd.* Kittl. Kupf. Vög. t. 4. f. 2.

537. Cursorius *gallicus*. Add: Kupf. Vög. t. 4. f. 1., Gould, Kittl. B. of Eur. pl. 266.
C. *coromandelicus*. Add: Cursorius tarayensis *Hodgs.*
Oreophilus *totanirostris*. Add: Dromicus Lessonii *Less.*

538. Glareola *pratincola*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 265.
G. *Nordmanni*. Add: Glareola melanoptera *Nordm.*
G. *limbata*. Add: Syst. Ueber. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 43.
G. *orientalis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 23.
G? *isabella*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 22.
Add another species:
G. *ocularis* Verr. Journ. S. Afr. ii. p. 80. — Glareola Geoffroyi *Pucher.* Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 51., Mag. de Zool. 1845. Ois. t. 57.

541. Vanellus *cayanensis*. Add: Azara, No. 386.
Chettusia *gregaria*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Fauna Ital. t.
C. *gallinacea* is synonymous with C. *lobata*.
C. *lobata*. Add: Vanellus novæ hollandiæ *Steph.* Gould B. of Austr. pl. 9.

542. Erythrogenys *cinctus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 21.; Vanellus rufiventer *Less.*
Hoplopterus *cayanus*. Add: Azara, No. 391.
H. *tricolor*. Add: Gould B. of Austr. pl. 11.

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543. Squatarola *helvetica*. For Gould read Audub. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 12.

544. Charadrius *virginicus*. Add: "Charadrius griseus *Lath.* Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. 39." *Strickl.*
C. *australis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 15.
C. *cucullatus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 18.
C. *bicinctus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 16.
C. *ruficapillus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 17.
C. *melodus*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Amer. Orn. pl. 24. f. 3.
C. *semipalmatus*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Am. Orn. pl. 25. f. 4.
Add as species:
C. *viridis* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 14.
C. *inornatus* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 19.

548. Aphriza *virgata*. Add: "Charadrius Winterfieldii *Tschudi*, Fauna Per. Ois. t. 34." *Hartl.*

549. Cinclus *interpres*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 39.

551. Cariama *cristata*. Add: Azara, No. 340.

552. Grus. Refer to:
G. *australasianus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 48. — Ardea Antigone var. *Lath.*
G. *collaris* Temm. Pl. col. — Grus japonica *Bris.*

553. Scops *paradisea*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 14.
Balearica *regulorum*. Add: Knowsl. Menag. pl. 13.

555. Ardea *Cocoi*. Add: Azara, No. 347.; Ardea plumbea *Mer.*
A. *pacifica*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 52.
A. *alba*. Add: Azara, No. 351, 352.?
A. *longicollis*. Add: Azara, No. 349.?
A *egretta*. Add: Azara, No. 348. 350.

556. A. *leucogaster*. Add: Egretta ruficollis *Gosse*, Ill. B. of Jam. pl.
A. *cærulea*. Add: Egretta nivea *Gosse*, Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 90.?
A. *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 53.
A. *jugularis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 60.
A. *exilis*. Add: Azara, No. 360, 361.
A. *pusilla*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 68.?
A. *sinensis* Add: Ardea melanotis *Cuv.*
A. *flavicollis*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 10.
A. *picta*, synonymous with A. *flavicollis*.
A. *rectirostris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 54.
Refer to:
A. *plumifera* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 57.
A. *pannosa* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 59.
A. *Greyii* G. R. Gray, B. of Austr. pl. 61.
A. *leucophæa* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 55.
A. *macrorhyncha* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 66.
A. *picata* (Gould), B. of Austr. pl. 62.
A. *stagnalis* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 67.
A. *concolor* (Bl.) Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p 372.
Tigrisoma *brasiliensis*. Add: Azara, No. 354.

557. Botaurus *poiciloptilus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 64.
B. *leucolophus* (Jard.) Ann. Nat. Hist. 1846. p. 86.

558. Nycticorax *caledonicus*. Add: "Ardea maculata *Lath.*" Strickl.
N. *sibilatrix*. Add: Azara, No. 356.
Scopus *umbretta*. Add: Cephus scopus *Wagl.*; Ardea fusca *Forst.*

559. Platalea *regia*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 49.; Platalea melanorhynchos *Reichenb.*
P *flavipes*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 50.

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P. *ajaja*. Add: Azara, No. 345.

560. Dromas *ardeola*. Add: Ann. Sci. Nat. 1836. p. 184. t. 45.

562. Anastomus *oscitans*. Add: Hians indicus *Less.*

A. *lamelligerus*. Add: Hians capensis *Less.*

565. Ibis *falcinellus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 47

I. *guarauna*. Add: Azara, No. 364.

566. Geronticus *melanopis*. Add: Ibis albicollis *Pr. Max.*

G. *infuscatus*. Add: Azara, No. 365.

Refer to:

G. *nippon* (Temm.) Pl. col. 551.

G. *egretta* (Temm.) Man d'Ornith. pt. iv. p. 390.

G. *olivaceus* (Dubus), Bull. de l'Acad. de Brux. 1837. p. 105., Esquis. Ornith. t. 3.

569. Numenius *cyanopus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 42.; Numenius rostratus *Lath. MS.*, Lamb. Icon. ined. iii. 17.

N. *longirostris*. Separate N. *melanops* Vieill.—Numenius brasiliensis *Pr. Max.*

N. *uropygialis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 43.

N. *hudsonicus*. Add: Reinh. Grönland. Fauna, t. 3.

N. *borealis*. Add: Tringa campestris *Vieill.* Azara, No. 397.

N. *minutus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 44.

570. Limosa *fedoa*. Add: Fedoa americana *Steph.*

L. *cinerea*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 34.

Add as a species:

L. *uropygialis* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 29.

573. Totanus *stagnalis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 37.

T. *glareola*. Add: Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 51. f. 2.; Totanus glareoloïdes *Hodgs.*

T *fuscus*. Add: Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 53. f. 1, 2.

T. *chloropygius*. Separate T. macropterus *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 92., and add it to T. *flavipes*.

T. *melanoleucus*. Add: Totanus solitarius *Vieill.*

T. *campestris* synonymous with Tringoïdes *Bartramius.* Hartl.

T. *nigellus*, synonymous with Calidris *arenaria.* Hartl.

T. *melanopygius*, synonymous with Tringoïdes *Bartramius.* Hartl.

Refer to:

T. *griseopygius* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 38.

T. *nivigula* Hodgs. List. Rep. B. App. p. 156.

574. Tringoïdes *Bartramius*. Add: Totanus campestris et T. melanopygius *Vieill.*

Refer to:

T. *empusa* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 35.; perhaps the same as Tringa pacifica *Lath.* ?

576. Recurvirostra *avocetta*. Add: Recurvirostra europæa *Dum.*

577. Himantopus *candidus*. Add: Hypsibates europæus *Landb.*

H. *melanurus*. Add after Brehm: Isis, 1843. p. 723.

579. Tringa *rufescens*. Add: Tringa subruficollis *Vieill.* Azara No. 403.

T. *leucoptera*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined. 65.

T. *Schinzii*. Add: Tringa Bonapartei *Schleg.*

T. *pectoralis*. Separate Tringa campestris *Licht.*; T. fuscicollis *Vieill.* Azara, No. 404., as Dr. Hartlaub considers them the same as T. *minutilla*.

T. *australis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 30.

T. *albescens*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 31.

T. *minutilla*. Add: Pelidna Brissoni *Less.*; Tringa campestris *Licht.*; T. fuscicollis *Vieill.* Azara, No. 404.

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T. *subarquata*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 32.

580. T. *atricapilla*, synonymous with Rhynchæa *semicollaris.*

T. *campestris*, synonymous with Numenius *borealis.*

T. *subruficollis*, synonymous with T. *rufescens.*

Refer to:

? T. *acuminata* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 192.

? T. *tenuirostris* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans. xiii. p. 192.

? T. *damacensis* (Horsf.) Linn. Trans xiii. p. 192.

T. *oahuensis* Blox. Byron's Voy. App. p. .

T. *magna* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. 39., B. of Austr. pl. 33.

Heteropoda *semipalmata*. Add: Tringa pusilla *Vieill.*

581. Calidris *arenaria*. Add: Totanus nigellus *Vieill.* Azara, No. 402.

582. Macrorhamphus *griseus*. Add: Totanus ferrugineicollis *Vieill.*

583. Gallinago *media*. Add: Scolopax peregrina *Brehm*; S. pygmæa et S. Lamotti *Baill.*

G. *Brehmi*. Type of Pelorychus *Kaup* (1829).

G. *australis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 40.

G. *nemoricola*. Add: Nemoricola nipalensis *Hodgs.*

G. *paraguaiæ*. Separate as a species.

G. *frenatus* (Ill.) Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. p. 75., Azara, No. 388.

G. *saturata*. Add: Rusticula javanica *Less.*

Refer to:

G. *nigripennis* Pr. Bonap. Fauna Ital. p. .

G. *æquatorialis* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. &c. p. 123.

G. *Bernieri* Pucher. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 279.; Scolopax macrodactylos *Pr. Bonap.* Fauna Ital. p. .

G. *mauritiana* Dej. Proc. Z. S. 1831. p. 45.

G. *hiemalis* Eversm. Reichenb. Av. Icon. t. .

584 Scolopax *rusticola*. Add: Rusticola europæa *Less.*

Philohela *minor*. Add: Microptera americana *Audub.*

585. Rhynchæa *chinensis*. Add: Rhynchæa variabilis *Cuv.*

R. *semicollaris*. Add: Tringa atricapilla *Vieill.* Azara, No. 406.

589. Parra *jacana*. Add: Azara, No. 384, 385.

P. *indica*. Add: Parra cuprea *Vahl*; P. arata *Tick.*

Hydrophasianus *sinensis*. Add: Gray, Ill. Ind. Zool. pl. 55.

590. Palamedea *cornuta*. Add: Palamedea bispinosa *Humb.*

591. Chauna *chavaria*. Add: Azara, No. 341.

593. Rallus *virginianus*. Separate as,

R. *rythirhynchus* Vieill. Azara, 372.

R. *Lewinii*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 77.

R. *madagascariensis*. For A. Smith read Verr., Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 24.

R. *pacificus*. Add: Rallus varians *Steph.*

R. *pectoralis*. Add: B of Austr. pl. 76.

Refer to R. *concolor* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. ., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 102.

Insert: ARAMUS *Vieill.**

Bill much longer than the head, straight and compressed; with the culmen straight, but curved and entire at the tip; the gonys long and ascending; the nostrils pierced near the middle of the lateral groove, with the opening linear and exposed.

* Established by Vieillot in 1816. (*Analyse*, p. 58.) *Notherodius* of Wagler (1827).

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Wings moderate, with the first two quills graduated, and the third the longest. *Tail* short and rounded. *Tibiæ* naked for some distance above the knee. *Tarsi* longer than the middle toe, rather slender, and covered with transverse scales. *Toes* long and slender, and the fore toes entirely divided at their base; the outer toe longer than the inner; the hind toe half the length of the inner, and partly resting on the ground.

The typical species of this genus is found in the tropical parts of America, and the West Indies; where it chiefly lives on the arid plains, carefully concealing itself in the herbage, amongst which it walks with great agility, and is sometimes observed perched on the high trees. If disturbed, it commences moving its tail with rapidity, and then starts suddenly to a great elevation in the air. Its food consists principally of frogs and insects. The nest is formed on the ground, among the herbage.

A. scolopaceus (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 848.—Aramus carua *Vieill.*; Rallus guarauna *Ill.*; R. gigas *Licht*; R. ardeoïdes *Spix*, Av. Bras. t. 91.; R. giganteus *Pr. Bonap.* Amer. Orn. pl. 26. f. 2.; Notherodius guarauna *Wagl.* Azara, No. 366.

Ortygometra *fluminea*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 79.

O. *palustris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 80.

594. O. *noveboracensis*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Am. Orn. pl. 27. f. 2.

Refer to O. ——.— Rallus minutus var. *Lath.* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 372.

Aramides *immaculatus*. Read: A. *nigricans* (Vieill.).—Rallus immaculatus *Licht.* &c.

Refer to:

595. Eulabeornis? *abyssinica*. Add: Rallus Rougettii *Guer.*

Corethrura *olivacea*. Add: Rallus bicolor *Blackw.*

C. *ecaudata*. Add: Rallus poliotis *Temm.?*

C. *quadristrigata*. Add: Rallus 4-striatus *Licht.*

C. *tabuensis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 82.

Refer to C. *leucophrys* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 81.

596. Ocydromus *brachypterus*, a variety of O. *australis*.

Add as a species:

O. *fuscus* (Dubus), Esquis. Ornith. t. 11.

598. Porphyrio *madagascariensis* is probably the same as P. *veterum*. Add: Porphyrio erythropus *Steph.*; Fulica porphyrio *Forst.*

P. *melanotus*. Add: B. of Austr pl. 69.

P. *martinicus*. Add: Porphyrio americanus *Swains.*

599., Tribonyx *Mortieri*. Add: Dubus, Esquis. Ornith. t. 5., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 71.

T. *ventralis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 72.

Gallinula *crassirostris*. Add: Type of Porphyriops *Pucher.* (1845).

Add as species:

G. *tenebrosa* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p., B. of Austr. pl.

G. *kioloïdes* Pucher. Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 279.

G. *nigra* (Gmel.).—Rallus æthiops *Forst.* Icon. ined. 132.; R. carinatus et Gallinula flavirostris *Swains.* B. of W. Afr. ii. pl. 28.

600. Fulica. Add a new species, as:

F. *australis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 2., B. of Austr. pl. 74.

603. Phœnicopterus *ignicapillus*. Add: Azara, No. 346.

604. Anseranas *melanoleuca*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 2.

Plectropterus *gambensis*. Add: Mus. Senck. iii. t. 1.

605. Sarkidiornis *regia*. Add: Azara, No. 428.; Anas carunculata *Ill.*

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? S. *sibilatrix*, synonymous with Mareca *chiloensis*.

Chenalopex *ægyptiacus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 353.

C *montanus*. Add: Forst. Descr. Anim. p. 44., Icon. ined. 69, 70.

C. *jubatus*. Add: Knowsl. Menagr. pl. 15.; Type of Chenonetta *Brandt* (1836).

C. *lophotus* (Brandt).

606. Cereopsis *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 1.

607. Anser *segetum*. Add: B. of Eur. pl. 348.

A. *erythropus*. Add: B. of Eur. pl. 349., Audub, B. of Amer. pl. 286.

A. *Bruchii*. Separate Anas medius *Temm.* and add to A. *brevirostris*.

A. *brevirostris*. Add: Anas Temminckii *Boie.*

A. *hyperboreus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 346., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 381.

Bernicla *Brenta*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 352., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 391.

B. *leucopsis*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 350., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 296.

B. *inornata*. Erase Anas cana *Gmel.* Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 24.

B. *ruficollis*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 351.

B. *anticola*, &c., are synonymous with B. *melanoptera*.

608. B. *canadensis*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 201.

B. *Hutchinsii*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 277.

Add as a species:

B. *cyanoptera* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 47.

Refer to B. *nigricans* Lawr. Lyc. New York, 1847. p. 171. pl.

Nettapus *coromandelicus*. Add: Nettapus bicolor *Less.*

610. Cygnus *olor*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 354.

C. *nigricollis*. Add: Azara, No. 425.

C. *ferus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl.

C. *minor*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl.

C. *coscoroba*. Add: Cygnus hyperboreus *D'Orb.*; Anser candidus *Vieill.* Azara, No. 426.

C. *atratus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 6.

612. Dendrocygna *arcuata*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 14.

D. *major*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 23.

613. Tadorna *radjah*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 8.

Casarca *tadornoïdes*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 7.

C. *variegata*. Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl.

Add as a species: C. *cana* (Gmel.).

614. Mareca *chiloensis*. Add: Anas sibilatrix *Pœpp.*; An. parvirostris *Vieill.* Azara, No. 432.

M. *castanea*. Add: Anas punctata *Cuv.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 11.

615. Dafila *bahamensis*. Add: Anas fimbriata *Merr.*; An. rubrirostris *Vieill.* Azara, No. 433.

D.? *cucullata*, a hybrid, and figured by Naumann as the frontispiece of his 12th vol. of Vög. Deut.

Anas *Boschas*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 361., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 221.—A. purpureo-viridis *Schinz.*, A. Breweri *Audub.*, Anas bimaculata *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 338., and Anas maxima *Gosse*, B. of Jam. p. 399., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 110., are hybrids.

A. *superciliosa*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 9.

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A. *obscura*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 302.

616. A. *luzonica*. Add: Fras. Zool. Typ. pl. .

A. *sparsa*. Add: An. leucostigma *Rüpp.* Syst. Uebers. Vög. &c. t. 48.

A. *caryophyllacea*. Add: Jerd. Ill. Ind. Orn. pl. 34.

A. *capensis*. Add: Anas guttata *Licht.*

A. *pesosaca* is synonymous with Fuligula *metopias.*

A. *erythrorhyncha*. Add: Smith, Ill. S. Afr. Zool. Birds, pl. 104.

A. *rubrirostris* is synonymous with Dafila *bahamensis.*

A. *bicolor*. Add: Anas collaris *Merr.*

A. *melanocephala*. Add: Anas atricapilla *Merr.*

A. *flavirostris*. Add: Anas Azaræ *Merr.*

A *oxyura* is synonymous with Erismatura *spinicauda.*

Refer to:

A. *chlorotis* G. R. Gray, Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 20.

A. *pileata* Licht. Berl. Verz. 1842. p. 20.

Querquedula *crecca*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 362.

Q. *carolinensis*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 228.

Q. *bimaculata* Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 363.

Q. *Ipecuturi*. Add: Anas notata *Ill.*; Anas brasiliensis *Pr. Max.*

Q. *torquata*. Add: Anas rhodopus *Merr.*

Add as a species:

Q. *angustirostris* (Ménétr.) Pr. Bonap. Fauna Ital. t. .

— Anas marmorata *Temm.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 373.

617. Pterocyanea *circia*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 364.

P. *maculirostris*. Add: Anas muralis *Merr.*

Refer to: ? P. *inornata* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 402.

Chaulelasmus *strepera*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 366., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 346.

618. Spatula *clypeata*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 360., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 327.

S. *rhynchotis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 12.

Add: S. *platalea* (Vieill.) Azara, No. 431.

Malacorhynchus *membranaceus*. Add: Malacorhynchus jodotis *Less.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 13.

620. Branta *rufina*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 369.

621. Fuligula *cristata*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 370.

F. *collaris*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 234.

F. *marila*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 371.

F. *marilöides*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 229.

F. *novæ zealandiæ*. Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 18.

F. *metopias*. Read: F. *pesosaca* (Vieill.)— Anas metopias, *Pœpp.* &c. And add: Anas albipennis *Licht.* Azara, No. 433.

Nyroca *ferina*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 367.

N. *americana*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 322.

N. *valisneria*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 301.

N. *leucophthalma*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 368.

N. *australis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 16.

Refer to N. *ferinoïdes* Bartl. Proc. Z. S. 1847. p. 48., a hybrid.

622. Clangula *glaucion*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 379.

C. *americana*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 342.

C. *islandica*. Add: Reinh. Grönland. Fauna, t. 3., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 380., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 403.

C. *histrionica*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 381.; Type of Phlyaconetta *Brandt* (1847).

C. *albeola*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 325.

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Harelda *glacialis*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 382., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 312.

623. Camptolaimus *labradorus*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 332.

Micropterus *cinereus*. Add: Anas pteneros before *Forst.*

624. Eniconetta *Stelleri*. Add: Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 136., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 372., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 417.

Somateria *mollissima*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 374., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 246.

S. *spectabilis*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl 375., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 276.

Refer to S. *Fischeri* Brandt, Nov. Av. Rossic. sp. p. 10. t. .; Type of Lampronetta *Brandt* (1847).

625. Oidemia *nigra*. Add: Gould. B. of Eur. pl. 378.

O. *americana*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 408.

O. *fusca*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 377., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 247.

O. *perspicillata*. Add: Jard. & Selby, Ill. Orn. pl. 135., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 376., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 317.

626. Thalassiornis *leuconotus*. Add: Anas brevipennis *Licht.*

627. Biziura *lobata*. For 68. read 406. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 18.

Erismatura *leucocephala*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 383.

E. *rubida*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 343.

E. *ferruginea*. Add: Anas cyanorhyncha *Licht.*

E. *maccao*. Add: Ill. Zool. S. Afr. pl. 108, 109.

E. *australis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 17.

E. *spinicauda*. Add: Nova Acta, xvi. Suppl. t. 22.

Refer to ?E. *ortygoïdes* Gosse, B. of Jam. p. 406., Ill. B. of Jam. pl. 113.

Nesonetta *aucklandica*. Erase Mergus australis, &c.; and add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 17.

628. Merganetta *armata*. Refer to M. chilensis *O Des Murs*, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 179., Iconogr. Ornith. t. 548.; M. columbiana *O' Des Murs*, Rev. Zool. 1845. p. 179., Icomogr. Ornith. t. 6.; M. leucogenys *Tschudi*, Fauna Per. t. 36.

629. Mergus *castor*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 384., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 331.

M. *serrator*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 385., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 401.

M. *cucullatus*. Add: Wils. Amer. Orn. pl. 69. f. 1., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 386., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 232. Separate Mergus fuscus, &c., into a species.

M. *brasiliensis*. Refer to Mergus octosetælus *Vieill.* N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xiv. p. 222., Encyc. Méth. pl. 236. f. 3. Refer to:

M. *fuscus* Lath. Licht. Cat. Dupl. Berl. Mus. sp. 901.

M. *orientalis* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 1.

M. *australis* Homb. & Jacq. Ann. des Sci. Nat. xv. p. 320., Voy. au Pole Sud, Ois. t. 31. f. 2.

Mergellus *albellus*. For 91. f. 9. read 71. f. 4.; and add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 387., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 347.

633. Podiceps *cornutus*. Add: Podiceps ambiguus *Less.*

P. *poliocephalus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 82.

P. *dominicus*. Add: Spix, Av. Bras. t. 101.

Refer to:

P. *longicollis* Pr. Bonap. Introd. Fauna Ital. p. .

? P. *albicollis* Less. Tr. d'Orn. p. 594.

P. *arcticus* Boie, Reise Norwegen, p. 97., Naum. Vög. Deut. IX. t. 245.

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634. Podica. Add as a species: P. *personata* G. R. Gray, Proc. Zool. S. 1848. p. . pl. .

641. Eudyptes *chrysocome*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. .

646. Pelecanoïdes *urinatrix*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 60.

647. Puffinus *major*. Refer to Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 445., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 283.

P. *assimilis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 59.

P. *chlororhynchus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 58.

P. *carnipes*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 57.

P. *anglorum*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 443., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 295.

P. *obscurus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 444, Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 299.

P. *æquinoctialis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 46. Erase Proc. atlantica *Gould*; and add: Proc. nigra *Forst.* Descr. p. 26.

Add as a species: P. *brevicaudus* Brandt, Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 56.

648. Thalassidroma *pelagica*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 447. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 311.

Th. *melitensis* is synonymous with P. *pelagica*.

Th. *oceanea*. Add: Audub. B. of Austr. pl. 270., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 65.; Type of Oceanites *Keys. & Bl.* (1840).

Th. *Leachii*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 447. f. 1., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 260.

Th. *fregetta*. Add after *Gould:* B. of Austr. pl. 65.

Th. *grallaria*. Add after *Gould:* B. of Austr. pl. 62.

Th. *nereis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 64.

Th. *marina*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 61.

Th. *Bulweri*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 448.

Procellaria *gigantea*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 45.; Procellaria ossifraga *Forst.* Icon. ined. 93. a.

P. *glacialis*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 446.

P. *glacialoïdes*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 48.

P. *melanopus*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 50.

P. *leucoptera*, synonymous with P. *Cookii*.

P. *desolata*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined. 43.

P. *hæsitata*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 47.

P. *Lessonii*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 49.

P. *antarctica*. Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Zool. pl. 33.

P. *fuliginosa*. Add: Proc. atlantica *Gould*, Forst. Icon. ined. 93. b.

P. *nivea*. Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Zool. pl. 34.

P. *Cookii*. Add: Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Zool. pl. 35.; Proc. leucoptera *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. 51.

P. *turtur*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 54.

P. *cærulea*. For Banks's read Forst. Add: Proc. similis *Forst.* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 52.

P. *capensis*. Add: Forst. Icon. ined. 96., Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 53.

Refer to P. *meridionalis* Lawr. Journ. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 475. pl. 15.; Proc. brevirostris *Lawr.*

649. Prion *vittata*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 55.; Proc. Forsteri *Lath.*; Proc. latirostris *Bonn.*

Add as a species: P. *ariel* Gould, Ann. Mag. of Nat. Hist. xiii. p. 366.

650. Diomedea *exulans*. Add: Diomedea albatrus *Forst.* Icon. ined. 99.

D. *melanophrys*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 43.

D. *cauta*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 40.

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D. *chlororhyncha*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 42.; bu probably D. profuga and D. chrysostoma, &c., belong to D *culminata*.

D. *culminata*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 41.

D. *fuliginosa*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 44.

D. *brachyura*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 39.

652. Stercorarius *catarrhactes*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 21.

654. Larus *glaucus*. Add: Don. Nat. Rep. pl. 68.

L. *leucopterus*. Add: L. *arcticus* to the next species.

L. *dominicanus*. Add: Larus littoreus *Forst.*

L. *pacificus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 19.

L. *novæ hollandiæ*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 20.

L. *pygmæus* is synonymous with L. *minutus*.

L. *ridibundus*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Fauna Ital. t.

L. *gelastes*. Add: Larus plumbiceps *Pr. Bonap.*

L. *modestus*. Add: Fauna Per. t. 35., Zool. Typ. pl.

L. *minutus*. Add: Pr. Bonap. Fauna Ital. t.

L. *nigrotis*. Add: Larus melanotis *Reich.* Syst. Av. Icon. Col. t. lxiv. f. 973, 974.

Refer to:

L *brachytarsus* Hollböll, Kroyer's Tidskr. iv. p. 361.

L. *giganteus* Temm. Neue Annal. 1812. p.

655. 2 Xema ——.—. Read: X. *furcata* Voy. de la Vénus, t. 10.

Rissa *tridactyla*. Add: Larus riga *Less.* Erase 253. Perhaps. Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 224. belongs to the next species.

656. Rhynchops *nigra*. Add: Azara, No. 408., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 262.

R. *albicollis* should have before it R. *flavirostris* Vieill. Gal. des Ois. t. 291. — Rhynchops albicollis *Swains.* &c.

R. *albirostris*. Erase R. flavirostris *Vieill.* Gal. des Ois. t. 291.

658. Sterna *caspia*. Add: Descr. de l'Egypt. Ois. t 9. f. 1.

S. *pelecanoïdes*. Add: Gould, B. of Amer. pl. 23.; Sterna poliocerca *Gould* is considered by Mr. Gould to be a distinct species, see B. of Austr. pl. 24.

S. *velox*. Add: Sterna rissa *Müll.*

S. *cayanensis*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 273.

659. S. *aurantia*, &c., are synonymous with S. *seena*.

S. *anglica*. Add: Descr. de l'Egypt, Ois. t. 9. f. 2.

S. *fuliginosa*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 32.; Sterna Gouldii *Reichenb.* To Sterna panayensis add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 33., perhaps this is a distinct species.

S. (cendre), &c. Remove to *Anoüs*.

S. *Torresii*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 25.

S *exilis* is synonymous with S. *acutirostris*.

S. *paradisea*. Erase Douglasi, and place *Mont.* after Dougallii.

S. *melanauchen*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 28.

S. *superciliaris* is synonymous with S. *argentea*.

S. *maculata* is synonymous with S. *argentea*. Hartl.

S. *chloropoda* is synonymous with Phætusa *magnirostris*. Hartl.

Add as species:

S. *strenua* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1846. p. , B. of Austr. pl. 22.

S. *acuflavida* Cabot, Proc. Bost. Soc. 1847. p. 257.

660. Hydrochelidon *hybrida*. Add: Sterna Delamottii *Vieill.*

H. *nigra*. Erase Pl. enl. 333.

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H. *fissipes*. For 924. read 333.

H. *melanogaster*. Pl. enl. read Pl. col.

H. *fluviatilis*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 31.

Phætusa *magnirostris*. Add: Sterna *chloripoda* Vieill. &c.

Gygis *candida*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 30.

661. Anoüs *stolida*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 34.

A. *inca*. Add: Type of Nænia *Boie* (1844).

A. *tereticollis*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 37., Voy. of Sulph. pl., Voy. de la Vénus, Ois. pl. 9.

Refer to:

A. *melanops* Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 36.

A. *leucocapillus* Gould, B. of Austr. pl.

A. *parvulus* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1845. p. 104.

663. Phaeton *rubricauda*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 73

666. Sula *bassana*. Add: Sula americana *Pr. Bonap.* Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 412., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 326.

S. *piscator*. Add. B of Austr. pl. 79.

S. *cyanops*. Add: Ellis, Icon. ined. 47.; Sula personata *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. 77. But separate into a species:

S. *serrator* Banks, Icon. ined. 30., Forst. Icon. ined. 107. — Sula australia *Gould*, B. of Austr. pl. 76.

S. *fusca*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 207., Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 78.

S. *parva*. Alter to S. *leucogastra* (Bodd.). — Pelecanus parvus *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 973.

S. *plotus*, &c., is synonymous with S. *fusca*.

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S. *variegata* is synonymous with S. *leucophæa*.

667. Graculus *urile*. Add: Zool. Sulph. Birds, pl.

Separate as:

G. *bicristatus* (Pall.) Zoogr. t. 75. f. 2. — Pelecanus perspicillatus *Pall.*

G. *carbo*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 407.

G. *Linnæi*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 408.

G. *cristatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 410.

G. *sulcirostris*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 67.

G. *brasiliensis*. Add: Azara, No. 423., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 252.

G. *africanus*. Add: Descr. de l'Egypte, Ois. t. 8. f. 2.

668. Add as distinct species:

G. *lugubris* Rüpp. Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 50.

G. *chalconotus* G. R. Gray, Voy. Ereb. and Terr. Birds, pl. 21. *; Carbo auritus *Less.* ?

Pelecanus *onocrotalus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 405.

P. *crispus*. Add: Gould, B. of Eur. pl. 406., Brandt, Icon. Av. Ross Aves, t. 6.

P. *conspicillatus*. Add: Gould, B. of Austr. pl. 74.

P. *minor*. Add: Syst. Uebers. Vög. Nord-Ost Afr. t. 49.

Refer to P. *phœospilus* Wagl. Isis, 1832. p. 1233.

669. Atagen *aquila*. Add: Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 271., Azara No. 422.

A. *ariel*. Add: B. of Austr. pl. 72.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPENDIX.

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4. Cathartes *aura*. Add: Cathartes ruficollis *Spix*, Av. Bras. 1. p. 2., Catesby, Carol. pl. 6.
(App. 1.) Circaetus *Isidori*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 1. (probably a Spizaetus.)

12. Buteo *erythronotus*. Add: Falco polysoma *Quoy & Gaim.*

17. Haliaetus *vocifer*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 8.

21. Tinnunculus *gracilis*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 25.

34. Athene *noctua*. Add: Strix persica *Vieill. Pucher.*

35. A. *Sonneratii*. Read: A. *superciliaris* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. vii. p. 33.—Strix Sonneratii *Temm.* Pl. col. 21. *Pucher.*
A. *Maugei*. Read: A. *fusca* (Vieill.) N. Dict. d'Hist. vii. p. 22.— Strix Maugei *Temm.* Pl. col. 46. *Pucher.*
A. *frontata* is synonymous with A. *connivens*.
Refer to A.———?—Strix melanotus *Pucher.* Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1849. p. 28.

37. Bubo *sultaneus* is synonymous with B. *lacteus*. Pucher.

38. Ephialtes *portoricensis*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 26.
E. *cristata*. Add: Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1848. pl. var.
Refer to:
E. *rutila* Pucher. Rev. et Mag. Zool. 1849. p. 29.
E. *sagittata* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 121.
E. *Watsonii* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 123.

39. Syrnium. Add as species:
S. *albogularis* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 124.
S. *virgatum* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 124.
S. *faciatum* (O Des Murs), Iconogr. Ornith. t. 37.

40. Otus *stygius* is a variety of Otus vulgaris; *Pucher.*

Nyctale. Add as a species:
N. *Harrisii* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 157.

Cypselus. Add as a species:
C. *subfurcatus* Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. xviii. p. .;
Cypselus affinis var. *Strickl.*

Acanthylis. Add as a species:
A. *leucopygialis* Blyth, Journ. A. S. Beng. xviii. p.

58. Hirundo. Add as a species:
H. *albigularis* Strickl. Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1849. pl.

62. Coracias *caudata*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 28.

71. Calurus *resplendens*. Dr. Hartlaub has informed me that this species was described, about 1801, by Pedro de la Llave in the "Registro trimestre," published at Mexico under the name of Pharomachrus *mocinno*.

83. (App. 5.) Galbalcyorhynchus *leucotis*. Add: Jacamaralcyonides leucotis *O Des Murs*, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 17.; Type

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of Galbalcyorhynchus *O Des Murs* (1845). He has since changed this name to Jacamaralcyonides.

86. (App. 5.) Merops *Lefebvrii*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 34.
M. *nubicoïdes*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 35.

96. Drepanis. Refer to:
D. *olivascens* Vieill. Ois. dor. t. (Prom.) 5.

103. Refer to, as belonging to the family Trochilidæ:
Trochilus *cephalus* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p. 269.
T. *Castelnauii* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Pucherani* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Josephinæ* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Devillei* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Phæton* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Amaryllis* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Eucharis* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Alice* Bourc. & Muls. Rev. Zool. 1848. p.
T. *Maria* Hill, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1849. p. 258., Gosse, Illustr. B. of Jam. pl. 22.

104. Phætornis. Add as a species:
P. ———?— Trochilus brasiliensis *Temm.* Pl. col. 120. f. 2. This is Phætornis eremita *Gould.*

119. Glyciphila. Refer to:
G.? *fusca* (Gmel.). Vieill. Ois. dor. t. 65.

136. Synallaxis. Refer to:
S. ———. — Sylviorthorhynchus maluroïdes *O Des Murs*, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 45.; Schizura maluroides *Cab.*; Type of Sylviorthorhynchus *O Des Murs* (1848); Schizura *Cab.* (1848) is synonymous.

137. (App. 6.) Diglossa *brunneiventris*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 43.

138. Anabates *erythrophthalmus*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 44.

140. Picolaptes. Refer to:
P. *albolineatus* (Lafr.) Rev. Zool. 1846. p. 208.

164. Drymoica *mentalis*. Add: Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1849. pl.
Refer to:
D. *erythroptera* Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1849. pl.
D.? *brachyura* (Vieill.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 125.—Phyllopneuste chloris *Boie.*
D.? *rufescens* (Vieill.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 135.—Sylvietta crombec *Lafr.*; Type of Sylvietta *Lafr.* (1839).

169. Cinclorhamphus? *sylvanus*. Add: Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1848. pl.

174. Sylvia. Add as a species:
S. *maculata* (Gmel.) Lath. Pl. enl. 654. f. 2.

177. Copsychus. Add as a species:
C. *pectoralis* (Steph.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 110.

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181. Nemura. Add as a species:
N. *cyanura* (Pall.) Fauna Jap. t. 21.

187. Accentor. Add as a species:
A. *rubidus* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 32.

192. Parus. Add the following species:
P. *minor* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 33.
P. *trivirgatus* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 34.
P. *varius* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 35.
P. *ferrugineus* Lundahl, Not. Sallsk. pro Fauna & Flora Fennica, 1848. t. 1. f. 1.
P. *lapponicus* v. Wright. — Parus sibiricus *Nils.* Not. Sallsk., &c., 1848. t. 1. f. 2.
P. *monachus*. — Sylvia atricapilla *Vieill.* Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 140.

196. Mniotilta. Add as a species:
M. ? *grisea* (Gmel.) Pl. enl. 714. f. 1.

198. Zosterops. Add as a species:
Z. *japonicus* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 22.

203. Motacilla *lugubris*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 25.

206. Anthus *pratensis*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 24.
A. *arboreus*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 23.

212. Formicivora. Add as a species: P. *rufigula* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 644. f. 2. — Turdus pectoralis *Gmel.*

213. Pitta *angolensis*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 46.

214. Refer to P. *nympha* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. Suppl. A.

218. Turdus *pallidus*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 27.

219. T. *sibiricus*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 31.
T. *cardis*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 29, 30.
T. *chrysolaus*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 28.
T. *Daulias*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 26.
Add as other species:
T. *guianensis* Linn. Pl. enl. 398. f. 1.
T. ? *cayanensis* Gmel. Pl. enl. 454.

220. Bessonornis. Add as a species:
B. *auraticollis* (Vieill.) Levaill. Ois. d'Afr. t. 119.

224. Cinclosoma. Add as a species:
C. *castaneothorax* Gould, Proc. Z. S. 1848. p. pl.

228. Timalia. Add as species:
T. *leucotis* Strickl. Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1848. pl.
T. *poliocephala* Temm. Pl. col. 523. f. 2.

229. Pomatorhinus *Horsfieldii*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 22.

236. Criniger. Refer to, as probably species of this genus:
C. ? *pyrrhopyga* (Less.) Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 167.—Type of Trichixos *Less.* (1839).
C. ? *phæocephalus* (Lafr.) Hartl.
C. ? ———. —. Setornis criniger *Less.* Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 167.; Type of Setornis *Less.* (1839).

249. Myiobius. Add as species:
M. *petechius* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 586. f. 2. — Muscicapa fusca *Bodd.*
M. *flammiceps* (Temm.) Pl col. 144. f. 3.

250 Pyrocephalus. Add as a species:
*P. *vadidus Cab. Not. Ornith. ii. p. 351.*

251. Elainia. Add as species:
E. cottæ Gosse, Ann. Nat. Hist. 1849. p. 257., Illustr. B. of Jam. pl. 45.
E. ? *ruficeps* (Swains.) Nat. Libr. x. Flyc. pl. 20.—Type of Lepturus *Swains.* (1837); with which Leptocercus (1845) and Hapalocercus (1847) *Cab.* are coequal.
E. *galeata* (Less.) Rev. Zool. 1839. p. 42.
E. ? *helviventris* (Cab.) Not. Ornith. ii. p. 35.

Euscarthmus. Add as species:
E. ? *elatus* (Lath.) Pl. enl. 708. f. 2., Spix, Av. Bras. t. viii[a]. f. 2. ?—Type of Tyrannulus *Vieill.* (1816).
E. ? *cristatus* (Cab.) Not. Ornith. i. p. 253. t. 5. f. 2.—Type of Colopterus *Cab.* (1847).
E. ? *pilaris* (Licht.) Not. Ornith. i. p. 253. t. 5. f. 4.

252. Tityra. Add as a species:
T. *surinama* (Linn.) Strickl. Jard. Contr. Ornith. 1848. pl.

259. Rhipidura *arrogans*. Type of Culicipeta *Swains.* 1843.

265. Setophaga. Add as species:
S. *ruficauda* (Swains.) Fauna Bor. Amer. p. 489.—Type of Dumecola *Swains.* (1831).
S. *nigra* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 391. f. 2. — Motacilla multicolor *Gmel.*

282. Pericrocotus. Add as species:
P. *igneus* Blyth, Journ. A. S. B. 1846. p. 309.
P. *aureopygia* Hay, Madr. Journ. No. 31. p. 158.

290. Lanius. Add as a species: L. *ferrugineus* Gmel. Voy. de l'Uranie, t. 17.—Type of Oxynotus *Swains.* (1831).

306. Garrulus *glandarius*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 43.

308. Psilorhinus. Add as a species:
P. *paradisiacus* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. Suppl. B.—Type of Biophorus *Temm. & Schl.*

314. Pica *cyanea*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 42.

315. Corvus *daurious*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 40, 41.

343. (App. 15.) Icterus *maculialatus*. Add: Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 16. f. 1.
I. *auricapillus*. Add: Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 16. f. 2.
I. *Giraudii*. Add: Journ. Acad. Philad. i. pl. 17.

346. Molothrus. Add as a species:
M. *ater* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 606. f. 1.

347. Agelaius. Add as a species:
A. *niger* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 534.

352. Sycobius. Refer to:
S. *scutatus* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 157.

353. Ploceus *lepidopterus*. Add: Type of Sporopipes *Cab.* (1847).
Add as species:
P. *fuscofulvus* (Bodd.) Pl. enl. 321. f. 2. — Emberiza borbonica *Gmel.*
P. ———. — Fringilla carolinensis *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 181. f. 2.
P. *Martinetii*.—Emberiza rubra *Gmel.* Pl. enl. 665. f. 1, 2.

356. Pyrenestes. Add as a species:
P. *coccineus* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 67.

358. Coccothraustes *vulgaris*. Add: Fauna Jap. t. 51.
Refer to C. *personatus* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 52.

360. Pipilo *personata*. Read: P. *nigrorufa* (D'Orb. & Lafr.) — Pipilo personata, &c.
P. *superciliosa*. Read: P. *lateralis* (Ill.) Erman, Reise Atlas, p. 10. — Pipilo superciliosa, &c.

362. *Pitylus*. Add as a species: P. *flavocinereus* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 67. - Loxia canadensis var. A. *Lath.*

364. Tanagra. Add as a species:
T. *nigro-aurita* Cass. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 85.

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376. Euspiza. Refer to:
E. *Gayi* (Eyd. & Gerv.) Mag. de Zool. 1834. Ois. t. 23.
E. *diuca* (Mol.) Kittl. Mém. Imp. Acad. Petersb. 1831. p. 192. t. xi., Mag. de Zool. 1836., Ois. t. 9.
E. *speculifera* (D'Orb.) Voy. dans l'Amér. Mér. Ois. t. 46. f. 1.

377. Emberiza *variabilis*. Add: Fauna, Jap. t. 56.
Refer to:
E. *cioïdes* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 59.
E. *sulphurea* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 60.

381. Pyrrhulauda. Refer to:
P. *simplex* (Temm.) Pl. col. 358.

384. Carpodacus. Add as a species:
C. *sanguinolentus* (Temm. & Schl.) Fauna Jap. t. 54.

385. Crithagra. Add as species:
C. *butyracea* (Linn.) Pl. enl. 341. f. 1., Edw. Birds, pl. 84.
C. *angolensis* (Gmel.) Edw. Birds, pl. 129.

386. Spermophila. Add as a species:
S. *gutturalis* (Less.) Tr. d'Orn. p. 450., Edw. Birds, pl. 362. f. 2.

387. Pyrrhula. Refer to:
P. *orientalis* Temm. & Schl. Fauna Jap. t. 53.

423. Psittacula. Refer to:
P. *incerta* (Shaw,) Nat. Misc. pl. 769. — Psittacus malaccensis *Swains.* Zool. Illustr. pl. 154., Bourj. St. Hil. t. 92.

429. Megalaima *lutea*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 21.

430. Capito *punctatus*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith, 20. It is the same as C. *peruvianus*.

436. Dryocopus *erythrops*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 27.

444. Melanerpes. Add as a species:
M. *L'Herminieri* (Less.) Tr. d'Ornith. p. 228., O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 38.

470. Columba. Add as species:
C. *solitaria* M'Call. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1847. p. 233.
C. *plumbea* (Gosse), Illustr. B. of Jam. pl. 85.

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498. Gallophasis *purpureus*. Add: Type of Acomus *Reichenb.* (1848).

499. Gallus *Lafayettii*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 18.
Refer to G. *Temminckii* G. R. Gray, Proc. Z. S. 1849. p. .

514. Ortyx *leucopogon*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 36.
Refer to O. *thoracicus* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1847. t. 77.

533. Eupodotis *ruficrista*. Add: Type of Lophotis *Reichenb.* (1848).
E. *Vigorsii*. Add: Type of Trachelotis *Reichenb.* (1848).
E. *melanogaster*. Add: Type of Lissotis *Reichenb.* (1848).
E. *aurita*. Reichenbach has proposed the generic name of Comatotis (1848) for this species, but it is synonymous with Sypheotides of M. Lesson (1839).

538. Glareola. Add as a species:
G. *nuchalis* G. R. Gray, Proc. Z. S. 1849. p. .

545. Phegornis *Mitchellii*. Add: Leptoscelis Mitchellii *O Des Murs*, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 41.

555. Ardea *melanocephala*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 30.
A. *egretta*. Add: Ardea galatea *Mol.*?

566. Geronticus. Add as a species:
G. *erythrorhynchus* (Gould), Proc. Z. S. 1837. p. 127.

589. Parra *cordifera*. Add: O Des Murs, Iconogr. Ornith. t. 42.

659. Sterna *argentata*. Separate into a species:
? S. *frenata* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 128.— Sterna argentata *Nutt.* Man. Orn. ii. p. 280. (non Pr. Max.); S. minuta *Wils.* Amer. Orn. pl. 60. f. 2., Audub. B. of Amer. pl. 319.
Refer to:
S. *regia* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 128.—Sterna cayana *Audub.* B. of Amer. pl. 273.
S. *elegans* Gamb. Proc. Acad. Philad. 1848. p. 129.

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61. (App. 4.) Brachypteracias *collaris*, &c., to be erased.
164. (App. 8.) D. *strigatus*, &c., read Calamanthus *sagittus*, &c.
211. (App. 9.) Formicivora *leucophrys*, &c., read: Add as species: F. *leucophrys*, &c.
212. (App. 9.) F. *leucophrys*, &c.. read: Formicivora *leucophrys*, &c.
251. (App. 11.) E. *pectoralis*, &c., read: Euscarthmus *pectoralis*, &c.

THE

GENERIC AND SPECIFIC NAMES EMPLOYED IN THIS PUBLICATION

REFERRED TO

THE FIGURES OF THE FOLLOWING ORNITHOLOGICAL WORKS.

Planches enluminées d'Histoire Naturelle, par Martinet.

Pl. 1. Gallus Bankiva domesticus.
2. Turdus merula.
3. f. 1. Parus major.
2. Parus cæruleus.
3. Parus palustris.
4. f. 1. 2. Fringilla carduelis
5. f. 1. Icterus xanthornis.
2. Xanthornis dominicensis.
6. f. 1. Passer domesticus.
2. Ploceus oryx.
7. f. 1. Calliste tatao.
2. Lanio cristatus.
8. f. 1. Vidua regia.
2. Vidua principalis.
9. f. 1. Artamus leucorhynchus.
2. Enneoctonus rufus.
10. Otis tetrax.
11. Ptilonopus madagascariensis.
12. Ara aracanga.
13. Chrysotis ochrocephalus.
14. Cacatua sulphurea.
25. Otis tetrax.
26. Oriolus galbula.
27. Perdix cinerea.
28. f. 1. Motacilla boarula.
2. Motacilla capensis.
29. Otus vulgaris.
30. f. 1. Emberiza citrinella.
2. Emberiza cia.
31. f. 1. Enneoctonus rufus.
2. Enneoctonus collurio.
32. f. 1. Lanius minor.
2. Artamus viridis.
33. f. 1. Calliste tricolor.
2. Calliste festiva.
34. f. 1. Pipra erythrocephala.
2. Pipra leucocilla.
3. Pipra aureola.
35. Coracopsis muscarina.
36. Ara ararauna.
37. Cardinalis virginianus.
38. Cancroma cochlearia.
39. Rupicola crocea.
49. Gallus Bankiva domesticus.
50. Nucifraga caryocatactes.
51. Turdus iliacus.
52. Upupa epops.
53. Tadorna vulpanser.
54. f. 1. Fringilla cœlebs.
2. Fringilla montifringilla.
55. f. 1. Passer domesticus.
2. Spiza larvata.
56. Laniarius barbarus.
57. Merops philippinus.
58. f. 1. Mniotilta carolinensis.
2. Mniotilta æstiva.
3. Mniotilta aurantia.
59. Procellaria glacialis.
60. Psittacula pullaria.
61. Trichoglossus cyanogrammus.
62. Ceryle rudis.
63. Phœnicopterus antiquorum.

Pl. 73. 74. Tetrao urogallus.
75. Sturnus vulgaris.
76. Corvus cornix.
77. Alcedo ispida.
78. Pauxi galeata.
79. Oriolus melanocephalus.
80. 81. Ibis rubra.
82. Ramphastos toco.
83. f. 1. Nectarinia famosa.
2. Cæreba cyanea.
84. Lorius domicella.
85. Conurus smaragdinus.
86. Crax globicera.
87. Pelecanus onocrotalus.
88. Coracias caudata.
89. Pitta brevicauda.
97. Meleagris gallopavo.
98. Gallus lanatus.
99. 100. Coccothraustes vulgaris.
101. f. 1. Ploceus capensis.
2. Amadina prasina.
102. f. 1. Crotophaga major.
2. Crotophaga ani.
103. Spiza cucullata.
104. Bonasa umbellus.
105. 106. Petrocles alchata.
107. Plotus congensis.
108. Numida meleagris.
109. f. 1. Amadina leucocephala.
2. Amadina maia.
3. Estrelda granatina.
110. Columba livia var.
111. Treron australis.
112. Haliaetus albicilla.
113. Sturnella militaris.
114. f. 1. Euphonia chlorotica.
2. Euphonia violacea.
3. Euphonia cayana.
115. f. 1. Estrelda benghala.
2. 3. Estrelda amandava.
116. Tanysiptera Dea.
117. Melanerpes erythrocephalus.
118. Goura coronata.
119. Lorius domicella.
120. Chrysotis ochrocephalus.
121. 122. Phasianus colchicus.
123. 124. Gallophasis nycthemerus.
125. Crax rubra.
126. f. 1. Ortyx cristatus.
2. Coturnix chinensis.
127. f. 1. Ramphopis brasilia.
2. Calliste tatao.
128. f. 1. f. 2. Ramphopis jacapa.
129. Lagopus mutus.
130. Pterocles senegalus.

Pl. 131. 132. Tetrao canadensis.
133. f. 1. Calliste punctata.
2. Calliste gyrola.
134. f. 1. Ploceus franciscanus.
2. Ploceus ruber.
135. f. 1. Strobilophaga enucleator.
2. Ploceus philippinus.
136. Perdix cinerea var.
137. Francolinus bicalcaratus.
138. Treron vernans.
139. f. 1. Amadina punctularia.
2. Amadina molucca.
3. Amadina malacca.
140. Œna capensis.
141. Peristera montana.
142. Ptilonopus viridis.
143. Eos indicus.
144. Conurus cyanopterus.
145. f. 1. 2. Pyrrhula rubicilla.
146 Ortalida katraca.
147. 148. Francolinus vulgaris.
149. Ortyx virginianus.
150. Caccabis rufa.
151. f. 1. 2. Fringilla cannabina.
152. f. Amadina oryzivora.
2. Pitylus canadensis.
153. f. 1. Amadina striata.
2. Guiraca ludoviciana.
154. Pitylus grossus.
155. f. 1. Calliste albiventris.
2. Tanagra gularis.
156. f. 1. Pyranga rubra.
2. Arremon palmarum.
157. f. 1. Estrelda senegala.
2. Estrelda astrild.
3. Fringilla sinica.
158. f. 1. Zonotrichia? ludovicia.
2. Fringillaria capensis.
159. f. 1. 2. Spiza ciris.
160. Peristera afra.
161. Turtur risorius.
162. Peristera cuprea.
163. Treron aromatica.
164. Carpophaga ænea.
165. Platalea ajaja.
166. Pteroglossus Aracari.
167. Conurus pavua.
168. Lorius tricolor.
169. Psophia crepitans.
170. Coturnix communis.
171. Turnix nigricollis.
172. 173. Tetrao tetrix.
174. Starnænas cyanocephala.
175. Ectopistes marginatus
176. Ectopistes migratorius.
177. Chalcophaps chrysochlora.
178. f. 1. Tanagra episcopus.

Pl. 178. f. 2. Tanagra episcopus?
179. f. 1. Calliste brasiliensis.
2. Tachyphonus leucopterus.
180. Francolinus rubricollis.
181. f. 1. Tachyphonus rubescens.
2. Ploceus—? Fringilla carolinensis.
182. Turdus torquatus.
183. f. 1. Vidua macrocerca.
2. Ploceus sanguinirostris.
184. Cacicus persicus.
185. f. 1. Thamnobia fulicata.
2. Saxicola violacea.
186. Cotinga cærulea.
187. Cathartes aura.
188. Cotinga cincta.
189. Dicrurus forficatus.
190. f. 1. Conurus tuipara.
2. Psittacula galgulus.
191. Cacatua philippinarum.
192. Palæornis cyanocephalus.
193. Caprimulgus europæus.
194. f. 1. 2. Vidua paradisea.
195. Trogon lepturus.
196. Picus major.
197. Fulica atra.
198. Numenius madagascariensis.
199. Juida morio.
200. Gracula calva.
201. f. 1. Spermophila? noctis.
2. Calliste cayana.
202. f. 1. Crithagra canaria.
2. Fringilla tristis.
203. f. 1. Estrelda speciosa.
2. Spiza cyanea.
204. f. 1. Spermophila nigroaurantia.
2. Spermophila Daubentoni.
205. Saltator magnus.
206. f. 1. Capito erythrocephalus.
2. Capito nævius.
207. Mergus serrátus.
208. 209. Somateria mollissima.
210. Falco gyrfalco.
211. Piaya cayana.
212. Scaphorhynchus pitangua.
213. Columba speciosa.
214. Ptilonopus melanocephalus.
215. Palæornis torquatus.
216. Lorius garrulus.
217. f. 1. 2. Thaumalea picta.
218. Loxia curvirostra.
219. Acridotheres tristis.
220. Juida ænea.
221. Juida erythrogaster.
222. Attagis malouinus.
223. f. 1. Ploceus sanguirostris.
2. Zonotrichia monticola.
224. f. 1. Amadina melanictera.
2. Amadina melanoleuca.
3. Tiaris jacarina.
225. Fringilla petronia.
226. Chibia hottentottus??
227. f. 1. Mellisuga cristata.
2. Mellisuga moschita.
3. Hylocharis ourissa.
228. Vanga curvirostris.
229. Cotinga mayana.
230. f. 1. Passer arcuatus.
2. Estrelda ——? No. 2.
3. Estrelda melanura.
231. Caccabis græca.
232. Halcyon gularis.
233. Emberiza miliaris.
234. f. 1. 2. Tchitrea paradisea.
235. f. 1. 2. Saxicola caprata.
236. f. 1. Leistes viridis.
2. Leistes americanus.
237. Diomedea exulans.
238. Galbula viridis.
239. Palæornis Alexandri.
240. Platycercus amboinensis.
241. Scops virgo.

Pl. 242. Vanellus cristatus.
243. f. 1. Chamæpelia passerina.
2. Chamæpelia minuta.
244. Turtur risorius.
245. Otis tarda.
246. f. 1. 2. Nectarinia affinis?
3. Nectarinia chalybea.
247. f. 1. Emberiza hortulana.
2. Emberiza schœniclus.
248. f. 1. Tchitrea holosericea, or viridescens.
2. Tchitrea mutata.
249. Saurophagus flavus.
250. Turdus cyanus.
251. Pastor roseus.
252. Merops badius.
253. Larus argentatus.
254. Paradisea apoda.
255. Coracia gracula.
256. Sturnella ludoviciana.
257. Pitta velata.
258. Pitta brachyura.
259. Merops superciliosus.
260. Buceros erythrocephalus.
261. Ampelis garrulus.
262. Ramphastos erythrorhynchus.
263. Cacatua cristata.
264. Palæornis bengalensis.
265. Balerica regulorum.
266. Larus marinus.
267. f. 1. Passer montanus.
2. Fringilla chloris.
268. Gracula religiosa.
269. Ramphastos dicolorus.
270. Rhynchea capensis.
271. Galbula paradisea.
272. Telophorus zeylonus.
273. f. 1. Vireo? virens.
2. Campephaga orientalis.
274. f. 1. Eudynamys orientalis.
2. Oxylophus coromandus.
275. Fratercula arctica.
276. f. 1. Trochilus minimus (?).
2. Topaza fimbriatus.
3. Polytmus melisugus.
4. Mellisuga rubinea.
277. Eudynamys orientalis.
278. Sula bassana.
279. Cotinga pompadora.
280. Sturnopastora cortra.
281. Centurus striatus.
282. f. 1. Colius capensis.
2. Colius macrourus.
283. Buceros hydrocorax.
284. Ceryle torquata.
285. Coracias indica.
286. Charadrius vociferus.
287. Tanygnathus gala.
288. Psittacus senegalus.
289. Muscivora regia.
290. f. 1. Calliste cayana.
2. Calliste mexicana.
291. f. 1. 2. Amadina nitens.
292. f. 1. 2. Fringilla —— ? No. 18.
293. Buphaga africana.
294. Eudynamys? honoratus.
295. f. 1. Centropus melanorhynchus.
2. Coua cærulea.
296. Saurophagus sulphuratus.
297. f. 1. Telophorus cucullatus.
2. Thamnophilus doliatus.
298. f. 1. Laniarius bicolor.
2. Artamus? rufus.
299. f. 1. 2. Laniarius madagascariensis.
300. Ptilomachus pugnax.
301. f. 1. Calliste punctata.
2. Tachyphonus cristata.
302. f. 1. Pipra manacus.
2. Pipra aureola.
303. f. 1. Pipra manacus.
2. Pipra pareola.
304. Tityra cayana.

Pl. 305. 306. Ptilomachus pugnax.
307. Ramphastos tucanus.
308. Colymbus septentrionalis.
309. f. 1. Amadina erythrocephala.
2. Ploceus oryx.
310. Hirundo senegalensis.
311. Psittacus erythacus.
312. Chrysotis ochrocephalus.
313. Casuarius emu.
314. Merops badius?
315. Ardea comata.
316. Columba palumbus.
317. Pycnonotus nigricans.
318. Melittophagus erythropterus.
319. f. 1. Spermophila lineola.
2. Spermophila fusciventris.
320. Dendrobates goertans.
321. f. 1. Fringilla brasiliensis.
2. Ploceus fuscofulvus.
322. Parra jacana.
323. Ardea minuta.
324. f. 1. Pipra gutturalis.
2. Pipra serena.
325. Nyctibius grandis.
326. Coracias caudata.
327. Corvus scapularis.
328. Cacicus viridis.
329. Macropygia macroura.
330. Capito mayanensis.
331. Megalaima philippensis.
332. Centropus senegalensis.
333. Hydrochelidon fissipes.
334. Halcyon cancrophaga.
335. 336. Psittacus leucocephalus.
337. Opisthocomus cristatus.
338. Penelope marail.
339. Turdus philippensis.
340. Cinclus melanocephalus.
341. f. 1. Crithagra butyracea.
2. Zonotrichia? dominicensis.
342. Berniela brenta.
343. Chrysomus icterocephalus.
344. Cacicus cristatus.
345. f. 1. Picus leucomelas.
2. Dendrobates senegalensis.
346. Berniela canadensis.
347. Anser cygnoides.
348. Ardea comata.
349. Ardea cærulea.
350. Ardea leucogaster.
351. f. 1. 2. Rutícilla phœnicurus.
352. Aramides cayennensis.
353. Recurvirostra avocetta.
354. Juida erythroptera.
355. Pitta cyanura.
356. f. 1. Alcedo cæruleocephala.
2. Halcyon erythrogaster.
357. Rhynchops nigra.
358. Laniarius erythrogaster.
359. Conurus virescens.
360. Chrysotis havanensis.
361. f. 1. Erythacus rubecula.
2. Cyanecula suecica.
362. Chettusia senegalla.
363. f. 1. Alauda arvensis.
2. Melanocorypha calandra.
364. f. 1. 2. Fringilla? ictera.
365 366. Tringa canutus.
367. Alca impennis.
368. Corethrura cayennensis.
369. Phaeton candidus.
370. Momotus brasiliensis.
371. Gecinus viridis.
372. f. 1. 2. Tichodroma muraria.
373. Cyanecorax cayanus.
374. Artamus leucocephalus.
375. 376. Hyphantornis textor.
377. Tityra cayana.

Pl. 378. Phœnicircus carnifex.
379. Chenalopex ægyptiacus.
380. Spermophila fiabellum.
381. Querula cruenta.
382. Spheniscus demersus.
383. Ara severa.
384. Psittacus menstruus.
385. Bubo virginianus.
386. f. 1. Fringilla mexicana.
2. Passer pileatus.
387. Rissa tridactyla.
388. f. 1. 2. Dolichonyx oryzivora.
389. Tantalus ibis.
390. Cuculus solitarius.
391. f. 1. Euscarthmus ? galeatus.
2. Setophaga nigra.
392. Donacobius atricapillus.
393. f. 1. Spermophila grisea.
2. Ploceus bengalensis.
3. Spermophila ? collaria.
394. Turtur auritus.
395. Bucco collaris.
396. f. 1. 2. Sialis Wilsoni.
397. Tyrannus americanus.
398. f. 1. Turdus guianensis.
2. Enicocichla aurocapilla.
399. Ciconia nigra.
400. Podiceps cristatus.
401. Tinnunculus alaudarius.
402. Agelaius phœniceus.
403. Pterocyanea discors.
404. f. 1. Podiceps major.
2. Podiceps cornutus.
405. Platalea leucorodia.
406. Turdus musicus.
407. Conurus pavua.
408. Psittacus violaceus.
409. 410. Aquila chrysaetos.
411. Haliaetus leucocephalus.
412. Accipiter nisus.
413. Circaetus gallicus.
414. Pandion haliaetus.
415. Haliaetus albicilla.
416. Haliastur indus.
417. Ibycter americanus.
418. Astur palumbarius.
419. Buteo vulgaris.
420. Pernis apivorus.
421. Falco peregrinus.
422. Milvus regalis.
423. Astur palumbarius.
424. Circus æruginosus.
425. Vultur monachus.
426. Gyps fulvus.
427. Neophron percnopterus.
428. Sarcoramphus papa.
429. Neophron percnopterus.
430. Falco peregrinus.
431. Tinnunculus vespertinus.
432. Hypotriorchis subbuteo.
433. 434. Pavo cristatus.
435. Bubo maximus.
436. Ephialtes scops.
437. Syrnium aluco.
438. Otus brachyotus.
439. Athene noctua.
440. Strix flammea.
441. Syrnium aluco.
442. Athene cayanensis. (Strix.)
443. Circus cyaneus.
444. Tinnunculus sparverius.
445. Lanius major.
446. Falco gyrfalco.
447. Hypotriorchis Æsalon.
448. f. 1. 2. Agelaius phœniceus.
449. 450. Mergellus albellus.
451. Palamedea cristata.
452. Trogon curucui.
453. f. 1. Tityra rufescens.
2. Myiobius audax.

Pl. 454. Turdus ? cayanensis.
455. f. 1. Psittacula passerina.
2. Coriphilus notatus.
456. f. 1. Conurus tui.
2. Conurus tuipara.
457. Struthio camelus.
458. Nyctea nivea.
459. Circus cyaneus.
460. Circus æruginosus.
461. Astur palumbarius.
462. Falco gyrfalco.
463. Surnia ulula.
464. Astur magnirostris.
465. Tinnunculus sparverius.
466. Columba œnas.
467. Accipiter nisus.
468. Hypotriorchis æsalon.
469. 470. Falco peregrinus.
471. Tinnunculus alaudarius.
472. Milvus niger.
473. Cymindis cayanensis.
474. 475. Bonasa sylvestris.
476. Tinamus major.
477. f. 1. Lanius collaris.
2. Telephorus senegalus.
478. Falco frontalis.
479. f. 1. Telephorus erythropterus.
2. Thamnophilus canadensis.
480. Circus cyaneus.
481. Garrulus glandarius.
482. Cacicus hæmorrhous.
483. Corvus corone.
484. Corvus frugilegus.
485. f. 1. Fringilla cannabina.
2. Fringilla linaria.
3. Fringilla spinus.
486. Coracias garrula.
487. Peristera dominicensis.
488. Pica caudata.
489. Turdus viscivorus.
490. Turdus pilaris.
491. Calœnas nicobarica.
492. 493. Polyplectron bicalcaratum.
494. Lagopus mutus.
495. Corvus corax.
496. Paradisea regia.
497. f. 1. Plectrophanes nivalis.
2. Emberiza schœniclus.
498. Cacatua moluccensis.
499. Conurus carolinensis.
500. Coracopsis nigra.
501. Eurystomus madagascariensis.
502. f. 1. Parus atricapillus.
2. Parus cristatus.
3. Parus caudatus.
503. f. 1. Alauda cristata.
2. Alauda arborea.
504. f. 1. Alauda senegalensis.
2. Anthus capensis.
505. Chelidoptera tenebrosa.
506. f. 1. Yphantes baltimore.
2. Xanthornus varius.
507. Heterornis cristatella.
508. Pycnonotus jocosus ?
509. Celeus citrinus.
510. Columba livia.
511. f. 1. Emberiza cia.
2. Plectrophanes nivalis.
512. Monasa atra.
513. Calamodyta arundinacea.
514. Eclectus polychloris.
515. Cotinga —— No. 13.
516. Turdus torquatus.
517. Palæornis pondicerianus.
518. Lorius cardinalis.
519. Eos rubra.
520. f. 1. Psittacula melanoptera.
2. Psittacula indica.
521. Gymnocephalus calvus.
522. Corvus spermolegus.
523. Corvus monedula.
524. Celeus cinnamomeus.
525. Conurus luteus.

Pl. 526. Psittacus ? accipitrinus.
527. Psittacus melanocephalus.
528. Conurus pertinax.
529. Cyanocorax cristatus.
530. Perisoreus canadensis.
531. Pyrrhocorax alpinus.
532. Icterus vulgaris.
533. Icterus mexicanus.
534. Agelaius niger.
535. f. 1. Xanthornus bonasa.
2. Xanthornus cayanensis.
536. Leistes americanus.
537. Tyrannus matutinus.
538. Ptilostomus senegalensis.
539. f. 1. Arremon palmarum.
2. Phyllornis ? jala. (Pitta ?)
540. Juida aurata.
541. Campephaga cana.
542. f. 1. Cypselus apus.
2. Chelidon urbica.
543. f. 1. Hirundo rustica.
2. Cotyle riparia.
544. f. 1. Acanthylis acuta.
2. Hirundo virescens.
545. f. 1. Progne dominicensis.
2. Progne chalybea.
546. f. 1. Hirundo maculata.
2. Hirundo albiventer.
547. Chrysotis amazonicus.
548. 549. Psittacus leucocephalus.
550. 551. Palæornis torquatus.
552. Eos ornata.
553. Picoides hirsutus *Wagl.*
554. f. 1. 2. Saxicola œnanthe.
555. Turdus merula.
556. f. 1. Turdus migratorius.
2. Turdus brunneus.
557. f. 1. Saxaglossa madagascariensis.
2. Turdus urovang.
558. f. 1. Mimus dominicus.
2. Vireo ? —— No. 9.
559. Xanthornus jugularis.
560. f. 1. Mimus plumbeus.
2. Formicivora cinnamomea.
561. Juida nitens.
562. Turdus saxatilis.
563. f. 1. Pycnonotus cafer.
2. Phyllastrephus lugubris.
564. f. 1. Turdus indicus.
2. Turdus manilla.
565. f. 1. Muscicapa grisola.
2. 3. Muscicapa atricapilla.
566. f. 1. 2. Setophaga ruticilla.
3. Fluvicola pica.
567. f. 1. 2. Platysteira senegalensis.
3. Platysteira melanoptera.
568. f. 1. Myiobius martinicus.
2. Myiobius petechia.
569. f. 1. Myiobius crinitus.
2. Myiobius cayanensis.
570. Oriolus chinensis.
571. f. 1. Myiobius ferox.
2. Milvulus tyrannus.
572. f. 1. Platysteira capensis.
f. 2. Platysteira torquata.
5. Muscicapa rufiventris.
573. f. 1. Tchitrea borbonica.
2. Tchitrea cristata.
574. f. 1. Myiobius fuscus.
2. Myiobius olivus.
3. Myiobius nævius.
575. f. 1. Nectarinia olivacea ?
2. 3. Nectarinia angladiana.
576. f. 1. Nectarinia zeylonica ?
2. Nectarinia mahrattensis ?
3. Nectarinia jugularis ?
4. Nectarinia pectoralis ?
577. Pteroglossus piperivorus.
578. f. 1. Dacnis atricapillus.

Pl. 578. f. 2. Dacnis atricapillus.
3. Cæreba gutturalis.
579. f. 1. Sylvia orphea.
2. Sylvia hortensis.
3. Sylvia cinerea.
580. f. 1. 2. Sylvia atricapilla.
3. Sylvia curruca?
581. f. 1. Sylvia cinerea.
2. Sylvia hippolais.
3. Calamodyta locustella.
582. f. 1. Sylvia senegalensis.
2. Drymoica undata.
3. Sylvia flavescens.
583. f. 1. Pratincola fervida.
2. Pratincola leucorhoa.
584. f. 1. Sylvia fuscata.
2. 3. Sylvia subflava.
585. f. 1. 2. Todus viridis.
3. Todirostrum cinereum?
586. Eudynamys orientalis.
587. 588. Leptostomus afer.
589. Coua cristata.
590. Halcyon capensis.
591. f. 1. 2. Ceryle americana.
592. f. 1. 2. Ceryle viridirufa.
593. Ceryle alcyon.
594. Halcyon senegalensis.
595. Picus major.
596. Dryocopus martius.
597. Centurus radiolatus.
598. f. 1. 2. Picus minor.
599. f. 1. Topaza pella.
2. Polytmus furcatus.
600. f. 1. Polytmus thaumatias.
2. Topaza violacea.
3. Phætornis superciliosus.
4. Polytmus leucurus.
601. Turacus Persa.
602. Laimodon dubius.
603. Dicrurus balicassius.
604. Garrulax perspicillatus.
605. Dendrocolaptes pica.
606. f. 1. Molothrus ater.
2. Icterus olivaceus.
607. f. 1. Xanthornus varius.
2. Xanthornus flavus.
608. Perisoreus infaustus.
609. Gymnoderus fœtidus.
610. f. 1. 2. 3. Cyanecula suecica.
611. Picus medius.
612. Campephilus rubricollis.
613. Chrysoptilus punctigula.
614. Centurus striatus.
615. f. 1. Accentor modularis.
2. Luscinia philomela.
616. Saltator cayanensis.
617. Pastor sinensis.
618. f. 1. 2. Paroides biarmicus.
3. Paroides pendulinus.
619. Eurystomus orientalis.
620. Cissa sinensis.
621. Dendrocolaptes cayanensis.
622. Psilorhinus sinensis.
663. f. 1. Sitta europæa.
2. Sitta canadensis.
624. Cotinga cayana.
625. Cyanocorax Yncas.
626. Coracias caudata.
627. f. 1. Copsychus saularis.
2. Pastor dominicanus.
628. Cracticus cassicus.
629. Campephaga striata.
630. Campephaga pœnensis.
631. Paradisea speciosa.
632. Paradisea atra.
633. Paradisea sexpennis.

Pl. 634. Phonygama viridis.
635. Chera progne.
636. Turdus manilla.
637. Promerops cafer.
638. 639. Epimachus speciosus.
640. f. 1. Mellisuga moschita.
2. Topaza mellivora.
3. Mellisuga ornata.
641. Ara tricolor.
642. Palæornis Alexandri.
643. f. 1. Formicivora grisea.
2. Formicivora cirrhata.
3. Phyllornis cochinchinensis.
644. f. 1. Formicivora rufa.
2. Formicivora rufigula.
645. Mimus rufus.
646. Quiscalus purpureus var.
647. Vidua ardens.
648. f. 1. Juida leucogaster.
2. Juida mauritiana.
649. Merops nubicus.
650. f. 1. Melanocorypha tartarica.
2. Otocoris alpestris.
651. f. 1. Sylvia trochilus.
2. Troglodytes parvulus.
3. Regulus ignicapillus.
652. f. 1. 2. Motacilla alba.
653. f. 1. 2. Emberiza cirlus.
654. f. 1. Plectrophanes lapponicus (?)
2. Sylvia maculata. (?)
655. f. 1. Sylvia undata.
2. Calamodyta Cettii.
656. f. 1. Emberiza provincialis.
2. Emberiza lesbia.
657. Cuculus cupreus.
658. f. 1. Fringilla serinus.
2. Fringilla citrinella.
659. f. 1. Ploceus capensis.
2. Spermophila? collaris.
660. f. 1. Anthus pratensis.
2. Anthus arboreus.
661. f. 1. Anthus campestris.
2. Anthus spinoletta.
662. Alauda cristata.
663. Dacelo gigas.
664. f. 1. Fringillaria capensis.
2. Fringillaria erythroptera.
665. f. 1. 2. Ploceus Martinetii.
666. f. 1. Myiagra azurea.
2. Setophaga mitrata.
667. Campethera nubica.
668. f. 1. Muscicapa atricapilla.
2. Accentor alpinus.
669. f. 1. 2. Dacnis cayanus.
3. Tanagrella cyanomelas.
670. f. 1. Nectarinia pulchella.
2. Nectarinia violacea.
671. f. 1. Polytmus dominicus.
2. Polytmus mango.
672. f. 1. Mellisuga amethystina.
2. Polytmus largipennis.
3. Polytmus mellisugus.
673. Halcyon pileata.
674. f. 1. Motacilla alba.
2. Motacilla flava.
675. f. 1. Flavicola pica.
2. Pyrocephalus rubineus.
676. Tyrannus intrepidus.
677. Milvulus forficatus.
678. f. 1. Pratincola rubicola.
2. Pratincola rubetra.
679. Ceryle maxima.
680. f. 1. 2. 3. Polytmus margaritaceus. Polytmus mango.
681. f. 1. Certhia familiaris.
2. Zosterops chloronotus.
682. f. 1. Dacnis atricapillus.
2. Cæreba cyanea.
683. Eclectus ceylonensis.
684. Eos squamata.

Pl. 685. f. 1. Trichas æquinoctialis.
2. Mniotilta canadensis.
686. f. 1. Mniotilta superciliosa.
2. Anabates guianensis.
687. f. 1. Pipra cinerea.
2. Pipra pareola.
688. f. 1. Laimodon leucomelas.
2. Bucco tectus.
689. Bucco macrorhynchus.
690. Campephilus principalis.
691. Chrysocolaptes philippinarum.
692. Centurus carolinus.
693. Colaptes auratus.
694. f. 1. Celeus rufus.
2. Centurus hirundinaceus.
695. Brachypternus aurantius.
696. Chrysocolaptes goensis.
697. Upupa varia.
698. Yunx torquilla.
699. Cotinga pompadora.
700. f. 1. Formicarius torquatus.
2. Formicivora cantator.
701. f. 1. Formicivora coraya.
2. Formicivora attothorax.
702. Grallaria varia.
703. f. 1. Formicivora bambla.
2. Formicarius cayanensis.
704. f. 1. Culicivora leucogastra.
2. Mniotilta citrea.
705. f. 1. Sylvia? mauritiana.
2. Zosterops borbonica.
3. Sylvia? livida.
706. f. 1. Grallaria brevicauda.
2. Cyphorhinus musicus.
707. f. 1. Dasycephala? albifrons.
2. Dicæum papuense.
708. f. 1. Paroides pendulina.
2. Euscarthmus? elatus.
3. Parus cinctus.
709. f. 1. Mniotilta coronata.
2. Trichas marilandicus.
710. Molothrus bonariensis.
711. Tachyphonus leucopterus.
712. Certhilauda africana.
713. Tanygnathus macrorhynchus.
714. f. 1. Mniotilta grisea.
2. Tanagra atra.
715. Ceryle alcyon.
716. Ceryle rudis.
717. Dryocopus lineatus.
718. Dryocopus pileatus.
719. Chrysoptilus melanochloris.
720. f. 1. Nemosia nigricollis.
2. Nemosia pileata.
721. Serpentarius reptilivorus.
722. Progne purpurea.
723. f. 1. Cotyle cincta.
2. Hirundo cucullata.
724. f. 1. Hirundo erythrogaster.
2. Atticora fasciata.
725. f. 1. Cypselus ——— (No. 17.)
2. Cypselus cayanensis.
726. f. 1. Acanthylis spinicauda.
2. Acanthylis poliourus.
727. 728. Pteroglossus viridis.
729. Pteroglossus piperivorus.
730. f. 1. Troglodytes ludovicianus.
2. Troglodytes platensis.
731. f. 1. Mniotilta americana.
2. Mniotilta pennsylvanica.
732. Chordeiles acutipennis.
733. Caprimulgus guianensis.
734. Caprimulgus semitorquatus.
735. Chordeiles? rufus.
736 Trogon lepturus.
737. Trogon curucui.
738. f. 1. Anthus rufus.
2. Lessonia nigra.
739. Furnarius figulus.
740. Merops viridis.
741. Pyranga coccinea.
742. Arremon silens.
743. Trichoglossus multicolor.
744. Psittacus histrio.
745. Rupicola peruviana.

Pl. 746. f. 1. Bucco tamatia.
2. Megalaima parva.
747. Rupicola crocea.
748. f. 1. Picus mixtus.
2. Picus moluccensis.
749. Rallus aquaticus.
750. Ortygometra crex.
751. Ortygometra porzana.
752. f. 1. Eniocichla noveboracensis.
2. Drymoica maculosa.
753. Corethrura ecaudata?
754. Picus villosus.
755. Ardea cinerea.
756. f. 1. Alcedo cristata.
2. Ceryle superciliosa.
3.
757. Halcyon javana.
758. } Nycticorax griseus.
759. }
760. Caprimulgus cayanensis.
761. Fraterecula cirrhata.
762. Stercorarius cephus.
763. Botaurus undulatus.
764. Eudynamys maculatus.
765. Trogon viridis.
766. Phalaropus hyperboreus.
767. Conurus canicularis.
768. Conurus monachus.
769. Grus cinerea.
770. Nettapus auritus.
771. Eudynamys orientalis.
772. Saurothera dominicensis.
773. Corethrura fusca.
774. Rallus philippensis.
775. Aramides maculatus.
776. } Anas boschas.
777. }
778. f. 1. Alcedo madagascariensis.
2. Ceyx tridactyla.
779. Bucorvus abyssinicus.
780. } Buceros Panini.
781. }
782. Eurypyga Helias.
783. f. 1. Alcedo picta.
2. Halcyon chloris.
784. Chloronerpes icterocephalus.
785. Picus varius.
786. f. 1. Picumnus Buffoni.
2. Dendrobates griseocephalus.
787. Ardea cinerea.
788. Ardea purpurea.
789. Botaurus stellaris.
790. Tigrisoma tigrinum.
791. f. 1. Psittacula bavatica.
2. Psittacula cana.
792. Psittacus vittatus.
793. } Procnias nivea.
794. }
795. Cursorius gallicus.
796. Scopus umbretta.
797. Fulica cristata
798. } Clangula histrionica.
799. }
800. Hoplopterus coronatus.
801. Hoplopterus persicus.
802. Clangula glaucion.
803. Nyroca ferina.
804. Dendrocygna arborea.
805. } Aix galericulata.
806. }
807. Chettusia indica.
808. Dendrocygna viduata.
809, f. 1. Euphonia musica.
2. Lanio atricapillus.
810. Porphyrio madagascariensis.
811. Cuculus canorus.
812. Diplopterus nævius.
813. Coccyzus minor.
814. Cuculus merulinus.
815. Coua gigas.
816. Coccyzus americanus.
817. Mycteria americana.
818. Numenius arquatus.
819. Ibis falcinellus.
820 Gerontieus cayanensis.
821. Formicarius cayanensis.
822. f. 1. Conopophaga aurita.

Pl. 822. 2 Conopophaga aurita.
823. f. 1. Formicarius lineatus.
2. Conopophaga nævia.
824. Centropus philippensis.
825. Mareca Penelope.
826. Dendrocygna autumnalis.
827. Totanus calidris.
828. Tinamus variegatus.
829. Tinamus sovi.
830. f. 1. } Myiobius barbatus.
2. }
831. f. 1. Tityra eques.
2. Formicarius minutus.
832. Charadrius morinellus.
833. Hoplopterus cayanus.
834. Hoplopterus tectus.
835. Chettusia miles.
836. Vanellus cayanensis.
837. Conurus tiriacula.
838. Conurus aureus.
839. Chrysotis amazonicus.
840 Chrysotis festivus.
841. Geronticus cristatus.
842. Numenius phæopus.
843. Totanus ochropus.
844. Philomachus pugnax.
845. Totanus calidris.
846. Parra jacana.
847. Ortygometra flaviventer.
848. Aramus scolopaceus.
849. Rallus longirostris.
850. Tringoides hypoleuca.
851. Tringa subarquata.
852. Tringa variabilis.
853. } Squatarola helvetica.
854. }
855. Berniela leucopsis.
856. Cinclus interpres.
857. Cinclus melanocephalus.
858. } Ardea agami.
859. }
860. Tigrisoma brasiliensis.
861. Chrysotis farinosus.
862. Eclectus gramineus.
863. Celeus torquatus.
864. Ara makaruanna.
865. Grus torquata.
866. Ciconia alba.
867. Geronticus calvus.
868. Tantalus loculator.
869. Cancroma cochlearia.
870. Megalaima viridis
871. Megalaima virens.
872. Oxylophus serratus.
873. Buceros coronatus.
874. Limosa ægocephala.
875. Totanus fuscus.
876. Totanus stagnalis.
877. Gallinula chloropus.
878. Himantopus candidus
879. Gecinus viridis.
880. Hoplopterus malabaricus.
881. Rhynchæa chinensis.
882. Glareola pratincola.
883. Gallinago media.
884. Gallinago gallinula.
885. Scolopax rusticola.
886. Ardea alba.
887. Palæornis longicauda.
888. Palæornis bengalensis.
889. Grus americana.
890. Buceros nasutus.
891. Buceros Panini.
892. Cursorius coromandelicus.
893. Heliornis fulica.
894. Halcyon fusca.
895. Gallinago undulata.
896. Gallinula phœnicura.
897. Porphyrio parvus.
898. Botaurus pumilus.
899. Nycticorax violaceus.
900. Limosa lapponica.
901. Ardea candidissima.
902. Ardea rufa.
903. Uria troile.
904. Charadrius pluvialis.
905. Podiceps minor.

Pl. 906. Ciconia episcopus.
907. Nycticorax pileatus.
908. Ardea grisea.
909. Ardea virescens.
910. Ardea coromanda.
911. Ardea leucoptera.
912. Ardea virescens.
913. Cygnus olor.
914. Colymbus arcticus.
915. Ibis alba.
916. Limosa ægocephala.
917. Arctica alle.
918. Pluvianus ægyptius.
919. Œdienemus crepitans.
920. Charadrius hiaticula.
921. Charadrius curonicus.
922. Rhynchæa capensis.
923. Squatarola helvetica.
924. Hydrochelidon nigra.
925. Ardea egretta.
926. Ardea novæ guineæ.
927. Graculus carbo.
928. Branta rufina.
929. Hæmatopus ostralegus.
930. Querquedula javana.
931. Podiceps grisegena.
932. Anastomus oscitans.
933. Buceros scutatus.
934. Buceros rhinoceros.
935. } Mergus cucullatus.
936. }
937. Sarkidiornis regia.
938. Merops apiaster.
939. Nycticorax nævius.
940. Hydrobata cinclus.
941. Podiceps cristatus.
942. Podiceps cornutus.
943. Podilymbus carolinensis.
944. Podiceps cristatus.
945. Podiceps philippensis.
946. Pterocyanea circia.
947. Querquedula crecca.
948. Clangula albeola.
949. } Nettapus coromandelicus.
950. }
951. Mergus castor.
952. Colymbus glacialis.
953. Mergus merganser.
954. Dafila acuta.
955. Mareca americana.
956. Oidemia fusca.
957. Pelecanus fuscus.
958. Chaulelasmus strepera.
959. } Plotus anhinga.
960. }
961. Atagen aquila.
962. Puffinus major.
963. Diomedea brachyura.
964. Procellaria capensis.
965. Pelecanus philippensis.
966. Pterocyanea discors.
967. } Erismatura dominica.
968. }
969. } Larus ridibundus.
970. }
971. } Spatula clypeata.
972. }
973. Sula parva.
974. Graculus brasiliensis.
975. Aptenodytes Pennantii.
976. Gerontieus caudatus.
977. Larus canus.
978. Oidemia nigra.
979. Phæton rubricauda.
980. } Aix sponsa.
981. }
982. } Chenalopex africanus.
983. }
984. Eudyptes chrysocome?
985. Anser segetum.
986. Sula bassana.
987. Sterna hirundo.
988. Sterna cayanensis.
989. Cairina moschata.
990. Larus marinus.
991. Stercorarius cephus.
992. Colymbus septentrionalis.

Pl. 993. Thalassidroma grallaria?
994. Pagophila eburnea.
995. Oidemia perspicillata.
996. Sterna minuta.
997. Anous leucoceps.
998. Phæton æthereus.

Pl. 999. Harelda glacialis.
1000. Nyroca leucopthalmus.
1001. Fuligula cristata.
1002. Fuligula marila.
1003. Alca torda.

Pl. 1004. Alca torda.
1005. Spheniscus demersus.
1006. Bernicla magellanica.
1007. Fuligula cristata.
1008. Harelda glacialis.

Temminck et Meiffren Laugier, Nouveau Recueil de Planches coloriées des Oiseaux, &c.

Pl. 1. Gallopbasis Cuvieri.
2. Otogyps calvus.
3. Geranospiza gracilis.
4. Bubo lactea.
5. f. 1. 2. Tersa ventralis.
6. f. 1. Sylvia conspicillata.
2. Sylvia subalpina.
3. Drymoica cisticola.
7. Cultrides Geoffroyi.
8. Haliaetus Macei.
9. Buteo pœcilonotus.
10. Baza lophotes.
11. f. 1. Spermophila cinereola.
2. Spermophila falcirostris.
12. f. 1. Platyrhynchus olivaceus.
2. Platyrhynchus cancromus.
13. Vultur occipitalis.
14. Thrasaetus harpyia.
15. Prioniturus platurus.
16. Ephialtes leucotis.
17. f. 1. 2. Setophaga cæsia.
18. f. 1. 2. Mellisuga Delalandii.
3. Mellisuga cornuta.
19. Circaetus bacha.
20. Ketupa ceylonensis.
21. Athene Sonneratii.
22. Circus macropterus.
23. Turacus erythrolophus.
24. f. 1. Sylvia subalpina.
2. Sylvia Sarda.
3. Sylvia Bonellii.
25. Morphnus meridionalis.
26. Gyps fulvus.
27. Syrnium uralense.
28. Xiphorhynchus trochilirostris.
29. f. 1. Meliphaga maculata.
2. Meliphaga reticulata.
30. f. 1. 2. Niltava hyacinthina.
31. Cathartes californianus.
32. Aquila audax.
33. Aquila pennata.
34. Athene perlata.
35. f. 1. 2. Coturnix coromandelica.
36. f. 1. 2. Nemosia flavicollis.
3. Euphonia viridis.
37. Ibycter ater.
38. Harpagus bidentatus.
39. Athene pumila.
40. Pyroderus scutatus.
41. f. 1. Tringa Temminckii.
2. Tringa albescens.
42. f. 1. Calliste thoracica.
2. Calliste citrinella.
43. Accipiter chrocephalus.
44. Pernis cristatus.
45. Tinnunculus punctatus.
46. Athene Maugei.
47. f. 1. Charadrius melanops.
2. Charadrius ruficapillus.
48. f. 1. 2. Calliste vittata.
49. Pontoaetus leucogaster.
50. Otus maculosus.
51. Procnias variegata.
52. 53. Pterocles arenarius.

Pl. 54. f. 1. 2. Pipra strigillata.
3. Pipra rubrocapilla.
55. Morphnus urubitinga.
56. Buteo pterocles.
57. Bubo ascalaphus.
58. Cyanocorax pileatus.
59. f. 1. Chloronerpes aurulentus.
2. Picus Wagleri.
60. f. 1. Ortyxelos Meiffrenii.
2. Turnix pugnax.
61. Rostrhamus hamatus.
62. Otus crassirostris.
63. 64. Gubernatrix cristatella.
65. f. 1. Megalurus galactotes.
2. Megalurus palustris.
66. f. 1. Mellisuga Langsdorffi.
2. Mellisuga chalybea.
3. Calothorax enicurus.
67. Accipiter fuscus.
68. Athene brama.
69. Buceros sulcatus.
70. Irena puella.
71. Campephaga phœnicea.
72. f. 1. Sittasomus erythacus.
2. Xenops rutilans.
3. Sitta frontalis.
73. Spizaetus tyrannus.
74. Ketupa javanensis.
75. Ortyx Sonnini.
76. Timalia thoracica.
77. f. 1. 2. Falcunculus frontatus.
78 f. 1. 2. Pardalotus punctatus.
79. Spizætus atricapillus.
80. Ephialtes asio.
81. Cacatua rosea.
82. Perdix madagascariensis.
83. f. 1. Macropteryx Klecho.
2. Hirundo javanica.
84. f. 1. Arachnothera longirostris.
2. Arachnothera affinis.
85. Naucleraus Riocouri.
86. Astur magnirostris.
87. Astur nitidus.
88. Criniger barbatus.
89. f. 1. Megalaima armillaris.
2. Megalaima australis.
90. f. 1. f. 2. Hemicircus concretus.
91. Geranospiza gracilis.
92. Micrastur xanthothorax.
93. Accipiter cirrocephalus.
94. Bucco chacura.
95. Syrrhaptes paradoxus.
96. f. 1. 2. 3. Amadina prasina.
97. f. 1. 2. Hierax malayensis.
98. Athene castanoptera.
99. Ephialtes lempiji.
100. Macropygia amboinensis.
101. Anthus Richardii.
102. f. 1. Cuculus lucidus.
2. Cuculus chalcites.
103. 104. Cymindis uncinatus.
105. 106. Buteo melanops.
Ptilonopus roseicollis.

Pl. 107. Podager Nattererii.
108. f. 1. Nectarinia cingalensis.
2. 3. Dicæum rubescens.
109. Accipiter virgatus.
110. Accipiter soloensis.
111. Sturnus unicolor.
112. Meleagris ocellata.
113. Enicurus Leschenaultii.
114. f. 1. Emberizoides marginalis.
2. Emberizoides melanotis.
115. Cymindis uncinatus.
116. Micrastus brachypterus.
117. Aquila malayensis.
118. Phibalura flavirostris.
119. f. 1. 2. Tephrodornis hirundinacea.
120. f. 1. Phætornis brasiliensis.
2. Phætornis —— ? Suppl. App.
3. Grypus nævius.
121. Hypotriorchis femoralis.
122. Accipiter gabar.
123. Accipiter approximans.
124. Harpactes Reinwardtii.
125. Oxyramphus flammiceps.
126. f. 1. 2. Nectarinia malaccensis.
3. Nectarinia siparaja.
127. Spizaetus caligatus.
128. Hypotriorchis severus.
129. Accipiter soloensis.
130. 131. Eurylaimus javanicus.
132. f. 1. 2. Formicivora rufimarginata.
3. Formicivora ferruginea.
133. Sarcoramphus gryphus.
134. Spizaetus limnætus.
135. Haleyon melanoptera.
136. Microscelis ochrocephalus.
137. Pycnonotus dispar.
138. f. 1. 2. Nectarinia pectoralis.
3. Nectarinia insignis.
139. Buteo pterocles.
140. Accipiter gabar.
141. Micrastur brachypterus.
142. Ocyphaps lophotes.
143. Treron Capellei.
144. f. 1. Todirostrum diops.
2. Myiobius eximius.
3. Myiobius flammiceps.
145. Ephialtes atricapilla.
146. Athene cunicularia.
147. Pycnonotus melanocephalus.
148. Perdix javanica.
149. f. 1. 2. Calornis panayensis.
150. f. 1. Xenops genibarbis.
2. Xenops fuscus.
151. 152. Aquila heliaca.
153. Pauxi mitu.
154. Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus.
155. f. 1. 2. Alectrurus tricolor.
156. f. 1. 2. Pericrocotus miniatus.
157. 158. Caprimulgus furcifer.
159. Batrachostomus cornutus.
160. f. 1. Enicurus velatus.

Pl. 160. f. 2. Enicurus velatus.
161. f. 1. Hirundo fucata.
2. Cotyle jugularis.
162. Lopholaimus antarcticus.
163. Carpophaga magnifica.
164. Carpophaga lacernulata.
165. Carpophaga badia.
166. Columba plumbea.
167. f. 1. Todirostrum gulare.
2. Euscarthmus subcristatus.
3. Culicivora stenura.
168. Cyanocorax azureus.
169. Cyanocorax cyanopogon.
170. Myiophonus flavirostris.
171. Dryocopus galeatus.
172. f. 1. Pipra pileata.
2. Pipra chloris.
173. f. 1. Hylophilus thoracicus.
2. Hylophilus poicilotis.
174. Bubo orientalis.
175. } Hyphantornis aurifrons.
176. }
177. Saltator rubicus.
178. Bhringa remifer.
179. f. 1. } Formicarius strictothorax.
2. }
3. Formicarius mentalis.
180. Ictinia plumbea.
181. Harpactes oreskios.
182. Podager nacunda.
183. Charadrius pecuarius.
184. Charadrius collaris.
185. f. 1. Macronus capistratus.
2. Macronus melanothorax.
186. Carpophaga norfolciensis.
187. Geophaps scripta.
188. Turtur Dussumieri.
189. Columba leucotis.
190. Columba xanthonura.
191. Geopelia humeralis.
192. Milvago leucurus.
193. Cyanocorax cyanoleucus.
194. Myiophonus cyaneus.
195. Acanthylis collaris.
196. Tinamus obsoletus.
197. f. 1. Meiglyptes tristis.
2. Dendrobates minutus.
198. Harpagus diodon.
199. Athene ferruginea.
200. Phaleris camtschatica.
201. Laimodon nigrothorax.
202. Anous senex.
203. f. 1. Mellisuga melanoleuca.
2. Polytmus albicollis.
3. Polytmus serrirostris.
204. Cymindis cayanensis.
205. Accipiter pileatus.
206. Cereopsis novæ hollandiæ.
207. Psittacula pileata.
208. f. 1. } Tiaris ornatus.
2. }
209. f. 1. Hirundo minuta.
2. Hirundo melanoleuca.
210. Buceros cassidix.
211. Buceros exarhatus.
212. Pitta erythrogaster.
213. Francolinus ponticerianus.
214. f. 1. } Oriolus xanthonotus.
2. }
215. f. 1. Calliste tricolor.
2. Calliste festiva.
216. Calyptomena viridis.
217. Pitta gigas.
218. Pitta cyanoptera.
219. Chauna chavaria.
220. Megapodius Freycineti.
221. f. 1. Estrelda melanotis.
2. Amadina sanguinolenta.
3. Estrelda polyzona.
222. Neophron pileatus.
223. Haliaetus Macei.
224. Milvago leucurus.
225. Irena puella.
226. f. 1. } Niltava banyumas.
2. }
227. f. 1. Synallaxis rutilans.

Pl. 227. f. 2. Synallaxis ruficapilla.
S. Synallaxis cinerascens.
228. Harpagus bidentatus.
229. Bubo orientalis.
230. Syrnium seloputo.
231. Rostrhamus hamatus.
232. } Gallus Sonneratii.
233. }
234. Circaetus coronatus.
235. Geronticus cærulescens.
236. Anastomus lamelligerus.
237. Cariama cristata.
238. f. 1. Anabates macrourus.
2. Anabates amaurotis.
239. f. 1. Alcedo biru.
2. Alcedo meninting.
240. Treron oxyura.
241. Treron olax.
242. Columba picturata.
243. Stephanophorus cæruleus.
244. f. 1. Otocoris bilopha.
244. f. 2. Mirafra deserti.
245. f. 1. Sylvia Ruppellii.
2. Calamodyta melanopogon.
3. Sylvia sibilatrix.
246. Carpophaga perspicillata.
247. Carpophaga luctuosa.
248. Macropygia Reinwardtii.
249. } Campephaga javensis.
250. }
251. f. 1. Œdon galactodes.
2. } Sylvia subalpina.
3. }
252. Ptilonopus hyogaster.
253. Ptilonopus monachus.
254. Ptilonopus xanthogaster.
255. Cephalopterus ornatus.
256. f. 1. Tephrodornis virgatus.
2. Lanius nubicus.
257. f. 1. Saxicola stapazina.
2. Saxicola melanura.
3. Saxicola leucomela.
258. } Turtur humilis.
259. }
260. Peristera cinerea.
261. Eurylaimus ochromalus.
262. Dacelo cyanotis.
263. f. 1. } Pericrocotus flammeus.
2. }
264. Astur poliogaster.
265. Temnurus leucopterus.
266. Calornis metallica.
267. Calornis erythrophrys.
268. Macropteryx comatus.
269. f. 1. Pyrrhulauda grisea.
2. } Pyrrhulauda leucotis.
3. }
270. Cymindis cayanensis.
271. Nycticorax sibilatrix.
272. Halcyon diops.
273. Cracticus torquatus.
274. Cochoa azurea.
275. f. 1. Elania obsoleta.
2. Elania ventralis.
3. Elania virescens.
276. Pelecanus conspicillatus.
277. Halcyon pulchella.
278. Campephaga bicolor.
279. } Campephaga lobata.
280. }
281. f. 1. Climacterus leucophæus.
2. Climacterus scandens.
282. Spizaetus cristatellus.
283. Buceros hydrocorax.
284. Buceros buccinator.
285. Megalaima chrysopogon.
286. Alecturus guirayetapa.
287. f. 1. Leiothrix sinensis.
2. Parus atriceps.
288. Aquila Bonellii.
289. Athene scutellata.
290. Scythrops novæ hollandiæ.
291. Harpactes rutilus.
292. Œdicnemus maculosus.
293. f. 1. Mniotilta venusta.
2. Mniotilta speciosa.

Pl. 293. f. 3. Zosterops palpebrosa.
294. Astur nitidus.
295. Astur poliogaster.
296. Alectrurus guirayetapa.
297. Eurylaimus sumatranus.
298. Cursorius chalcopterus.
299. f. 1. Mellisuga longirostris.
2. Mellisuga magnifica.
3. Hylocharis superba.
300. Leptoptilus argala.
301. Leptoptilus crumeniferus.
302. Pontoaetus melanoleucus.
303. Astur trivirgatus.
304. Geronticus papillosus.
305. f. 1. Alauda Kolbyi.
2. Mirafra javanica.
306. Micrastur xanthothorax.
307. Polyboroides radiatus.
308. Accipiter badius.
309. Megalaima versicolor.
310. Nyctiornis amicta.
311. f. 1. Synallaxis phryganophila.
2. Synallaxis setaria.
312. Leptoptilus javanicus.
313. Astur unicinctus.
314. Accipiter monogrammicus.
315. Megalaima mystacophanos.
316. Nothura nana.
317. f. 1. } Mellisuga melanoleuca.
2. }
3. }
318. Phodilus badius.
319. Elanus leucurus.
320. Sericulus mellinus.
321. Harpactes Temminckii.
322. Graculus Linnæi.
323. f. 1. Chelidoptera tenebrosa.
2. Monasa rubecula.
324. Falco biarmicus.
325. Poliornis poliogenys.
326. Priotelus temnurus.
327. Picathartes gymnocephalus.
328. } Cacicabis Heyii.
329. }
330. Hypotriorchis concolor.
331. Liemetis tenuirostris.
332. Ithaginis cruentus.
333. Pitta strepitans.
334. Monarcha velata.
335. f. 1. Melithreptus lunatus.
2. Climacteris mystacalis.
336. Accipiter badius.
337. Temnurus truncatus.
338. Conurus cruentatus.
339. } Pterocles coronatus.
340. }
341. f. 1. Chamæpelia venusta.
2. Œna capensis.
342. Ibycter ater.
343. Hypotriorchis femoralis.
344. Athene passerinoides.
345. Pterocles senegalus.
346. Halcyon concreta.
347. f. 1. } Nectarinia metallica.
2. }
3. Nectarinia solaris.
348. Falco deiroleucus.
349. Phœnicophæus calyorhynchus.
350. } Rollulus cristatus.
351. }
352. Tantalus lacteus.
353. f. 1. } Formicivora malura.
2. }
354. Pterocles exustus.
355. Pterocles Lichtensteini.
356. Pteroglossus sulcatus.
357. Corethrura rubiginosa.
358. f. 1. } Pyrrhulauda simplex.
2. }
359. f. 1. Saxicola monacha.
2. Saxicola deserti.
360. Pterocles exustus.
361. Pterocles Lichtensteinii.
362. Dromas ardeola.
363. Carpornis cucullata.
364. Acanthylis gigantea.

Pl. 365. f. 1. 2. Fringilla lutea.
366. Larus leucophthalmus.
367. Indicator albirostris.
368. Procnias alba.
369. Tinamus vermiculatus.
370. Phalaropus Wilsoni.
371. f. 1. Picumnus minutissimus.
2. Picumnus Temminckii.
3. Sasia abnormis.
372. Calurus resplendens.
373. Syrnium hylophilum.
374. Gallus æneus.
375. f. 1. 2. Carpodacus synoicus.
376. f. 1. 2. 3. Nectarinia eximia.
Nectarinia Hasseltii.
377. Accipiter tachiro.
378. Campephilus validus.
379. Caprimulgus Isabellinus.
380. Plotus congensis.
381. Numenius borealis.
382. f. 1. 2 Microscelis virescens.
Campephaga aurea.
383. Procnias alba.
384. Gecinus mentalis.
385. Chætops frenatus.
386. Œdicnemus grallarius.
387. Esacus magnirostris.
388. f. 1. 2. 3. Arachnothera chrysogenys.
Nectarinia cingalensis.
Nectarinia affinis.
389. Hemilophus Macklotii.
390. Dendrobates percussus.
391. Halcyon melanorhyncha.
392. Zoothera andromeda.
393. Certhilauda desertorum.
394. f. 1. 2. Pardalotus striatus.
Dicæum percussum.
395. Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus
396. Ptilonorhynchus Smithii.
397. Acanthylis? senex.
398. Caprimulgus eximius.
399. Glareola lactea.
400. f. 1. 2. Carpodacus Payraudei.
401. Cissa thalassina.
402. Campephilus validus.
403. Gallinago gigantea.
404. Harpactes ardens.
405. Porphyrio poliocephalus.
406. Biziura lobata.
407. Otogyps auricularis.
408. Sarcoramphus gryphus.
409. Turdus rubripes.
410. Eurostopodus albogularis.
411. Megapodius rubripes.
412. Rhynchotis rufescens.
413. Corvus nasicus.
414. Oxylophus glandarius.
415. Tinamus tatuapa.
416. Procellaria hæsitata.
417. Corethrura fasciata.
418. f. 1. 2. Monarcha trivirgata.
Monarcha carinata.
419. Phœnicopterus parvus.
420. Accipiter tachiro.
421. Porphyrio indicus.
422. Ptilonorhynchus holosericeus.
423. Gecinus puniceus.
424. Dendrobates percussus.
425. Corvus splendens.
426. Vultur imperialis.
427. Sterna melanauchen.
428. 429. Orthonyx spinicauda.
430. f. 1. 2. Monarcha alecto.
Monarcha cinerascens.
431. Gypaetus barbatus.
432. Strix perlata.
433. Colaptes superciliaris.
434. Hydrochelidon melanogaster.
435. Meliphaga leucotis.
436. Psilorhinus gubernatrix.
437. Buteo lacernulatus.
438. Poliornis liventer.

Pl. 439. Cyanocorax ultramarinus.
440. Coua Delalandii.
441. Mimus curvirostris.
442. f. 1. 2. Timalia gularis?
Macronus pyrrhogenys.
443. Pomatorhinus trivirgatus.
444. Pica albicollis.
445. Turdus citrinus.
446. Textor alector.
447. f. 1. 2. Coturnix cambaiensis.
448. f. 1. 2. 3. Brachypteryx leucophrys.
Macronus epilepidotus.
Macronus grammiceps.
449. Grus leucauchen.
450. Ampelis japonica.
451. Melanerpes formicivorus.
452. Ptilogonys cinereus.
453. f. 1. 2. Campephaga chalcocephala.
Pycnonotus squamatus.
454. f. 1. 2. Turnix varius.
Turnix Dussumieri.
455. Aquila nævioides.
456. Diomedea melanophrys.
457. Psittacirostra psittacea.
458. Turdus interpres.
459. Larus crassirostris.
460. f. 1. 2. Cypselus pygargus.
Macropteryx? ambrosiacus.
461. Cireus maurus.
462. 463. Perdix torqueola.
464. Parra gallinacea.
465. Buphaga erythrorhyncha.
466. f. 1. 2. 3. Drymoica gracilis.
Drymoica clamans.
Drymoica polychroa.
467. Grus leucogeranus.
468. Diomedea chlororhyncha.
469. Diomedea fuliginosa.
470. Niltava cyanomelana.
471. Moho niger.
472. f. 1. 2. Saxicola pallida.
Saxicola bifasciata.
473. Campephilus sumptuosus.
474. Ardea goliath.
475. Ardea typhon.
476. Irena puella.
477. Francolinus Levaillantii.
478. f. 1. 2. 3. Dicæum chrysorrhæum.
Dicæum sanguinolentum.
Dicæum trigonostigma.
479. Falco peregrinoides.
480. Larus Audouini.
481. Geronticus melanocephalus.
482. Cacicus melanicterus.
483. Gallus varius.
484 f. 1. 2. Phyllornis aurifrons.
Phyllornis cochinchinensis.
485. Phasianus Reevesii.
486. Phasianus versicolor.
487. 488. Phasianus Sœmmeringii.
489. Haliœtus pelagicus.
490. Capito margaritieus.
491. Psittacula Hueti.
492. Psittacus Pretrei.
493. Phasianus versicolor.
494. Sarcoramphus gryphus.
495. Astur atricapillus.
496. Accipiter rufiventris.
497 Microscelis amaurotis.
498. Mimus cærulescens.
499. Oriolus sanguinolentus.
500. f. 1. 2. 3. Amadina striata.
Amadina punctularia.
Amadina ferruginea.
501. Hemilophus leucogaster.
502. Columba auraucana.
503. Carpophaga janthina.
504. Larus melanorhynchus.
505. Chettusia cucullata.
506. Pitta granatina.
507. Lophophorus Impeyanus.
508. Halcyon lazuli.
509. Chionis alba.
510. Tringa subarquata.

Pl. 511. Ibis guarauna.
512. f. 1. 2. Phyllornis cyanopogon.
Phyllornis malabarica.
513. Lophophorus Impeyanus.
514. Turdus eunomus.
515. Turdus daulias.
516. Eupetes macrocercus.
517. Pelecanoides Berardii.
518. Turdus cardis.
519. Polyplectron chalcurum.
520. Buceros galeritus.
521. f. 1. 2. Buceros elatus.
Buceros cylindricus.
522. Megalaima corvina.
523. Ortygometra cinerea.
524. Megalaima Oorti.
525. Syrnium? leptogrammicum.
526. Hoplopterus armatus.
527. Megalaima faiostriata.
528. Prion vittata.
529. Buceros malayanus.
530. Buceros convexus.
531. Buceros corrugatus.
532. Eupodotis cærulescens.
533. Eupodotis aurita.
534. Enicurus ruficapillus.
535. Buceros corrugatus.
536. f. 1. 2. Megalaima frontalis.
Megalaima chrysocoma.
537. Turdus chrysolaus.
538. Carpococcyx radiceus.
539. Polyplectron thibetanus.
540. Polyplectron Napoleonis.
541. Harpactes Diardi
542. f. 1. 2. Indicator archipelagicus.
Indicator minor.
543. 544. Ceriornis Lathami.
545. Pucratia macrolopha.
546. Buceros rhinoceros.
547. Pitta Macklotii.
548. Ceryle guttata.
549. Treron Sieboldtii.
550. Turtur meena.
551. Geronticus Nippon.
552. Macropygia modesta.
553. f. 1. 2. Coriphilus platensis.
554. Diomedea brachyura.
555. Grus monacha.
556. Sturnus cinerascens.
557. Buceros ruficollis.
558. Buceros atratus.
559. Ptilonopus perlatus.
560. Macropygia leptogrammica.
561. Macropygia ruficeps.
562. Carpophaga metallica.
563. Carpophaga cineracea.
564. Ptilonopus pulchellus.
565. Ptilonopus naina.
566. Carpophaga Mulleri.
567. Coriphilus iris.
568. Coriphilus euteles.
569. Eos scintillata.
570. f. 1. 2. Erythacus komadori.
571. f. 1. 2. Erythacus akahige.
572. Cracticus gymnocephalus.
573. Eupetes Ajax.
574. Eupetes cærulescens.
575. Cissa buccoides.
576. Eupodotis Vigorsii.
577. f. 1. 2. Muscicapa narcissina.
Muscicapa mugimaki.
578. Carpophaga rosacea.
579. Brachyrhamphus Temminckii
580. Emberiza personata.
581. Nycticorax limnophilax.
582. Nycticorax goisagi.
583. f. 1. 2. Emberiza elegans.
Emberiza variabilis.
584. f. 1. 2. Tchitrea princeps.
585. Gecinus awokera.
586. Halcyon pulchella.
587. Puffinus leucomelas.

Pl. 588. f. 1. Fringilla sinica.
2. Passer rutilans.
589. f. 1. Pteruthius flaviscapis.
2. Pteruthius ænobarbus.
590. Pitta venusta.
591. Pitta Irena.
592. Telophorus leucogrammicus.
523. f. 1. Timalia maculata.
2. Timalia poliocephala.

Pl. 594. f. 1. Macronus ptilosus.
2. Timalia nigricollis.
595. f. 1. Alcyone lepida.
2. Alcyone solitaria.
3. Alcyone pusilla.
596. f. 1. Tchitrea pyrrhoptera.
2. Niltava elegans.
597. Psilopogon pyrolophus.

Pl. 598. Eurylaimus Dalhousiæ.
599. f. 1. Orthotomus sepium.
2. Orthotomus edela.
3. Orthotomus cucullatus.
600. f. 1. 2. Dicæum thoracicum.
3. Dicæum maculatum.
4. Parus exilis.

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Pl. 1. Aquila bellicosa.
2. Spizaetus occipitalis.
3. Spizaetus albescens.
4. Haliaetus vocifer.
5. Pontoaetus leucogaster.
6. Aquila vulturina.
7. 8. Helotarsus ecaudatus.
9. Otogyps auricularis.
10. Gyps fulvus.
11. Gyps bengalensis.
12. Vultur occipitalis.
13. Sarcoramphus papa.
14. Neophron percnopterus.
15. Circaetus bacha.
16. Buteo jackal.
17. Tinnunculus desertorum.
18. Archibuteo lagopus.
19. Pernis apivorus.
20. Morphnus nigricollis.
21. Morphnus buson.
22. Milvus parasiticus.
23. Circus ranivorus.
24. Accipiter tachiro.
25. Serpentarius reptilivorus,
26. Spizaetus ornatus.
27. Melierax canorus.
28. Falco frontalis.
29. Hypotriorchis tibialis.
30. Hypotriorchis chicquera.
31. Circus acoli.
32. Circus melanoleucus.
33. Accipiter gabar.
34. Accipiter minullus.
35. Tinnunculus rupicolus.
36. 37. Elanus melanopterus.
38. Surnia choucou.
39. Surnia nisuella.
40. Bubo capensis.
41. Athene lineata.
42. Athene torquata.
43. Ephialtes cristata.
44. Syrnium personatum.
45. Nyctea nivea.
46. Athene pusilla.
47. 48. Nyctibius forficatus.
49. Caprimulgus pectoralis.
50. Corvus cafer.
51. Corvus major.
52. Corvus capensis.
53. Corvus scapulatus.
54. Ptilostomus senegalensis.
55. Ptilostomus rufigaster.
56. Crypsirina varia.
57. Psilorhinus sinensis.
58. Pica cyanea.
59. Temnurus rufus.
60. Cissopis Leverianus.
61. 62. Lanius collaris.
63. Enneoctonus rufus.
64. Enneoctonus collurio.
65. Laniarius mystaceus.
66. f. 1. Lanius pendens.
2. Enneoctonus superciliosus.
67. Telophorus zeylonus.
68. Laniarius bouboul.

Pl. 69. Laniarius barbarus.
70. Telophorus erythropterus.
71. Nilaus capensis.
72. Laniarius cubla.
73. Laniarius bicolor.
74. Laniarius silens.
75. 76. f. 1. Laniarius olivaceus.
2. Cyclorhis guianensis.
77. f. 1. Thamnophilus nævius.
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78. Lanius corvinus.
79. Sparactes cristatus *Vieill.* (?)
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89. Juida phœnicoptera.
90. Juida ptilonorhynchus.
91. Juida nabouroup.
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93. 94. Dilophus carunculatus.
95. f. 1. Hetærornis pagodarum.
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96. Pastor roseus.
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98. 99. 100. Turdus olivaceus.
101. 102. Turdus rupestris.
103. Turdus explorator.
104. Bessonornis vociferans.
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107. f. 1. Pycnonotus cafer.
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110. Copsychus? pectoralis.
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113. Copsychus atricollis.
114. Copsychus macrourus.
115. Pachycephala gutturalis.
116. Meliphaga phrygia.
117. Copsychus melanicterus.
118. Œdon leucophrys.
119. Bessonornis auraticollis.
120. Drymoica coriphæa.
121. f. 1. Calamodyta babæcula.
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122. Drymoica brachyptera.
123. Drymoica thoracica.
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128. Drymoica diophrys.
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134. Drymoica minuta.
135. Drymoica? rufescens.
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138. f. 1. 2. Parus cinerascens.
139. f. 1. Parus fuscus.
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151. Tchitrea cyanomelas.
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161. Platysteira pririt.
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171. Dicrurus leucogaster.
172. Dicrurus cærulescens?
173. Dicrurus lophorinus.
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155. Oidemia perspicillata.
156. Harelda glacialis.
157. Clangula histrionica.
158. Ara aracanga.
159. Ara ararauna.
160. Cacatua moluccensis.
161. Chrysotis brasiliensis.
162. Chrysotis æstivus.
163. Psittacus erythacus.
164. Chrysotis autumnalis.
165. Psittacus? accipitrinus.
166. Psittacus leucocephalus.
167. Psittacus sordidus.
168. Psittacus agilis.
169. Psittacus melanocephalus.
170. Lorius tricolor,
171. Lorius domicella.
172. Lorius garrulus.
173. Eos rubra.
174. Eos ornata.
175. Palæornis torquatus.
176. Conurus canicularis.
177. Conurus æruginosus.
178. Ploceus oryx.
179. f. 1. Amadina cana.
2. Estrilda astrild.
180. f. 1. Amadina erythrocephala.
181. Copsychus saularis.
182. Brachypternis aurantius.
183. Merops viridis?
184. Garrulax sinensis.
185. Oriolus galbula.
186. Oriolus madraspatensis.
187. Sturnopastor contra.
188. Coccothraustes vulgaris.
189. Ploceus bengalensis.
190. Pycnonotus cafer.
191. Estrelda granatina.
192. Balerica pavonina.
193. Dendrocygna arborea.
194. Dendrocygna autumnalis.
224. Aquila coronata.
225. Circus cyaneus.
226. Thamnophilus doliatus.
227. Bubo maximus.
228. Athene noctua.
229. Ara severa.
230. Chrysotis Bouqueti.
231. Eclectus polychloris.
232. Trichoglossus hæmatodus.
233. Palæornis bengalensis.
234. Conurus pertinax.
235. f. 1. Conurus aureus.
2. Psittacula passerina.
236. Palæornis incarnatus.
237. f. 1. Psittacula pullaria.

Pl. 237. f. 2. Trichas marilandicus.
238. Ramphastos erythrorhynchos.
239. f. 1. Cyanocorax cristatus.
2. Pyranga æstiva.
240. Nucifraga caryocatactes.
241. Cotinga cærulea.
242. Ampelis cedrorum.
243. Icterus xanthornis.
244. Centurus radiolatus.
245. Ceryle superciliosa.
246. Francolinus vulgaris.
247. Coturnix chinensis.
248. Bonasa umbellus.
249. Pterocles alchata.
250. Eupodotis bengalensis.
251. Otis tetrax.
252. f. 1. Enicocincla aurocapilla.
2. Mniotilta canadensis.
253. Vireo altiloquus.
254. f. 1. Regulus satrapa?
2. Regulus calendula.
255. Mniotilta maculosa.
256. f. 1. Mniotilta petechia.
2. Polytmus lencurus.
257. f. 1. Setophaga ruticilla.
2. Mniotilta tigrina.
258. Motacilla flava.
259. Motacilla boarula.
260. f. 1. Pipra manacus.
2. Pipra leucocilla.
261. f. 1. Pipra pareola.
2. Pipra aureola.
262. f. 1. Calliste punctata.
2. Todirostrum cinereum.
263. f. 1. Euphonia violacea.
2. Dacnis cayanus.
264. f. 1. Cæreba cyanea.
2. Rupicola crocea.
265. f. 1. Nectarinia lotentia.
2. Nectarinia mahrattensis.
266. f. 1. Polytmus jugularis.
2. Mellisuga ——?
267. Ramphopis jacapa.
268. Melanocorypha calandra.
269. Passer montanus.
270. f. 1. Vidua principalis.
2. Fringilla obscura.
271. f. 1. Fringilla crispa.
2. Ploceus sanguirostris.
272. f. 1. Amadina indica.
2. Estrelda melba.
273. f. 1. Spiza ciris.
2. Spiza cyanea.
274. Fringilla tristis.
275. Ardea minuta.
276. Tringa canutus.
277. f. 1. Tringoides macularia.
2. Mniotilta pinus.
278. f. 1. Ortygometra jamaicensis.
2. Sylvia trochilus var. *Lath.* (?)
279. Rallus virginianus.
280. f. 1. Harelda glacialis.
2. Hoplopterus persicus.
281. A. Rhyncops nigra.
B. Buceros rhinoceros.
C. Buceros scutata.
D. Buceros pica.
290. Vultur monachus.
291. f. 1. Circus æruginosus.
2. Dolichonyx oryzivorus.
292. f. 1. Palæornis Alexandri.
2. Palæornis cyanocephalus.
293. f. 1. Psittacula galgulus.
2. Conurus tiupara.
294. Didus ineptus.
295. f. 1. Crax globulosa.
2. Pauxi galeata.
296. Turdus brunneus?

Pl. 297. Anthus ludovicianus.
298. Mniotilta coronata.
299. Mniotilta chrysoptera.
300. f. 1. Mniotilta virens.
2. Mniotilta varia.
301. Mniotilta pennsylvanica.
302. Culicivora cærulea.
303. Loxia curvirostra.
304. Zonotrichia albicollis.
305. Mniotilta vermivora.
306. f. 1. Amadina maia.
2. Tiaris jacarina.
307. Numenius phæopus.
308. Phalaropus hyperboreus.
309. Atagen aquila.
313. Ara militaris.
314. Psittacus menstruus.
315. Psittacus violaceus.
316. Microglossum aterrimum.
317. Cacatua sulphurea.
318. Tænioptera nengeta.
319. Cacicus persicus.
320. Juida nitens.
321. Telophorus zeylonus.
322. Xanthornus cayanensis.
323. Chrysomus icterocephalus.
324. Pitta abdominalis.
325. Tchitrea paradisea.
326. Coracias indica.
327. Coracias caudata.
328. Momotus brasiliensis.
329. Ramphastos piscivorus.
330. Pteroglossus piperivorus.
331. Trogon atricollis.
332. Celeus undatus.
333. Capito erythrocephalus.
334. Galbula viridis.
335. Ceryle inda.
336. Alcedo vintsioides.
337. Turkey-pheasant.
338. Goura coronata.
339. Calænas nicobarica.
340. Cotinga cincta.
341. Cotinga pompadora.
342. Leistes americanus.
343. Pyranga rubra.
344. f. 1. Dasycephala? albifrons.
2. Mellisuga moschita.
345. Upupa epops.
346. Formicivora nævia.
347. f. 1. Nectarinia afra.
2. Cæreba cærulea?
348. f. 1. Fluvicola pica.
2. Dacnis atricapillus.
349. Calliste tatao.
350. Calliste mexicana.
351. f. 1. Tanagra virens.
2. Nemosia guira.
352. f. 1. Fringilla brasiliensis
2. Spermophila angolensis.
353. Spermophila? violacea.
354. f. 1. Zonotrichia iliaca?
2. Estrelda astrild.
355. f. 1. Estrelda amandava.
2. Amadina malacca.
356. Ibis rubra.
357. Parra jacana.
358. f. 1. Fratercula arctica.
2. Alca torda.
359. f. 1. Puffinus anglorum.
2. Uria troile.
360. f. 1. Hylocharis cyanogenys.
2. Podiceps cristatus.
3. Mergus cucullatus.
361. Tichodroma muraria.
362. f. 1. Amadina nitens.
2. Spermophila gutturalis.
3. Certhiola flaveola.

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Pl. 1. 2. 3. Topaza pella.
4. Polytmus jugularis.
5. Polytmus longipennis.
6. Polytmus holosericeus.
7. 8. Polytmus mango.
9. 10. Polytmus dominicus.
11. Polytmus mango?
12. 13. Polytmus margaritaceus.
14. Hylocharis elegans.
15. Polytmus viridis.
16. Polytmus margaritaceus.
17. Phætornis malaris.
18. 19. Phætornis superciliosus.
20. Polytmus hirsutus.
21. Polytmus largipennis.
22. Topaza fimbriata.
23. Topaza mellivora.
24. Topaza fimbriata.
25. 26. Heliothrix auritus.
27. 28. Mellisuga rubinea.
29. 30. Mellisuga moschita.
31. 32. 33. Mellisuga colubris.
34. Polytmus furcatus.
35. Hylocharis sapphirina.
36. Hylocharis bicolor.
37. 38. Hylocharis ourissia.
39. Polytmus mellisuga.
40. Hylocharis cærulea.
41. Polytmus viridis.
42. Polytmus —— —— (51.)
43. Polytmus mellisugus.
44. Polytmus dominicus.
45. Hylocharis albirostris.
46. Mellisuga rubinea.
47. 48. Mellisuga cristata.
49. 50. 51. Mellisuga ornata.
52. Mellisuga longicauda.
53. Hylocharis nigra.
54. 55. 56. Mellisuga moschita.
57. Hylocharis Wagleri.
58. Hylocharis sapphirina.
59. Mellisuga longirostris.
60. Mellisuga forficata.
61. 62. Mellisuga rubra.
63. Mellisuga exilis.
64. Trochilus minimus?
65. Polytmus holosericeus.
66. Polytmus ——?
67. Trochilus polytmus.

Pl. 68. Polytmus hirsutus.
69. Polytmus multicolor.
70. Polytmus dominicus.

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Pl. 1. 2. Galbula viridis.
3. Galbula paradisea.
4. 5. Galbula albirostris.
6. Jacamerops grandis.

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Pl. 1. Upupa epops.
2. Upupa minor.
3. Upupa varia.
4. Promerops cafer.
5. Drepanis ——?
6. Irrisor erythrorhynchus.
7. 8. Epimachus speciosus.
9. Irrisor indicus.

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Pl. 2. Nectarinia splendens.
3. 4. Nectarinia angladiana.
5. 6. Nectarinia amethystina.
7. Nectarinia cyanocephala.
8. 9. Nectarinia senegalensis.
10. Nectarinia afra.
11. Nectarinia lotentia.
12. Nectarinia mahrattensis.
13. 14. Nectarinia chalybea.
15. Nectarinia ——?
16. 17. Nectarinia zeylonica.
18. 19. Nectarinia souimanga.
20. 21. Nectarinia fuliginosa.
22. Nectarinia superba.
23. Nectarinia cuprea.
24. Nectarinia bifasciata.
25. Nectarinia vertialis.
26. Nectarinia souimanga?
26.* Nectarinia ——?
27. Nectarinia cuprea?
28. Zosterops borbonica?
29. 30. 31. Nectarinia jugularis.
32. 33. Nectarinia affinis.
34. Nectarinia virescens.
35. Dicæum coccineum.
36. Dicæum rubescens?
37. 38. Nectarinia famosa.
39. Nectarinia violacea.
40. Nectarinia pulchella.

Pl. 41. 42. 43. Cæreba cyanea.
44. 45. 46. Cæreba cærulea.
47. 48. 49. Dacnis atricapillus.
50. Trichas marylandicus.
51. Certhiola flaveola.
52. 53. Drepanis coccinea.
54. Dicæum rubrum.
55. Meliphaga australasiana.
56. Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris?
57. Meliphaga novæ hollandiæ.
58. Myzomela sanguinolenta.
59. Myzomela guttata.
60. Acanthorhynchus tenuirostris.
61. Melithreptes lunatus.
62. Synallaxis? cinnamomea.
63. Drepanis pacifica.
64. Anthornis melanura.
65. Glyciphila? fusca.
66. 67. 68. Drepanis sanguinea.
69. 70. Meliphaga caruneulata.
71. Meliphaga sericea.
72. Certhia familiaris.
73. Tichodroma muraria.
74. Mniotilta varia.
75. Nectarinia rectirostris.
76. Dendrocolaptes cayanensis.
77. 78. Phyllornis cochinchinensis.
79. Nectarinia venusta.
80. Nectarinia chalybea.
81. Nectarinia zeylonica.
82. Nectarinia splendida.
83. Zosterops lateralis.
84. Meliphaga chrysotis.
85. Meliphaga auricomis.
86. Glyciphila melanops.
87. Tropidorhynchus cyanotis.
88. Anthochæra mellivora.

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Pl. 1. Paradisea apoda.
2. Paradisea papuana.
3. Paradisea rubra.
4. Paradisea speciosa.
5. Paradisea regia.
6. Paradisea sexpennis.
7. Paradisea atra.
8. 9. Astrapia nigra.
10. Phonygama viridis.
11. 12. Oriolus aureus.
13. Epimachus albus.
14. 15. 16. Menura superba.

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Pl. 1. 2. Estrelda amandava.
3. Amadina castanotis.
4. Estrelda viridis.
5. Estrelda benghala.
6. Estrelda cinerea.
7. Estrelda melpoda.
8. Estrelda cærulescens.
9. Estrelda senegala.
10. Estrelda minima.
11. Estrelda musica.
12. Estrelda astrild.
13. *Estrelda rubriventris.*
14. Estrelda erythronota.
15. Amadina temporalis.

Pl. 16. Estrelda frontalis.
17. 18. Estrelda granatina.
19. Estrelda bicolor.
20. Amadina prasina.
21. Amadina nitens.
22. 23. 24. Ploceus sanguinirostris.
25. Estrelda speciosa.
26. Amadina guttata.
27. Euspiza melanocephala.
28. Ploceus erythrocephalus.
28.* Tachyphonus rubescens.
28.** Ploceus abyssinicus.
29. Tachyphonus cristatellus.
30. Fringilla magellanica.
31. Fringilla coccinea.
32. Estrelda psittacea.

Pl. 33. Tiaris jacarini.
34. 35. Vidua regia.
36. Vidua principalis.
37. 38. Vidua paradisea.
39. 40. Chera progne.
41. Vidua macroura.
42. Sycobius cristatus.
43. Sycobius rubricollis.
44. Hyphantornis aurantia.
45. Sycobius nigricollis.
46. Spermophila mysia.
47. Spermophila lineola.
48. Pyrenestes ostrina.
49. Amadina erythrocephala.
50. Amadina punctularia.
51. Amadina variegata.

Pl. 52. Amadina malacca.
53. Amadina sinensis.
54. Amadina quinticolor.
55. Estrelda bella.
56. Amadina maja.
57. Amadina cantans.
58. Amadina fasciata.
59. Ploceus franciscanus.
60. Amadina nitida.
61. Amadina oryzivora.
62. Amadina fuscata.
63. Ploceus madagascariensis.
64. Pitylus cyaneus.
65. Carpodacus (roseus?).
66. Ploceus oryx.
67. 68. Spermospiza hæmatina.
69. Spiza dominicana.
70. Spiza cucullata.

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[1] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Moho*.
[2] Kaup (1829). Synonymous with *Nyctale*.
[3] Kaup (1844). Synonymous with *Senex*.
[4] Nitzsch (1840). Synonymous with *Aquila*.
[5] Bechstein (1802). Synonymous with *Gallus*.
[6] Latham MSS. Synonymous with *Talegallus*.
[7] Fleming (1822). Synonymous with *Strix*.
[8] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Philedon*.
[9] Lafresnaye (1838). Synonymous with *Anabazenops*.
[10] Lafresnaye (1842). The type is *Xenops fuscus*.
[11] Swainson. Synonymous with *Drymoica*.
[12] Gmelin (1788). Synonymous with *Aptenodytes*.
[13] Montagu (1813). Synonymous with *Hydrobata*.
[14] Spix (1824). Synonymous with *Ara*.
[15] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Cereba*.
[16] Rafinesque (1815). Synon. with *Argus*.

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[1] Swainson (1827). Synonymous with *Picumnus*.
[2] Published in the *Isis*, 1844, p. 172.
[3] Lesson (1831). Now thought to be equal with *Dasycephala*.
[4] Hodgson (1844). The type is *Nettava grandis*.
[5] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Balearica*.
[6] Boie (1831). Synonymous with *Polytmus*.
[7] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Tityra nigra* (No. 25.).
[8] Lesson (1831). Probably synonymous with *Hyliota*.
[9] Blyth (1849). The type is *Pontoaëtus leucogaster*.
[10] Blyth (1845). Synonymous with *Pycnonotus*.
[11] Lesson (1839). Synonymous with *Circus*.
[12] Hodgson (1844). The type is *Archibuteo strophiatus*.
[13] Blyth (1847). Synonymous with *Cinclidasm.u*
[14] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Graculus*.
[15] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Cacatua*.
[16] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Iacamaralcyon*.
[17] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Lessonia?*
[18] Currier. Synonymous with *Arctica*.

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[1] Cuvier (1829). Synonymous with *Phonygama*.
[2] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Chamæza*.
[3] Swainson (1831). Synonymous with *Tityra*.
[4] Lesson Synonymous with *Limnornis*.
[5] Lesson (1840). The type is *Juida leucogaster*.
[6] Cuvier (1817). Synonymous with *Nectarinia*.
[7] Gamble (1847). Synonymous with *Pica*.
[8] Gloger. Synonymous with *Eudynamys*.
[9] Hodgson (1848). Synonymous with *Macropygia*.
[10] Gloger (1842). Synonymous with *Grallaria*.
[11] Lesson (1828). Synonymous with *Ortyx*.
[12] Gloger (1842). Synonymous with *Grallaria*.
[13] Swainson. Synonymous with *Colluricincla*.
[14] Boie (1826). Synonymous with *Chamæpelia*.
[15] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Pyrrhulauda*.
[16] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Corcorax*.
[17] Gloger (1827). Synonymous with *Pyroderus*.
[18] Dumeril. Synonymous with *Acridotheres*.
[19] G. R. Gray (1841). Synonymous with *Numenius*.

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[1] Bechstein (1803). Synonymous with *Ortygometra*.
[2] This genus was published in *Ereb. and Grub. Encycl.*, 1838.
[3] G. R. Gray (1840). Synonymous with *Hypotriorchis*.
[4] Hodgson (1844). Synon. with *Haliastur*.
[5] *Ereb. and Grub. Encycl.* (1838). Synonymous with *Odontophorus*.
[6] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Picoides*.
[7] Lesson (1844). Synonymous with *Oreophilus*.
[8] Lesson (1830). Synon. with *Orthotomus*.
[9] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Anastomus*.
[10] Horsfield (1820). Synonymous with *Halcyon*.
[11] Illiger (1811). Probably synonymous with *Eurinorhynchus*.
[12] Gloger (1827). Synonymous with *Formicivora*.
[13] Swainson (1831). Synonymous with *Erythacus*.
[14] Swainson. Synonymous with *Setophaga*.

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[1] Tolmaëtus read Eutolmaetus.
[2] Lesson (1831). Synonymous with *Lëiothrix*.
[3] Linnæus (1735) Synonymous with *Gallus*.
[4] Lesson (1844). Synonymous with *Turacus*.
[5] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Crotalida*.
[6] Kaup (1847). The type is *Falco biarmicus*.
[7] Selby (1835). Synonymous with *Ferrulia*.
[8] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Trichas*.
[9] Gosse (1847). Synonymous with *Peristera*.
[10] Koch (1815). Synonymous with *Garrulus*.
[11] Lacépède (1800—1801). Synonymous with *Penelope*.
[12] Montagu (1813). Synonymous with *Graculus*
[13] Dumeril (1806). Synonymous with *Gypaëtus*.
[14] Blyth (1844). Synonymous with *Strobilophaga*.
[15] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Harpes*.
[16] Hodgson (1844). Synonymous with *Otogyps*.
[17] Hodgson (1844). Synonymous with *Pelargeum*.
[18] This name was originally published in 1818, therefore should be adopted.
[19] Kaup (1847). Synonymous with *Geranoaëtus*.
[20] Hodgson (1842). Synonymous with *Neopus*.
[21] Lafresnaye (1839). Synonymous with *Hemignathus*.

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[1] G. R. Gray (1840). Synonymous with *Enalius*.
[2] Vieillot (1807). Synonymous with *Pipilo*.
[3] Synonymous with *Strix*.
[4] Boie (1844). Synonymous with *Sterna*.
[5] Gould (1841). Formerly proposed for *Drymodes*.
[6] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Hylocharis*.
[7] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Tunagrella*.
[8] Blyth (1847). Synonymous with *Nemura*.
[9] Merrem (1826). Synonymous with *Cacicus*.
[10] Jerdon (1844). Synonymous with *Neopus*.
[11] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Tityra habia*.
[12] Waterhouse (1838). Synonymous with *Laniarius*.
[13] Vieillot (1816). Synonymous with *Alca*.
[14] Lesson (1830). Synonymous with *Euphema*.
[15] O Des Murs (1847). Synonymous with *Phegornis*.
[16] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Gallophasis*.
[17] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Pucrasia*.

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[1] Vieillot (1816). Synonymous with *Ara*.
[2] Blyth (1847). Synonymous with *Trichastoma*.
[3] Lesson (1839). Probably synonymous with *Formicarius*.
[4] Established 1818, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* xxvi. p. 115.
[5] Keyserling and Blasius (1840). Synonymous with *Cyanecula*.
[6] Gloger (1842). Synonymous with *Buceros*.
[7] Hodgson (1847). Synonymous with *Caulodromus*.
[8] Lesson (1837). Synonymous with *Eucarthmus*.
[9] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Coccothraustes melanoxanthus*.
[10] Vigors and Horsfield (1826). Synonymous with *Euphema*.
[11] Hartlaub. Synonymous with *Tanagrella*?

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[1] Lesson (1831). The type is *Euptetes Diana*.
[2] Jerdon (1841). Synonymous with *Hæmatornis*.
[3] Lesson (1829). Synonymous with *Polytmus*.
[4] Blyth (1844). Synonymous with *Pomatorhinus*.
[5] Swainson (1837). Synonymous with *Creadion*.
[6] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Cypselus cayanensis*.
[7] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Ara*.
[8] Cuvier (1817). Synonymous with *Tringa*.
[9] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Plocepasser*.
[10] Gray. Synonymous with *Ptilopachus*.
[11] Cuvier (1817.) Synonymous with *Tropidorhynchus*.
[12] J. Geoffroy (1832). Synonymous with *Creadion*.
[13] Brehm (1830). Synonymous with *Lymnocryptes*.

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[1] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Vireosylvia*.
[2] Synonymous with *Herpetotheres*.
[3] Strickland (1841). Synonymous with *Piprasidea*.
[4] G. R. Gray (1840). Synonymous with *Plectorhynchus*.
[5] Lesson (1837). Synonymous with *Ithagenis*.
[6] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Muscicapa stellata*.
[7] Kaup (1847). The type is *Pontoaëtus ichthyaëtus*.
[8] Hodgson (1844). Synonymous with *Vultur*.
[9] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Dendrocops*.
[10] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Prion*.
[11] Swainson (1837). Synonymous with *Hydropsalis*.
[12] Blyth (1849). The type is *Buteo pœcilonotus*.
[13] Rafinesque (1815). Synonymous with *Sylvia*.
[14] Kaup (1845). The type is *Spizaetus Tyrannus*.

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[1] Wagler (1832). Synonymous with *Eudyptes*.
[2] Blyth (1845). Synonymous with *Strobilophaga*.
[3] Gay (1844). Synonymous with *Merganetta*.
[4] Gloger (1842). The type is *Buceros melanoleucus*.
[5] Gloger (1842). The type is *Buceros scutatus*.
[6] Blyth (1847). Synonymous with *Caulodromus*.
[7] Blyth. Synonymous with *Pycnonotus*.
[8] Barrière (1745). Synonymous with *Rhynchops*.
[9] J. Geoffroy. Synonymous with *Collocalia*.
[10] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Merulaxis*.
[11] Lesson (1845). Synonymous with *Lamprotes*.
[12] Gould (1838). Synonymous with *Euscarthmus*.
[13] Merrem (1819). Synonymous with *Phaleris*, and has the priority.
[14] Hodgson (1844). Synonymous with *Simus*.
[15] Blyth (1846). Synonymous with *Cuculus*.
[16] G. R. Gray (1840). Synonymous with *Sphenurus*.
[17] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Annumbius*.

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[1] Vieillot (1823). Synonymous with *Totanus*.
[2] Sel. Longch. (1842). Synonymous with *Strix*.
[3] Blyth (1847). Synonymous with *Bradybates*.
[4] Burton (1835). Probably synonymous with *Parus*.
[5] Established in 1818, *N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat.* xxvi. p. 117.
[6] Lesson (1831). Synonymous with *Zanclostomus*.
[7] Gloger (1842). Synonymous with *Querula*.
[8] Blyth (1842). Synonymous with *Pachycephala*.
[9] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Bucorvus*.
[10] Cabanis (1846). Synonymous with *Todirostrum*.
[11] Cabanis (1847). Synonymous with *Picolaptes*.
[12] Cabanis (1847). The type is *Anabates macrourus*.
[13] Merrem (1826). Synonymous with *Agelaius*.

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[1] Pr. Bonaparte (1838). Synonymous with *Myiodioctes*.

[2] Pr. Bonaparte (1839). Synonymous with *Enalius*.

[3] Lesson (1831). Synonymous with *Alectrurus*.

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